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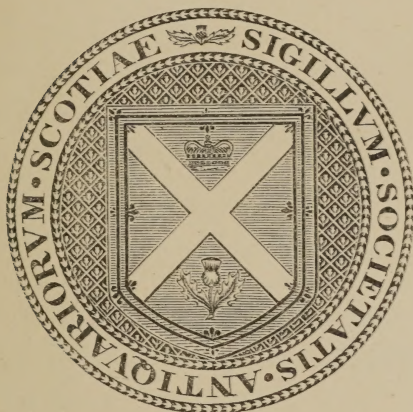
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSIONS

MDCCCLXII-LXIII.—MDCCCLXIII-LXIV.



VOL. V.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY.

MDCCCLXV.

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At the General Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held on the 4th of January 1863,

It was reported, that, in terms of former Resolutions, the Fifth Volume of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY was in progress, under the joint superintendence of MR D. LAING and DR JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH; it being of course understood that the Authors are alone responsible for the various statements and opinions contained in their respective communications.

The Council, in consequence of the delay experienced in printing the Proceedings, resolved :—"That in future all Communications read before the Society, and intended for publication, shall be left, ready for press, with one of the Secretaries, within eight days after the Meeting."

JOHN STUART,	} Secretaries.
JOHN ALEX. SMITH,	

OFFICE-BEARERS, JULY 1864.

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

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Assistant Keeper of the Museum.

ROBERT PAUL.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

JULY 1864.

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PATRON.  
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.  
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An asterisk (*) denotes Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1853. ABBOTT, FRANCIS, Moray Place.
1853. *ABERDEIN, FRANCIS, Montrose.
1858. ADAM, ROBERT, City Accountant, Council Chambers.
1828. *AINSLIE, PHILIP BARRINGTON.
1864. ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES EDWARD, of Westerton, Knight, Colonel H.M.
Army.
1846. ALEXANDER, Rev. WILLIAM LINDSAY, D.D., Brown Square.
1860. ALLMAN, GEORGE J., M.D., Regius Professor of Natural History, University, Edinburgh.
1862. *APPLETON, JOHN REID, Western Hill, Durham.
1859. ARBUTHNOT, GEORGE C., Loanhead.
1850. ARGYLE, His Grace The DUKE OF, K.T.
1856. *ARKLEY, PATRICK, Advocate, 29 Great King Street.
1861. AUCHIE, ALEXANDER, Clydesdale Bank.

1861. BAIKIE, ROBERT, M.D., 49 Northumberland Street.

1849. BALFOUR, ANDREW, M.A., Musselburgh.
 1838. BALFOUR, DAVID, of Balfour and Trenaby, Orkney.
 1862. BALFOUR, JOHN M., W.S., Pilrig House.
 1847. BALLANTINE, JAMES, 42 George Street.
 1857. BARCLAY, Lieut-Colonel PETER, H.E.I.C.S., Coates Crescent.
 1862. BARRIE, WILLIAM, High School, Dalkeith.
 1863. BECK, Rev. JAMES, A.M., Rector of Parham, Storrington, Sussex.
 1854. BEGGIE, JAMES WARBURTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 21 Alva Street.
 1861. BERRY, WALTER, Danish Consul-General, 16 Carlton Terrace.
 1861. BINNING, The Right Honourable GEORGE LORD,
 1852. BLACK, DAVID D., of Kergord, Brechin.
 1847. BLACKIE, WALTER G., Publisher, Glasgow.
 1863. BREMNER, DAVID, Canal Street, Aberdeen.
 1857. BRODIE, THOMAS, W.S., Alva Street.
 1849. *BROWN, A. J. DENNISTON, Balloch Castle, Dumbarton.
 1841. BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY, of Ashley, Ratho, Mid-Lothian.
 1863. BRUCE, HENRY, Kinleith, Currie, Mid-Lothian.
 1861. BRUCE, WILLIAM, M.D., R.N., Burntisland.
 1849. BRYCE, DAVID, Architect, R.S.A., 131 George Street.
 1853. BRYSON, ALEXANDER, Princes Street.
 1845. *BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, His Grace The DUKE OF, K.G.—
President.
 1847. BUCHAN, Rev. CHARLES F., D.D., Manse, Fordoun, Kincardineshire.
 1857. BUIST, ANDREW WALKER, of Berryhills, Fifeshire.
 1863. BURNETT, GEORGE, Advocate, Lyon-Depute, 21 Ainslie Place.
 1860. BURNETT, Sir JAMES HORN, of Leys, Bart., Crathes, Kincardineshire.
 1858. BURTON, JOHN HILL, LL.D., Advocate, Craig House, Morningside—
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 1847. CAMPBELL, Sir ALEXANDER, Bart., Scarborough.
 1852. *CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, of Monzie, Perthshire.
 1831. CAMPBELL, JOHN ARCHIBALD, W.S., 2 Albyn Place.
 1850. CAMPBELL, Rev. JOHN A., Legh, Helpston, Northampton.
 1862. CARFRAE, ROBERT, 77 George Street.
 1861. CARLYLE, JOHN AITKEN, M.D., 62 Hanover Street.
 1849. CARMICHAEL, JOHN, M.A., High School of Edinburgh.

1864. CATTO, JAMES, Merchant, Aberdeen.
1859. CHALMERS, JAMES HAY, Advocate, Aberdeen.
1855. CHALMERS, JOHN INGLIS, of Aldbar, Forfarshire.
1844. CHALMERS, REV. PETER, D.D., Abbey Church, Dunfermline.
1844. *CHAMBERS, ROBERT, LL.D., Publisher, London.
1836. CHEYNE, HENRY, W.S., 6 Royal Terrace.
1853. CHRISTISON, ROBERT, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Professor of Materia Medica,
University, Edinburgh.
1861. CONSTABLE, THOMAS, 34 Royal Terrace.
1862. COOK, JOHN, W.S., 11 Great King Street.
1851. *COULTHART, JOHN ROSS, of Coulthart and Collyn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1849. *COWAN, CHARLES, of Valleyfield, Mid-Lothian.
1849. COWAN, DAVID, 17 Moray Place.
1850. COX, ROBERT, W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
1826. CRAIG, JAMES T. GIBSON, W.S., 24 York Place.
1861. CRAWFURD, THOMAS MACKNIGHT, of Cartsburn, Renfrewshire.
1861. CRICHTON, MICHAEL H., Jeweller, Princes Street.
1860. CURRIE, ANDREW, Sculptor, Melrose.
-
1853. DALHOUSIE, Right Honourable the EARL OF, K.T.
1857. DALRYMPLE, CHARLES E., Westhall, Aberdeenshire.
1862. DICKSON, DAVID, Stationer, 16 George Square.
1844. DICKSON, WILLIAM, Accountant, 22 George Street.
1861. DOUGLAS, DAVID, Publisher, 88 Princes Street.
1856. DOUGLAS, JAMES, of Cavers, Hawick.
1851. *DRUMMOND, GEORGE HOME, younger of Blair-Drummond.
1828. *DRUMMOND, HENRY HOME, of Blair-Drummond.
1848. DRUMMOND, JAMES, R.S.A., 30 Hamilton Place—*Curator*.
1859. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, Rockdale, Stirling.
1849. DRYSDALE, WILLIAM, Assistant-Clerk of Session, 3 Hart Street.
1850. DUNCAN, JAMES, M.D., F.R.C.S. L. & E., 12 Heriot Row.
1850. *DUNCAN, JAMES MATTHEWS, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 30 Charlotte Square.
1848. DUNCAN, WILLIAM J., Manager of the National Bank of Scotland.
1827. DUNDAS, SIR DAVID, of Dunira, Bart., Perthshire.
1850. DUNDAS, WILLIAM PITT, Advocate, Registrar-General for Scotland.

1862. DUNRAVEN and MOUNTEARLE, The Right Hon. the EARL OF, Adare Manor, Ireland.
1863. EDMONSTONE, SIR ARCHIBALD, of Duntreath, Baronet, Stirlingshire.
1853. ELCHO, The Right Hon. LORD, M.P., Amisfield, Haddingtonshire.
1862. ELLIOT, WALTER, of Wolfelee, Hawick.
1855. EUNG, WILLIAM, Glasgow.
1841. *EYTON, JOSEPH WALTER KING, London.
1850. FARQUHARSON, FRANCIS, of Finzean, Aberdeenshire, 5 Eton Terrace.
1848. FERGUSON, WALTER, Teacher of Drawing, 36 George Street.
1827. FISHER, DANIEL, S.S.C.
1863. FLOCKHART, HENRY, 29 Inverleith Row.
1862. FORBES, WILLIAM, of Medwyn, 17 Ainslie Place.
1848. *FOTHERINGHAM, WILLIAM H., Sheriff-Clerk of Orkney, Kirkwall.
1850. FOWLER, REV. JAMES CHARLES, LL.D., Ratho, Mid-Lothian.
1862. FRASER, ALEXANDER, Canonmills Lodge.
1857. *FRASER, PATRICK ALLAN, of Hospital Field, Arbroath.
1864. FRASER, PATRICK, Advocate, Sheriff of Renfrewshire.
1851. FRASER, WILLIAM, S.S.C., Assistant-Keeper of Register of Sasines.
1864. FREER, ALLAN, Banker, Melrose.
1863. FRIER, ROBERT, Artist, 56 India Street.
1862. GILLMAN, ANDREW, S.S.C., Hamilton Place.
1846. GOODSIR, ALEXANDER, 18 Regent Terrace.
1840. GOODSIR, JOHN, F.R.C.S.E., Professor of Anatomy, University, Edinburgh.
1860. GORDON, REV. COSMO R., A.M., Manchester.
1860. *GORDON, EDWARD S., Advocate, 2 Randolph Crescent.
1852. GRAHAME, BARRON, of Morphie, Pembroke Gardens, Nottinghill, London.
1851. GRAHAM, WILLIAM, LL.D., 1 Moray Place.
1863. GRIGOR, JOHN, M.D., Nairn.
1835. *GROAT, ALEX. G., of Newhall, 12 Hart Street.
1846. *HAILSTONE, EDWARD, of Horton Hall, Bradford.
1833. HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, LL.B., W.S., The Elms, Morningside.
1850. HAMILTON, JOHN, W.S., 81 George Street.
1861. *HAMILTON, Right Honourable R. C. NISBET, of Dirleton.

1860. HANNAH, Rev. JOHN, D.C.L., Glenalmond, Perthshire.
 1849. HARVEY, GEORGE, P.R.S.A., 21 Regent Terrace.
 1859. HAY, Major WILLIAM E., H.E.I.C.S., Loanhead.
 1856. HEBDEN, ROBERT J., of Eday, Orkney.
 1862. HENDERSON, WILLIAM H., Writer, Linlithgow.
 1862. HODSON, Rev. JAMES Stephen, D.D., Oxon., Great King Street.
 1860. HOME, DAVID MILNE, of Milnegraden and Paxton, Berwickshire.
 1852. *HORN, ROBERT, Advocate, 7 Randolph Crescent.
 1861. *HOWE, ALEXANDER, W.S., 32 Charlotte Square.
 1853. HUIE, EDWARD, 2 Walker Street.
 1864. HUIE, Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER, Wooler, Northumberland.
 1826. HUIE, RICHARD, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 8 George Square.
 1860. HUTCHISON, ROBERT, of Carlowrie, Mid-Lothian.
1853. INNES, COSMO, Advocate, Professor of History, University, Edinburgh,—
Vice-President.
1862. *IRVING, GEORGE VERE, of Newton, V.P.B.A.A.
 1860. IRVING, JOSEPH, Dumbarton.
1849. JACKSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., India Street.
 1851. *JACKSON, EDWARD JAMES, B.A. Oxon., 6 Coates Crescent.
 1859. JAMIESON, GEORGE A., Accountant, St Andrew Square.
 1859. JEFFREY, ALEXANDER, Solicitor, Jedburgh.
 1848. JOHNSTON, Rev. GEORGE, D.D., 6 Minto Street.
 1849. JOHNSTON, THOMAS B., 4 St Andrew Square,—*Treasurer.*
 1855. JOHNSTON, THOMAS, Glasgow.
 1848. JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM B., R.S.A., Curator of the National Gallery.
1848. KERR, ANDREW, Architect, Office of H.M. Works.
 1861. KING, Major WILLIAM ROSS, Tartowie House, Kineller, Aberdeenshire.
 1827. KINNOULL, The Right Hon. the EARL OF.
1856. LAING, ALEXANDER, Newburgh, Fife.
 1824. LAING, DAVID, Signet Library,—*Foreign Secretary.*
 1838. LAURIE, WILLIAM A., W.S., Rossend Castle, Burntisland.
 1862. LAWRIE, ARCHIBALD C., Advocate, 11 Darnaway Street.

1862. LAWSON, The Right Hon. CHARLES, of Borthwick Hall, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.
1847. LAWSON, CHARLES, Jun., of Borthwick Hall, Mid-Lothian.
1863. LEE, Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE, S.C.L. Oxon., Aberdeen.
1849. LEES, CHARLES. R.S.A., 19 Scotland Street.
1856. LEISHMAN, Rev. MATTHEW, D.D., Manse, Govan.
1857. LESLIE, CHARLES STEPHEN, younger of Balquain, Aberdeenshire.
1861. LESLIE, Colonel J. FORBES, of Rothie, Aberdeenshire.
1855. *LINDSAY, The Right Hon. Lord, Haigh Hall, Lancashire.
1849. LOCHORE, Rev. ALEXANDER, Manse, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
1831. *LOGAN, ALEXANDER, London.
1858. LOGAN, GEORGE, W.S., Clerk of Teinds, Duddingston.
1849. LORIMER, GEORGE, Builder, Mayfield Terrace.
1860. LOTHIAN, The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF, Newbattle Abbey, Mid-Lothian.
1856. M'BURNEY, ISAIAH, LL.D., Athole Academy, Douglas, Isle of Man.
1853. MACDONALD, JOHN, Town-Clerk, Arbroath.
1862. MACGIBBON, DAVID, Architect, George Street.
1849. MACGREGOR, ALEXANDER BENNET, younger of Kernoch, Glasgow.
1856. MACGREGOR, DONALD R., Leith.
1855. MACKAY, JOHN, 49 North Bridge.
1852. MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER KINCAID, Manager, Commercial Bank of Scotland.
1846. MACKENZIE, DONALD, Advocate, 12 Great Stuart Street.
1844. MACKENZIE, JOHN WHITEFOORD, W.S., 16 Royal Circus.
1853. *MACKENZIE, KEITH STEWART, of Seaforth, Brahan Castle, Dingwall.
1841. MACKNIGHT, JAMES, W.S., 12 London Street.
1864. *MACKINTOSH, CHARLES FRASER, of Drummond, Inverness.
1826. MACLAGAN, DAVID, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 129 George Street.
1864. M'LAREN, DUNCAN, Merchant, Newton House.
1862. *MACLEAN, ALEXANDER, of Haremere Hall, Hurst Green, Sussex.
1856. MACLAUCHLAN, Rev. THOMAS, St Columba Free Church, Edinburgh.
1841. MACLAURIN, HENRY C., General Post-Office.
1861. MACLEOD, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire.
1846. MACMILLAN, JOHN, M.A., High School of Edinburgh.

1855. MACNAB, JOHN, Publisher, Stead's Place, Leith Walk.
1844. M'NEILL, ARCHIBALD, P.C.S., 73 Great King Street.
1849. *MARSHALL, GEORGE H., Heriot Row.
1861. MARWICK, JAMES DAVID, City Clerk, Royal Exchange.
1858. MATHESON, Sir JAMES, of the Lewes and Achany, Bart., M.P., Inverness-shire.
1828. MAXWELL, Colonel Sir WILLIAM A., of Calderwood, Bart., Lanarkshire.
1864. MELDRUM, GEORGE, C.A., 53 York Place.
1853. MERCER, GRAEME R., of Gorthy, Moray Place.
1862. MERCER, Major WILLIAM DRUMMOND, 4 Great Stuart Street.
1862. MERCER, ROBERT, of Scotsbank, Ramsay Lodge, Portobello—*Curator*.
1860. *MILLER, JOHN, of Millfield, C.E., Falkirk.
1851. MILLER, SAMUEL CHRISTY, of Craigentinny, St James Place, London.
1859. MILN, JAMES, of Murie, Perthshire.
1840. MITCHELL, JOHN M., Belgian Consul-General, Mayville, Leith,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1851. MONTEITH, ROBERT I. J., of Carstairs, Lanarkshire.
1851. *MONTGOMERY, Sir GRAHAM G., of Stanhope, Bart., M.P., Peebleshire.
1857. MORISON, ALEXANDER, of Bognie, Aberdeenshire.
1856. MOSSMAN, ADAM, Jeweller, Princes Street.
1860. MUDIE, JOHN, of Pitmuies, Arbroath.
1862. MUIR, WILLIAM, Merchant, Leith.
1853. *MURRAY, THOMAS GRAHAM, W.S., 4 Glenfinlas Street.
1862. *MYLNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, Architect, Whitehall Place, London.
1857. NAIRNE, JOHN M., of Dunsinane, Perthshire.
1838. NASMYTH, ROBERT, F.R.C.S.E., Charlotte Square.
1857. NEAVES, The Hon. Lord, Charlotte Square,—*Vice-President*.
1864. NEILSON, JOHN, W.S., 20 Windsor Street.
1860. NEISH, JAMES, of The Laws, near Dundee.
1857. *NICHOL, JAMES DYCE, of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire.
1836. *NICHOLSON, ALEXANDER, Cheltenham.
1861. *NICOL, ERSKINE, R.S.A., Ladbroke Square, Nottinghill, London.
1851. NIVEN, JOHN, M.D., 110 Lauriston Place.
1832. *OMOND, Rev. JOHN REID, Monzie, Crieff, Perthshire.

1861. PAGAN, WILLIAM, of Clayton, Fifeshire.
1857. PATERSON, GEORGE, of Castle Huntly, Perthshire.
1862. PATERSON, GEORGE A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Deputy Commissioner of Lunacy.
1858. PATERSON, ROBERT, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Leith.
1859. PATON, JOHN, General Register-House (New).
1846. PATON, JOSEPH NEIL, Dunfermline.
1859. PATON, JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A., H. M. Limner for Scotland, 33 George Square.
1859. PATTON, GEORGE, of Glenalmond, Advocate, Heriot Row.
1862. PEDDIE, JOHN DICK, Architect, 21 Claremont Crescent.
1855. *PENDER, JOHN, M.P., London and Manchester.
1860. PIERSON, JAMES ALEXANDER, of The Guynd, Forfarshire.
1860. PRIMROSE, Hon. BOUVERIE F., 22 Moray Place.
1864. *RAMSAY, Captain JOHN, of Straloch and Barra, Aberdeenshire.
1856. RAMSAY, WILLIAM, Professor of Humanity, University, Glasgow.
1860. REID, JAMES, Secretary, Commercial Bank of Scotland.
1849. RHIND, DAVID, Architect, 54 Great King Street.
1861. ROBERTSON, ANDREW, M.D., Indego, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.
1849. *ROBERTSON, DAVID H., M.D., Leith.
1856. ROBERTSON, GEORGE B., W.S., General Register-House.
1859. ROBERTSON, Colonel JAMES A., 118 Princes Street.
1862. ROBERTSON, JOHN, S.S.C., 63 Hanover Street.
1854. ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, LL.D., General Register-House,—*Vice-President*.
1863. ROBIN, Rev. JOHN, Minister of Burntisland, Fifeshire.
1861. ROBINOW, ADOLPH, Hanseatic Vice-Consul, Moray Place.
1854. ROGER, JAMES C., London.
1850. ROGER, Rev. CHARLES, LL.D., Stirling.
1861. ROWE, GEORGE, B.A., John Watson's Institution, Edinburgh.
1841. SCOTT, JOHN, of Rodono, W.S., 17 Duke Street.
1854. SCOTT, Rev. WALTER, Manse, Whittingham, Haddingtonshire.
1848. SETON, GEORGE, Advocate, St Bennet's, Greenhill.
1849. SHIELL, WILLIAM, Assistant Clerk of Session, General Register-House.
1861. SIM, ADAM, of Coulter, Lanarkshire.

1860. SIM, GEORGE, 7 Cambridge Street—*Curator of Coins*.
1864. SIMPSON, REV. ADAM L., 25 Howe Street.
1849. SIMPSON, JAMES Y., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Professor of Midwifery, University of Edinburgh.
1857. SINCLAIR, ALEXANDER, 133 George Street.
1833. SKENE, WILLIAM FORBES, W.S., Inverleith Row.
1853. SLOAN, CHARLES F., M.D., Ayr.
1853. SMALL, ANDREW, 29 East Claremont Street.
1844. *SMITH, DAVID, W.S., 64 Princes Street.
1822. SMITH, JAMES, of Jordanhill, Renfrewshire.
1847. SMITH, JOHN ALEX., M.D., M.R.C.P.E., 7 West Maitland Street,—*Secretary*.
1858. SMITH, ROBERT M., Bellevue Crescent.
1855. SNODY, ANDREW, S.S.C., Gayfield Square.
1856. STAIR, Right Honourable The EARL OF.
1858. STARKE, JAMES, Advocate, Traquair-holme, Dumfries.
1849. STEEL, JOHN, R.S.A., Greenhill Gardens.
1860. STEVENSON, HUGH, Writer, Glasgow.
1855. STEVENSON, THOMAS, Civil Engineer, 17 Heriot Row.
1847. STEVENSON, REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Professor of Church History, University of Edinburgh.
1863. STEWART, JAMES R., Exchequer.
1854. STEWART, JOHN, of Nateby Hall, Lancashire.
1850. STRUTHERS, REV. JOHN, Minister of Prestonpans.
1853. STUART, JOHN, General Register-House,—*Secretary*.
1845. STUART, The Right Hon. Sir JOHN, Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery in England.
1851. SWINTON, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Advocate, of Kimmerghame, Dunse.
1863. SWITHINBANK, GEORGE E., Accountant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1856. *SYME, JAMES G., Advocate.
1860. TAYLOR, JAMES, Merchant, Leith.
1859. THOMSON, ALEXANDER, of Banchory, Aberdeenshire.
1847. THOMSON, THOMAS, W.S., 1 Thistle Court.
1862. TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER C., of Wallington, Bart., Northumberland.

1862. *VEITCH, GEORGE SETON, Bank of Scotland. .
1860. VERE, WILLIAM E. HOPE, Craigie Hall, Mid-Lothian.
1859. *WALKER, FOUNTAINE, of Foyers, Inverness-shire.
1488. WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.C.S.E., 47 Northumberland Street.
1861. WALKER, WILLIAM STUART, of Bowland, Mid-Lothian.
1849. WARE, TITUS HIBBERT, Hale Barns, Altringham, Cheshire.
1850. WAY, ALBERT, of Wonham Manor, Reigate, Surrey.
1861. WEBB, P. ROBERT, 2 Chalmers Street.
1856. WEBSTER, JOHN, Advocate, Aberdeen.
1848. WHITE, ALEXANDER, Summerfield, Leith.
1860. WILSON, WILLIAM THORBURN, Cadder-hill, Kirkintilloch.
1861. *WILSON, WILLIAM, of Banknock, Denny, Stirlingshire.
1852. WISE, THOMAS A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Rostillan Castle, Rostillan, Ireland.
1863. WISHART, EDWARD, Merchant, Leith.
1852. WOOD, JOHN GEORGE, W.S., 27 Charlotte Square.
1864. WRONGHAM, WILLIAM, Agent, Dundee.
1862. YOUNG, JOSEPH, of Dunearn, Burntisland, Fifeshire.
1849. YULE, General PATRICK, Royal Engineers, London.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND
JULY 1864.

[*According to the Laws, the Number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.*]

1820.

The PRINCE GUSTAFF VASA OF SWEDEN, Vienna.

1824.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

JAMES SKENE of Rubislaw, Esq., Frewen Hall, Oxford.

1845.

JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Cork.

1849.

5 Right Honourable Sir WILLIAM GIBSON CRAIG of Riccarton, Bart., Lord
Clerk Register.

GEORGE PETRIE, LL.D., Dublin.

Sir CHARLES GEORGE YOUNG, Garter-King-at-Arms, London.

1851.

Right Honourable The EARL STANHOPE.
10 Councillor CHRISTIAN J. THOMSEN, Director of the Royal Museum at
Copenhagen.

1853.

DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Professor of English Literature, Toronto, Canada.

1855.

Colonel Sir HENRY C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., D.C.L.

1857.

The Rev. WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., Armagh, Secretary of the Royal Irish
Academy, Dublin.

1860.

His Majesty the KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
15 Right Honourable The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
Dr RICHARD LEPSIUS, Berlin.
The Chevalier G. H. PERTZ, LL.D., Royal Library, Berlin.

1861.

JAMES FARRER of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, Esq., M.P.

1862.

His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES.
The PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE.
20 Dr FERDINAND KELLER, Zurich.

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¹ Contributed by the Rev E. L. Barnwell, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., Ruthin, Wales.

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¹ Contributed by the Numismatic Society, London.

² Do. Professor Daniel Wilson, University College, Toronto.

³ ⁴ Do. A. Jervise, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

⁵ Do. Robert Dickson, Surgeon, Carnoustie, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

~~~~~  
EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION, 1862-63.  
~~~~~

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 28th November 1862.

DAVID LAING, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing Session were elected
as follows :—

Patron.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq.

COSMO INNES, Esq.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq.

Councillors.

Right Hon. LORD ELCHO, M.P. } *Representing the*
GEORGE PATTON, Esq. } *Board of Trustees.*

ROBERT PATERSON, M.D.

DAVID MILNE HOME, Esq.

Professor JAMES Y. SIMPSON, M.D.
WILLIAM FORBES SKENE, Esq.
Professor WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D.
JOHN HILL BURTON, Esq.
WILLIAM FORBES, Esq.

Secretaries.

JOHN STUART, Esq., General Register House.
JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.
DAVID LAING, Esq., } *For Foreign*
JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq., } *Correspondence.*

Treasurer.

THOMAS B. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.
FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq.

Librarian.

GEORGE SETON, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEXANDER BRYSON, Esq.
GEORGE A. JAMIESON, Esq.

WILLIAM T. M'CULLOCH, *Keeper of the Museum.*
ROBERT PAUL, *Assistant.*

The Secretary reported, that during the past year the Society had lost by death three Honorary Members and seven Fellows. During the same period sixteen new Fellows had been added to the roll of the Society.

In reading over the List of deceased Members, the Chairman said, it was customary to add a notice of those who had taken any active part in the Society's proceedings. He should now do so, very briefly.

By the decease of the MARQUESS of BREADALBANE, the Society has lost a Nobleman who, for fourteen years, filled the office of PRESIDENT with general satisfaction. The only regret felt during this period was, that his Lordship should not have been resident near Edinburgh, to have more frequently honoured the meetings with his presence. But on every occasion when his influence was required, it was cheerfully accorded; and his name also occurs as a liberal donor to the Museum.

ROBERT BALD, Esq., eminent in his profession as a Mining Engineer, and author of a work entitled "General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1808, was a member of old standing. His residence at Alloa prevented him from taking such a prominent interest in the Society as otherwise he would have done. He was elected in 1822. In 1828 he communicated an account of one or two ancient burial-places near Alloa, in which some gold ornaments were found.

VICE-ADMIRAL NORWICH DUFF, elected in 1822.

ALEXANDER MACONCHIE WELWOOD, of Garvock and Meadowbank, Esq., formerly one of the Lords of Session, and well known by the title of Lord Meadowbank, was elected in 1822, and filled the office of Vice-President of the Society from 1822 to 1826. He retired from the Bench in 1843, but survived to the age of eighty-four.

JOHN RIDDELL, Esq., Advocate, who had gained so much reputation for his Genealogical and Antiquarian knowledge, at the time of his decease was one of the oldest members on our list, having been elected in 1815. We might have wished that one so competent had taken some active share in the Society's proceedings, but the works he published on the Peerage Law of Scotland, and his voluminous cases in the disputed succession to the Roxburgh and Crawford-Lindsay Peerages, bear ample testimony to his erudition in that particular line of research.

JAMES SMITH, Esq., Architect, H.M. Master Mason for Scotland, in the 83d year of his age; the father of our excellent Secretary, Dr John Alex. Smith. He was elected in 1841.

MATTHEW TUNNOCK, Esq., S.S.C., elected in 1861.

The three deceased HONORARY MEMBERS are—

First, H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, who consented to allow his name to be inscribed as one of the Honorary Members of the Society in 1843. It may be sufficient to add, that Prince Albert was an accomplished and active promoter of every thing connected with art and the scientific societies of Great Britain; and that his loss has been felt by all ranks to be a great national bereavement.

Second, Monsieur JEAN-BAPTISTE BIOT, Professor of Astronomy, and Member of the Imperial Institute of France. His name has been on the list of our Honorary Members for nearly half a century, having been elected in the year 1814. He was, however, chiefly distinguished as a man of science. M. Biot, at the time of his decease, had attained the patriarchal age of eighty-eight.

Third, The Chevalier CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS BUNSEN, another foreigner of distinction, was elected in 1851. He was for some time Prussian Minister in England; and in acknowledgment of his public services as a diplomatist, as well as of his learning and research, he received in his own country a patent of nobility.

To supply two of these vacancies, the Council have unanimously recommended,

First, Prince LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who has distinguished himself by his philological researches, and the various works he has published illustrative of the Dialects of this as well as of other countries.

Second, Dr FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Archæological Society at Zurich, who has so successfully carried on his investigations into the antiquities of Switzerland, and has formed what may be called a National Museum of peculiar interest.

The Council not having recommended any one to supply the third vacancy, the Chairman said he would take the liberty to suggest, whether the Society should not at once elect by acclamation,

H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES,

as one of the Honorary Members, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of his Father, the PRINCE CONSORT.

The Chairman's suggestion was unanimously adopted, and he was instructed to convey to His Royal Highness this resolution of the Society.

On proceeding to a ballot,

PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE; and

Dr FERDINAND KELLER, of Zurich, were duly elected HONORARY MEMBERS.

WALTER ELLIOT of Wolflee, Esq., Roxburghshire, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

An abstract of the Treasurer's accounts was laid before the meeting, and referred to the auditors.

The first part of Vol. IV. of the Society's Proceedings for the Session 1860-61 being now completed, a copy was directed to be delivered gratis to each Fellow not in arrear; and to other parties authorised by the Council.

The next meeting of the Society will be held as a *Conversazione* on Monday the 8th December, when Mr DAVID LAING proposed to communicate some remarks on the Antiquities of Edinburgh.

Mr STUART, Secretary, read the following annual Report, which was agreed to by the Council, and was now submitted for the approval of the present meeting, in order to be laid as usual before the Board of Trustees for transmission to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury :—

“REPORT by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to the Honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures, adopted at their Annual General Meeting held on the 28th November 1862.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year ending 1st November 1862 was 72,367. Of that number 7052 visited the Museum on the Saturday evenings, as exhibited in the following table :—

	Day.	Sat. Evening.	Total.
1861. December,....	4,652	502	5,154
1862. January,	14,165	300	14,465
... February,	2,791	466	3,257
... March,	3,549	779	4,328
... April,	3,749	295	4,044
... May,	5,843	402	6,245
... June,	5,014	385	5,399
... July,	7,888	997	8,885
... August,	8,521	1,470	9,991
... September,...	4,782	691	5,473
... October,	4,361	765	5,126
... November,*...	...	...	...
* (Shut for Cleaning.)	65,315	7,052	72,367

The additions by donations and purchase during the same period were, 291 articles for the Museum, besides 94 coins and medals, and 65 volumes of books and pamphlets for the Library.

Many of the donations are of considerable archæological value. Amongst those most worthy of notice may be mentioned :—

The stone implements, urns, and other remains, found in stone circles in the Island of Arran, presented by His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, F.S.A. Scot., through Dr Bryce, High School, Glasgow.

Casts of inscriptions, in Runes, discovered on the walls of a chamber under a tumulus at Maeshow, in Orkney; also various relics in stone and bone, and an iron ecclesiastical bell, found in excavating a tumulus in Orkney, presented by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Stone, bronze, and iron antiquities, gold and silver coins found in various places in Scotland, placed in the Museum as Treasure Trove; also 128 steel dies of the Scottish Mint; from the Exchequer, through John Henderson, Esq., Q. and L. T. Remembrancer.

Bronze patella, found on the farm of Palace, Roxburghshire, presented by Dr John Alexander Smith, Sec. S.A. Scot.

Various articles purchased at the sale of the Kirkwall Museum, Orkney, when given up, and presented by David Balfour, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Specimens of pottery, lamps, and figures, from Halicarnassus and Cnidas, presented by C. T. Newton, Esq., British Museum.

Dress of a Court official, specimens of pottery, metal cooking vessels, ladies' dresses, and native drawings, &c., from Japan, presented by Robert Reid, Esq., merchant, Shanghai, China.

The donations of Coins include several new specimens, and also examples and varieties of those already in the Collection.

The purchases made from the fund arising from Entrance fees, embrace a series of casts from the sculptured heads formerly on the ceiling of the Parliament Chamber at Stirling Castle; ground plans and elevations of both sides of the Old West Bow, Edinburgh; an additional series of casts of ancient Scottish Seals towards completing the collection presented by the Bannatyne Club; and various works on Archæology.

A Catalogue of the Museum is now in type, and copies in proof are in the hands of members of Council for final revision.

In consequence of the want of cases, the collections of Greek, Roman, and Foreign Coins and Medals, as well as of Autographs, and the series of Ancient Scottish Seals, &c., cannot at present be exhibited.

The unfinished state of the book-cases in the Library calls for some steps being taken for their completion.

(Signed) JOHN STUART, *Secretary.*"

On the motion of Mr STUART, the special thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr LAING, the retiring Vice-President.

MONDAY, 8th December 1862.

COSMO INNES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

According to the arrangements made at the Anniversary Meeting, a *Conversazione* took place this evening in the Museum of the Society.

To accommodate the Fellows and the numerous visitors, the apartments of the Royal Society, by permission of their Council, were also thrown open, and instead of the Annual Address by one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr DAVID LAING read a communication on the antiquities of Edinburgh, entitled, *EDINBURGH IN EARLY TIMES; WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.*

For this purpose Mr Laing had brought together a number of plans

and views of the City, and of its public buildings, at different periods; including several original drawings by various Artists. This collection the members had an opportunity of inspecting in the Society's library, not only that evening after the meeting, but they remained on view during the course of the week. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr Laing, on the motion of the Chairman, who remarked, that he thought the antiquities of Edinburgh was a subject of interest, not only to every native of Edinburgh, but to every Scotsman who studied the history of his country.

The thanks of the Society were also voted to the several Exhibitors.

The company then partook of refreshments in the Museum, and proceeded to the Library to inspect the extremely interesting display of views of the city and its antique buildings, some of which are no longer in existence,—including an extensive series of old engraved plans, views, and drawings from Mr Laing's own collection; numerous beautiful sketches and drawings, by James Drummond, Esq., R.S.A.; an oil painting of the Castle of Edinburgh, by Alexander Runciman, exhibited by James T. Gibson Craig, Esq.; a volume of pencil drawings, by the late Daniel Somerville, in the possession of G. B. Robertson, Esq.; and the small model of St Giles's Church and Luckenbooths, by the Rev. John Sime—all members of the Society.

[Mr Laing's communication is reserved for publication in Volume Fifth of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA SCOTICA*.]

MONDAY, 12th *January* 1863.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society:—

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

The Right Hon. CHARLES LAWSON, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL LAWRIE, Esq., Advocate.

ROBERT W. MYLNE, Esq., Architect and Civil Engineer, London.

JOHN DICK PEDDIE, Esq., Architect.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq., S.S.C.



RELICS DISCOVERED IN THE "KNOWE OF SAVEROUGH, MAINLAND OF ORKNEY.

At the same time

M. FRÉDÉRIC TROYON, Lausanne, Switzerland,

was elected a Corresponding Member.

The Donations to the Museum and Library were as follows, and thanks were voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By JAMES FARRER, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Notice of Runic Inscriptions discovered during recent excavations in the Orkneys made by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot. 4to. Edinburgh 1862. (With numerous Plates.)

Series of Plaster Casts of the various Runic Inscriptions inscribed on the walls of a building or chamber covered by a tumulus at Maeshowe, Orkney.

Human Skull, in good preservation ;

Small Clay Urn, contracted at the mouth, which is encircled outside by a simple groove, the rest of the Urn being plain or unornamented. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches across the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom (PLATE I. fig. 1) ;

Portion of Red-Deer's Horn, 6 inches long, formed into a handle for a blade or instrument of some kind, which had been rivetted into it with iron nails (fig. 2) ;

Portion of a Small Double-toothed Bone Comb, with a raised ridge of bone along its centre fastened by iron nails. It is ornamented by small incised concentric circles, and measures 3 inches in length by 2 in breadth (fig. 3) ;

Portions of the Skull and Lower Jaw of a Pig ; and of the Leg Bone of an Ox, pierced by a large circular opening above the joint, and with the shaft cut through obliquely and rubbed smooth (fig. 4) ;

Two Cut Bone Pins, one measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a lozenge-shaped pattern scratched or cut round the top, the other partially broken at the top (fig. 5) ;

Cylindrical-shaped Piece of Stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, probably a whet stone ; and

A large square-shaped Iron Bell, 12 inches in height, 9 in width at the mouth, and 7 inches in breadth (fig. 6).

All these relics were discovered in the "Knowe of Saverough," in the Mainland of Orkney, during excavations made under the superintendence of James Farrer, Esq., M.P., by whom they were presented to the Museum.

An account of the discoveries at the Knowe of Saverough was communicated by Mr Farrer to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. CCXIII., November 1862, from which the following extracts are taken :—

"The Knowe is close to the sea, and only a few feet above high water-mark. It is on the property of the Earl of Zetland, and about half a mile from the small 'town' of Birsay, in the west mainland of Orkney. Small fragments of bone have, it is said, occasionally been observed protruding from the ground, and some years ago an iron or bronze spear-head was picked up by a child on the top of the Knowe. It is not easy to define the original limits of the Knowe, since its shape is liable to alteration from the frequent shifting of the sand. The diameter may perhaps be estimated at 168 feet, and its greatest height at from 14 to 16 feet. The excavations, which were commenced in July 31, 1862, resulted in the discovery of many human skeletons more or less perfect, and at depths below the present surface varying from 2 to 8 or 10 feet. Those which were nearest to the top of the Knowe were the most decayed, but owing to the shifting of the sand previously alluded to, it is impossible to say what might have been the depths of the graves when the bodies were interred. Not a vestige of any clothing was discovered. All the bodies had been laid in kists, but in every instance these were broken, owing probably to the weight of superincumbent sand during a long period of time. The sand was only slightly discoloured, but in some instances the decomposed fibrous roots of grasses were found amongst the bones of the skeletons—a circumstance justifying the inference that those kists had been originally constructed on the surface of the ground, and that the sand had afterwards been piled up over them. The heads of all the skeletons faced the north-west, with exception of two, Nos. 8 and 10, which were turned to the north. There were flagstones underneath the bodies only in a few instances. The various skeletons are numbered in this description according to the order in which they were found.

"The skull (which is now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh) has a circular orifice at the back of the head, as if from a wound by an arrow or some pointed instrument.¹ At the head of the skeleton No. 2, on the right, was a clay-baked urn, filled up with sand (see Plate No. 1). It was 5 inches high, 5½ in diameter, 16 inches in circumference at the top, and 3½ inches in diameter at the bottom. It is now, with the skull, in the Museum at Edinburgh. No. 2 is the skull

¹ On farther examination, this seems to be rather doubtful.—Ed.

of a male of about thirty-five years. It is remarkable for its small size and very short round form, being eminently brachycephalic. The face is short and very broad; the lower jaw large, broad, and angular, and has the peculiarity of a disproportionately small chin. The teeth are flatly eroded, as in No. 8.

"Dr Thurnam, the well-known craniologist, to whom I at once forwarded several of the skulls for examination, has kindly furnished me with the following information:—

" 'The skulls Nos. 1, 8, and 10 are those of males. They are well developed, and more or less of brachycephalic type. The two former are very fine specimens, with almost every tooth, and the large and prominent nasal bones unbroken. No. 1 is of large size. The two, with individual differences, present considerable similarity to the Orcadian skull figured in the *Crania Britannica*, pl. 21. Nos. 3, 4, and 7 are doubtless the skulls of females. They are all of the low, narrow and elongate form, called kumbecephalic by Professor D. Wilson. No. 4 is that of a young woman; No. 7 is of middle age; and No. 3 that of a woman far advanced in life, the lower jaw presenting doubtful traces of the presence of a solitary tooth. Two of the male skulls (Nos. 1 and 10) are those of men of middle age, the other (No. 8) that of a young man of about thirty years. None of the "wisdom" teeth have been developed in the skull No. 1, and one of these teeth is absent in No. 8. The crowns of the teeth generally are much worn, as if from the use of coarse food; the attrition is flat, and moderate in extent in No. 8, but much more advanced in No. 1, in which the surfaces of the teeth are oblique and jagged, as if from gnawing roots or tearing flesh from bones, as is common in uncivilized hunting tribes. There can be no hesitation in referring this series of skulls to the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Orkney, and as little doubt that they belong to a period prior to the Scandinavian settlements in those islands.'

"The further excavation of the Knowe revealed a small kist containing the leg-bones and some of the ribs of a child; this kist was at least twelve feet from any of those previously discovered. At this point, the existence of a large building at some remote period became apparent. Many of the stones were water-worn, and had evidently been taken from the sea-shore; others, again, had been quarried: the thickness of the walls could not be ascertained, owing to the ruined state of the Brough, but the discovery of an ancient comb,¹ a deer's horn handle¹ of some instrument retaining yet the marks of iron tacks or nails, some bones of a whale, querns, bone-pins, &c., justifies the conclusion that this part of the Knowe of Saverough must have been at some time the site of a Brough. A few feet further in, two small kists were found one above the other, but the upper one was too much broken to admit of its dimensions being taken. It was nearly filled with sand, and contained a few small pieces of bone. The lower kist was more perfect, but very few bones remained. Its

¹ Now presented to the Museum, and figured in Plate I.

dimensions were 3 feet 10 inches in length, 1 foot 9 inches in width, and 1 foot 8 inches deep; it was 7 feet below the surface of the ground, measuring from the top of the kist. Close to these kists, and protected by large stones placed in the form of a kist was a large bell (see Plate No. 1) composed of iron, coated with bronze,¹ riveted on the side: the loop for the hammer or clapper still remains. It rested on the handle, and the mouth was covered with a flat stone. The length, including the handle, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, about 27 inches in circumference at the top, and 7 by 9 inches across the mouth. It is supposed to belong to the earliest Christian times. Professor Wilson, in his 'Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland,' p. 669, gives a drawing of one precisely similar in character, which he supposes to belong to the fourth century, when St Ninian, the first Catholic Bishop in Orkney, was sent by Siricius, Pope of Rome, to preach the Gospel to the heathen tribes of North Britain. The bell, which is much corroded, had evidently been deposited many centuries ago. The stones forming the sides of the kist were almost rotten with age, and a portion of one of them adheres firmly to one side of the bell. I do not of course venture to assign any fixed period for the construction of the Brough in which these relics of antiquity have been found; it seems not improbable that it may have been used as a place of burial by some of the tribes inhabiting the islands long after it became a ruin. The fact that iron was not entirely unknown to the ancient inhabitants of the Brough forbids the assumption that they lived in the early part of the stone period, though it may not be unreasonable to conclude that the use of metallic tools was very little known to them. The destruction or desertion therefore of the Brough probably occurred towards the close of the stone and the commencement of the iron period. The bell of course belongs to more recent times, and can have had no connection with the heathen race who inhabited the islands previous to the Christian era, and of whose interment in the Knowe of Saverough the depositors of this ecclesiastical relic were doubtless entirely ignorant, since it is hardly to be supposed that an object of such veneration would be concealed in a Pagan burial-place. The practice in early Christian times of interring bodies with their face to the east is conclusive against the idea that these people were converts to Christianity. None of the bodies occupied the position justifying such a supposition. I think, then, the following conclusions may not unfairly be arrived at:—That at a remote period a large Brough, or inhabited building, occupied part of the hill now known as the Knowe of Saverough; that long after its destruction it was used as a place of interment by the Celtic inhabitants of Orkney; that there is no evidence of the time at which the interments took place, beyond the fact that it must have been before the Christian era; and that the ruined Brough was selected as a place of concealment for the bell during perhaps times of persecution, with a view to its removal at the proper time to a place of greater security."

¹ Small portions of bronze remain at each shoulder of the bell.—ED.

(2.) By Mr JAMES PATERSON, Longman, Macduff.

Four Chips or Flakes of White Quartz, Ten leaf-shaped Arrow-heads of Flint, varying in colour and finish; small Arrow-head, with stem and barbs. Found near Cullen of Buchan, Banffshire.

(3.) By GEORGE R. KINLOCH, Esq., Keeper of the Register of Deeds H. M. General Register House; through John Alex. Smith, M.D., Secretary S.A. Scot.

Flint Arrow-head, 3 inches long, with barbs and stem, found several years ago in Kincardineshire.

Fig 1.



Fig. 2.



Small Urns or Lamps found in a cairn, Hill of Bennachie.

Two small Urns, Cups, or Lamps as they have been designated, ornamented with straight and zigzag lines. One (fig. 1) is of reddish clay, and measures 3 inches in diameter by 2 inches high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the mouth; two holes are pierced through the middle of one side, at its greatest diameter. The other Urn (fig. 2) is of yellowish-coloured clay, it measures 3 inches in diameter at the base, and tapers upwards to the top, which is 2 inches across; the under part is pierced with two pairs of holes on opposite sides. (These Urns are well shown in the accompanying woodcut, figs. 1 and 2.) They were both found upwards of sixty years ago, on opening a tumulus or cairn near the foot of the Hill of Bennachie, Aberdeenshire.

Four small Beads or Perforated Disks of Jet or Black Stone, which, with several of the same kind, were found around the neck, wrists, and ancles of a human skeleton in a stone cist or coffin discovered on ploughing beside a large tumulus on the farm of Farrochie, near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, in the autumn of 1837. (For a further account of this discovery see *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. ii. p. 462.)

A Polished Black Stone, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and rounded in shape, somewhat resembling a small pestle, which was dug up several years ago within a stone circle, or so-called Druidical temple, on the farm of Kirkabost, Strathaird, Isle of Skye. Mr Kinloch states that—"this circle had originally consisted of large upright stones, very few of which now remain, and is known in the locality by the Gaelic name of 'Clachan breugach,' which the gentleman who gave me the relic translated 'The place, or stones of lies, or falsehood.' May not the early Christians have thus designated these Druidical or heathen circles as the places of false worship? The Gaelic name of the place might, however, be also read 'Clachan breitheach,' the 'judicial stones,' or place where law courts were held at an early period, to dispense justice to the inhabitants."

Oval-shaped Copper Tobacco-Box, ornamented with engraved figures, scrolls, &c., and verses in Dutch. On the inside is the following engraved inscription: "The gift of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Baronet, 1736."

(4.) By Mr ROBERT STUART, Farmer, Boggach.

Celt of dark-coloured Stone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, found on the farm of Boggach, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

(5.) By WILLIAM FORBES of Medwyn, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Leaf-shaped Arrow or Spear-head of Flint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, flat on both sides; it appears to have been rubbed or polished, and was found in Ireland.

Two Flint Arrow-heads, with barbs and stems, one $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and the other $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; also from Ireland.

Gray-coloured Stone Celt, 3 inches long, 2 inches across the face, from Ireland.

Small Bronze Axe-head or Celt, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the face.

(6.) By Mr ALEX. M'ROBERT, farmer, Gamrie.

Two small perforated Stones or Whorls, one measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; the other 1 inch in diameter is ornamented with incised lines. They were found in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire.

(7.) By M. FRÉDÉRIC TROYON, Lausanne, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Portion of Bone or Deer's Horn, square-shaped at one extremity, to allow it to fit into the mortice-hole of a wooden handle; and hollowed out at the other, to form a socket for a stone celt. It is stated by the donor to be a portion of the handle of a stone axe or celt.

Portion of Bone, apparently part of the tyne of a deer's antler.

Two Bone Splinters or Pointed Pins.

These relics were found by the Donor in a crannoge or lake habitation in Switzerland.

(8.) By DAVID BALFOUR, of Balfour and Trenabie, Esq., Orkney, F.S.A. Scot.

Various Antiquarian Relics purchased by David Balfour, Esq., of Balfour and Trenabie, at the sale of the Kirkwall Museum, and presented by him to the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, 13th October 1862, with the following details:—

1. Large Stone Urn (broken) from ruins of "Oxstro" Burg, Birsay.
2. Stone Lamp, from the same.
3. Large Stone Urn (broken), found when excavating foundations for dwelling-house at Birstane, St Ola.
- 4 and 5. Fragments of two Stone Urns found in Sanday, Orkney.
6. Part of the bottom of a Stone Urn, found below the Cairn Mackabuster, near Lopness, Sanday.
7. Three Stone "Whorls" found in different parts of Sanday, 1823–26.
8. Four Bone Buttons found in the ruins of the Burgh of Burrian, North Ronaldsay.
9. Perforated Bone, found in a Pict's house at Saverock, St Ola, in 1836.
10. Bone Comb found in the ruins of a Pict's house in Sanday in 1829.

11. Blue Glass Bead or Button found at Tressness, Sanday, 1825.
12. Part of a Red-deer's Horn found in a Pict's house at Tressness, Sanday, 1831.
13. Piece of half-fused Earthenware (or slag), from circular heap at Thorsness, Burness, Sanday.
14. Fragments of a small Clay Urn or Vessel found in a tumulus at Thorsness, Sanday, April 1825.
15. Two Fishing-hooks, the one of a bone and the other of shell, or mother of pearl, said to have been found in the Island of Sanday.
Note.—These hooks were purchased by Mr Balfour twenty years ago from the collection of the late Dr Wood of Sanday, and deposited in the Kirkwall Museum. Most of the Sanday Antiquities were originally collected by Dr Wood.
16. Stone Ball found at Lopness, Sanday.
17. Another Stone Ball (broken) also found there.
18. Flint Arrow-head found near the Loch of Mey, Caithness.
19. Bronze Pin, 6 inches long, the head with a small moveable ring, found sticking through the back part of a human skull near the Earl's Palace, Birsay.
20. Bronze Pin, 3 inches long, with small circular flattened head, ornamented with incised lines, found in Orkney.
21. Bronze or Copper Ring, with remains of an Iron Swivel on it, found by Mr George Petrie in 1841 at a grave on the sand of Gill, Westray, where the skeletons of a man and horse, with fragments of a shield, &c., had been found shortly before; probably cheek ring of a bridle bit, 4 inches in diameter.
22. Fragment of an Iron Sword, with cross guard, found in the North Links, Westray.
23. Iron Spear-head from Westray.
24. Fragments of a large Iron Sword, &c., found in Links, Westray.
25. Remains of Iron Axe-head found in Links, Westray.
26. Fragments of a small Iron or round Cup-shaped Vessel, suggested by Mr G. Petrie to be the Boss of a Shield.
27. A number of Human Teeth found in the same Links.
28. A Human bicuspoid Tooth, found in one of the Sepulchral Tumuli at Toftness, Sanday, 1818.

29. Red Tile with Yellow Glaze, from the floor of the Choir of St Magnus' Cathedral, Kirkwall.

30. The Malt Pundlars used in Orkney till a recent date.

31. A Norwegian Pundlar and Bismar or Iron Steelyard combined.

32. A Dutch Pundlar or Bismar adjusted to the Orkney weights.

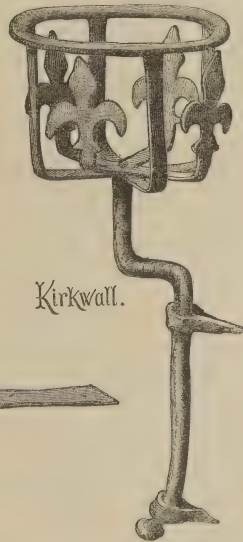
33. A Dutch Spring Weighing-Machine.

34. Iron Stand, ornamented with *Fleur-de-lis*, formerly used for sand glass at reading-desk of St Magnus' Cathedral, Kirkwall (fig. 1).

Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Metal Stands for Sand-glasses from St Cuthbert's Church,¹ Edinburgh, and St Magnus', Kirkwall.

35. A Wooden Lock, with Bolt and Key of Wood, not long since in common use in the Island of North Ronaldsay.

36. A piece of one of the Beams of Noltland Castle, Westray.

37. A piece of the Stump of the ancient "Gallows," which formerly stood at Gallowsha', near Kirkwall.

¹ For notice of stand for hour-glass, St Cuthbert's, fig. 2, see *infra*.

38. Fragment of Oak from the wreck of the "Royal George."

39. A piece of a Flag, said to be the remains of Gow the Pirate's Flag, purchased from the collection of the late Dr Wood, Sanday.

40. A piece of Stone from Calf Sound, Eday, said to be from the ballast of Gow the Pirate's ship. (See Sir Walter Scott's novel of *THE PIRATE*.)

41. A portion of a Red-deer's Horn, found in a moss near Binscarth Firth.

42. Broad Brass Guard of a Rapier, found in 1827 in the gravel beach on the west side of Shapinsay, opposite to, and about fifty yards from, the rock called Kessar Klett.

43. Ancient Iron Snuffers, on stand, found in the ruins of Kildrummie Castle, Aberdeenshire.

44. Iron Spear-head found in Sanday, much corroded, 1828.

45. Piece of Red-deer's Horn found at Coldigarth, Sanday.

46. Fragment of Red-deer's Horn, from Pict's house at Saverock, near Kirkwall, found in 1836.

47. Fragment of Red-deer's Horn, with part of Skull attached, found in Orkney.

(9.) By EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

The Runic Inscriptions at Maeshow. By Edward Charlton, M.D. 8vo, pp. 24. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1862.

(10.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. xxxviii. part 2. 4to. London, 1862.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive. Second Series, November 1859 to April 1861. 8vo. London, 1859-61.

(11.) By the SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, Copenhagen.

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord. 1850-1860. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1861.

Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, udgivet af det Kongelige Nordiske oldskrift-Selskab. 1858-1860. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1860.

Kaladlit Assilialait, ou quelques Gravures, Dessinées et Gravées sur Bois par des Esquimaux du Groënland. 4to. (Pp. 52.) Godthaab, 1860.

(12.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NORMANDY.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 3^e Série.
4^e Volume. 24^e Volume de la Collection. 4to. Paris, 1861.

Mr Laing laid the following letters before the meeting, and said that there had not yet been time to receive any communication from Dr Keller of Zurich, who had also been elected one of the Honorary Members of the Society:—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 26th December 1862.

SIR,—I have received the command of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., communicating the resolution of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland that His Royal Highness should be solicited to become an Honorary Member of their Society, and I am commanded to request that you will acquaint the Society that His Royal Highness has much pleasure in consenting to be enrolled as an Honorary Member.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. KNOLLYS, *Lt.-Genl.*

DAVID LAING, Esq.

LONDON, Dec. 20th, 1862.

SIR,—On my return to town this morning I find your letter of the 15th inst. I can but feel very much honoured by being elected one of the Twenty-five Honorary Members of so distinguished a Society as that of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

It is a great satisfaction to me in thinking that my publications have in any way attracted the attention of the Society. And I remain, yours very sincerely,

LOUIS L. BONAPARTE.

D. LAING, Esq.

I.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS AT MAESHOWE,
ORKNEY. By JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

The author of this communication intimated to the Council of the Society his purpose of publishing it in a separate form, and it has since appeared in a handsome illustrated volume, quarto. Mr MITCHELL stated that he had been "requested to let the work be offered for sale at the lowest possible price, in order that the attention of the public may be directed to this branch of Archæology" (p. ix.)

It is entitled: "MESEHOWE: Illustrations of the Runic Literature of Scandinavia, Translations in Danish and English of the Inscriptions in Mesehowe, Visits of the Northern Sovereigns to Orkney, Notes, Vocabulary, &c. By J. M. MITCHELL, Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark; and Joint-Secretary for Foreign Correspondence Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, &c. Edinburgh: R. Grant & Son, 54 Princes Street, 1863." 4to.

This volume forms a companion to the valuable "MAES-HOWE: NOTICE OF RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS discovered during recent excavations in the Orkneys, made by JAMES FARRER, M.P. [Edinburgh] Printed for private circulation, 1862." 4to.

Mr Farrer, in the appendix of his beautifully illustrated volume, has given the readings of the Inscriptions as separately translated and explained by three eminent Runic scholars—Professors Stephens, Munch, and Rafn.

II.

NOTE ON THE VESTIGES OF THE FOREST OF CREE IN GALLOWAY.
By ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D. COR. MEM. S.A. Scot.

The author of this communication, after expressing at some length his opinion that the discovery of trees in Peat-moss is not to be held as conclusive evidence that forests existed in ancient times wherever

such trees are found, proceeds in his notice of the Forest of Cree, as follows¹:—

Although I think that we have no good grounds for speaking broadly (as we are accustomed to do), of Scotland's having ever been, in prehistoric or in later times, covered with dense and heavy forests, yet we have good evidence that forests of considerable extent and of heavy timber did exist at a period very remote from that in which we live, in localities which are now nearly treeless. To one locality, in which the remains of such a forest are very abundant and remarkable, my attention was drawn by Mr Cosmo Innes. I refer to the moss and carse of Cree between Newton-Stewart and the Bay of Wigton. I have had several opportunities of examining these remains, and it is my intention now to describe them. In order to assist me in this, I shall first give a brief topographical account of the district, dividing it into two parts—one an upland mountainous district above or to the north of Newton-Stewart, and *the other* a flat carse below it, or between it and the Bay of Wigton.

The river Cree, above Newton-Stewart, flows through a succession of glens in the mountainous district between Penninghame and Minnigaff. Now and then these open up somewhat, and exhibit fertile haughs and straths. The sides of the river are in many parts richly wooded. About Garlies alone there are some five or six hundred acres under thriving plantations of oak, ash, hazel, and beech; and as we go further north we find patches of low oak wood, which is probably indigenous. The whole of this district of Scotland indeed seems to be favourable to the growth of timber, and can still furnish its share of our remarkable trees, though there are certainly none in it now at all equal to those the vestiges of which I intend to describe. The laurels in Lord Galloway's pleasure

¹ Dr Mitchell gave it as his opinion, that if we are to be guided by what the peat teaches us, we shall be forced to the following conclusions:—that where wood thrives well now, wood throve well in ancient Scotland, and *vice versa*; that woodless districts now, were woodless then; that there were many large tracts of low natural wood; that here and there something like a *forest* existed with trees of a size which we seldom see equalled now; and that Scotland never had a much larger acreage under wood than it has at present.

grounds exceed 30 feet in height, and there are probably none finer in Scotland. At Bargaly¹ on the Palnure, which falls into the Cree below Newton-Stewart, there is a *Quercus sessiliflora* which rises to 60 feet, which is 10 to 11 feet in girth at two feet above the ground, and which has a trunk of 14 feet without a branch; and at the same place there is a handsome beech more than 15 feet in girth at 3 feet above the ground, and rising more than 30 feet without a branch. On the banks of the Pinkill, near the churchyard of Minnigaff, there are several stately firs 6 to 7 feet in girth, and stretching upwards for 60 feet before a branch leaves the trunk.

Below Newton-Stewart the flexures and crooks of the Cree are compared by Symson² to those of the Forth between Stirling and Alloa, while the flat or plain through which the river pursues its tortuous and winding course has been aptly likened to the Carse of Stirling.³ This plain or carse, which lies between the road to Creetown on the one side and the road to Wigton on the other, covers an area of 10 to 12 square miles, including the part under water at full tide, and consists throughout of bluish clay silt, clayey loam, or carse clay. On the west side a large extent is still covered by peat, averaging 7 to 8 feet in depth. The mosses of Cree, Carsegown, and Borrow, cannot cover less than 1500 to 2000 acres. Formerly these peat mosses were of much greater extent, the ground having been largely reclaimed and brought under cultivation; indeed, on the east side, little peat now remains, and the next generation may see nearly as little on the west. The peat lies immediately over the clay—the line of separation being sharp and defined. Captain Thomas has pointed out⁴ that the peat at Callernish springs in like manner at once from the boulder clay—giving no evidence of a prior vegetation. Since reading his paper I have myself seen peat resting on

¹ Loudon speaks of Bargaly as “the most interesting place in Scotland with respect to the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs,” i. 95.

² Symson's Galloway. Nicholson's Ed., p. 109.

³ Macfarlane MSS., i. 517, Adv. Lib.

⁴ On the Geological Age of the Pagan Monuments of the Outer Hebrides. Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin., vol. ii. p. 352, and Edin. Phil. Journal, New Series, vol. xv. p. 235.

bare rock, on clean gravel banks, and on blue clay silt, with not an inch of soil between. This is a phenomenon which appears frequent in peat formations, which requires further examination, but which, I think, we cannot yet accept as an indication that the district was bare and lifeless before the plants grew out of which the peat is formed.

The clay bank, or bed of clay which forms the carse, is of great and unknown depth. About two miles below Newton-Stewart, in making a bridge for the railway in 1860, piles were driven more than 40 feet down, and no bottom found. The channel of the river is a tortuous cut in this clay bed, and this cut in many places is clean and precipitous, and at low water its bottom is from 10 to 15 feet below the general level. I say at low water, for the tide comes up to within a few hundred yards of Newton-Stewart. At ebb tide, on both sides of the river, we have here and there mud or clay banks, which are covered with water as the tide rises. Opposite Creetown, on the east, these are about three-fourths of a mile, and on the west, below Wigton, they are nearly two miles broad. In other places, especially at the convexities of sharp bends of the true channel, the rise and fall of the tide is noticed merely in the rise and fall of the water-level on the face of the precipitous bank, close at the foot of which the river flows. The banks, which are left dry at low water, are *constantly* shifting, and so also is the channel of the river. The increased value of land, and the desirability of preserving boundary lines will, in future, prevent extensive changes in the river course. These considerations, indeed, have probably operated more or less in preventing changes during the last hundred years. It is certain, however, that the tendency of such a river course must always be to change—and all the more certain that the stream is a mountain one, and subject to heavy spates. One of these changes has cut off a part of the parish of Minnigaff, just below Newton-Stewart, and left it on the Penninghame side. Before another, probably of slower operation, the town of Wigton has had to retire,¹ for it is said once to have stood more than a mile to the east of its present site, on a place which is now covered with water. If the Earl of Galloway perseveres in his schemes, our children's children may see green fields again where old Wigton stood. When Margaret Wilson was drowned in the Bladenoch (for drowned she was, in my

¹ Symson's Galloway. Nicholson's Ed., 54.

opinion), and long after that time, the mouth of that river was half a mile and more to the north of its present position.¹ In addition to such proofs of change, every one who examines the river has ocular evidence of the occurrence of unceasing abrasions on the one hand and depositions on the other.

The remarks I have made on the course of the Cree, may be almost literally applied to the Palmure, the Bishop Burn, and the Bladenoch. I have been somewhat minute in this description, because considerations are involved in it which affect the questions of where and when the trees grew of which I am now about to speak.

These trees, which, so far as I know, are all oak, are found in two distinct positions,—first, in the channel of the Cree, or projecting into its channel from the banks at the side, many of these last having 10 to 15 feet of sandy clay above those parts of them which are in the bank, and an unknown number of feet of clay below; and, secondly, under the peat, on the surface of the clay.

The existence of this ancient Cree forest does not rest on our finding some half-dozen trunks. You may count them by the hundred, exposed in the bed of the river, between Newton-Stewart and Barsalloch; and you may reckon roots by the score where the moss has been cleared away, near the mouth of Lime Burn. I say roots in this case, because such *trunks* as are discovered in peat-casting are carted off at once. Of their great abundance there is another striking evidence which meets every one's eye as he drives from Newton-Stewart to Wigton, Kirkinner, and Sorbie. The pillars of nearly every gate on the way are observed to be made of handsome logs of black oak.² So plentiful indeed, is the wood, that some years ago a cabinetmaker in Newton-Stewart attempted to make a trade of it; and he failed in this, not from any scarcity of the timber, but probably because he did not well understand how wood, so long submerged, should be treated in the first stage of drying, in order to prepare it for use.

Not only, however, is the wood abundant, but it is of great size.

¹ New Statistical Account.

² There is no other part of Scotland in which this evidence of an ancient forest entombed in the neighbourhood is presented in such a remarkable manner.

Mr M'Culloch, of Barholm, about twenty years ago, raised an oak from the bed of the Cree which was 15 feet in girth, and 50 feet long, and which he sold for £25 to Mr Younghusband, of Whitehaven, to be used in shipbuilding.

The Rev. Dr Richardson gives the measurement of two logs, raised by the cabinetmaker of whom I have spoken. One was 58 feet long, and 14 feet 9 inches in girth; and the other 35 feet long, and no less than 17 feet in girth; and the same authority adds, that "numbers of them were 12 feet in circumference."

Dr Black (F.G.S.), in a note sent to me by Mr Innes, states that the growth rings of one "were reckoned up to about 600;" and I found a cabinetmaker in Newton-Stewart making large panels of an oak said to have been $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, and which was found in Kirrochtree Moss, in what appeared to be a mixture of clay and peat, at a depth of 8 or 9 feet.¹

In 1819, many trees were exposed in the Cree, below Machermore, and Mr Newall, the farmer there, collected all the empty casks he could find in the neighbourhood, bunged them up, and fastened them at low water by ropes to the wood in the bed of the river; and as the river rose with the tide, the casks raised the timber to which they were attached. This is not a bad indication of the size of the timber with which he had to deal. The measurements which I have given of course refer to the largest of these trees—the monarchs of this ancient forest; but the dimensions of the majority are large,—girths of 6 feet and upwards being common.²

So much for the number and size of these trees; let me now direct attention to some objects which are found with them, either alongside, or in such positions as lead to the possible conclusion that they are coeval with the trees.

In 1814, in the moss of Barnkirk, close to Newton-Stewart, a canoe

¹ Gunpowder was used to break up this tree, and the portions of it which were removed weighed about six tons. One of its branches was over 3 feet in diameter, and 12 feet long. This branch itself, therefore, represented a tree of unusual size.

² In describing the number and size of the trees, I have used such facts as are supplied by the New Stat. Account, as well as those collected by myself.

was found, made out of a single log of oak. Mr M'Millan, who then occupied Barnkirk, made the lintel of a cart-shed door out of it. In the peat above the canoe, 6 feet below the surface, a ball of tallow or fat was found, which weighed 27 lbs.

Another canoe was found on the farm of Bents or Larg, not far from Kirrochtree, in the grounds of which I saw it. It is made of a single oak tree, and is about 11 feet long, 3 feet 2 inches wide, and 20 inches deep.

In 1819 Mr Newall found in the clay which adhered to the end of a tree, buried in the bank of the river, with at least 12 feet of clay above it, a horn 34 inches long, and 12 inches round immediately below its division into five antlers. This was sent by Mr Joseph Train to Sir Walter Scott, and was examined by Dr Barclay and pronounced to be the horn of a deer "of the largest possible size." Along with the horn, at the same place, some human bones, said to have been of great dimensions, were found, and also sent to Sir Walter Scott. The horns of the deer, indeed, appear to be frequently found in the moss and bed of the Cree. I have placed an excellent pair in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and also a large single one, which were kindly presented to me by Mr M'Guffock of Newton-Stewart.

Several heads of the extinct *Urus* are said to have been found in the moss and bed of the Cree. Mr Stewart of Cairnsmuir has one which is tolerably perfect. The horns are 29 inches long, and 14 inches in circumference at the root, with a frontal space of 10 inches between them. The same gentleman has also the fragment of another.

In "Sandy's Grotto," or "The Howlet's Nest," in the grounds of Kirrochtree, I saw a quern, which is said to have been found in a bog on the farm of Larg, near the spot where the second canoe I spoke of was found.

Mr Train, the well-known antiquarian, presented to his correspondent, Sir Walter Scott, what he calls a Roman battle-axe, found in the moss of Cree, and also a stone celt found at Knockbrax in Penninghame, which weighed 7 lbs. 9 oz. Another stone celt is said to have been found in the Carse of Bladenoch, and there is a bronze celt from the moss of Cree in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

It thus appears that very interesting remains are found in close association with the vestiges of this Forest. The country appears to have been

peopled when these trees were living. On the margins of this forest man paddled in his canoe, and under the shade of these mighty trees he pursued the red deer and the urus. He cultivated corn in the neighbourhood, and ground it. He was of goodly stature, and carried formidable weapons of war. These things at least are possible, if not probable inferences from the facts I have detailed.

I think I have shown conclusively that a notable forest existed here, but the interesting question now presents itself, Were the trees all of one age, and what extent of ground did they cover? My answer to this is, that it appears probable that they all grew at one epoch, above the clay and below the peat, and that the carse land which I have described represents the extent of the forest.

We cannot suppose that *hard wood* of such vast dimensions could have been floated down to the carse from the upper districts, by such streams as the Cree and Palnure, without involving changes in the country's face, which would be purely fanciful and without collateral support. I must not be understood, however, to say, that in equally remote times, gigantic trees had no existence in these upper districts, for the opposite we know to be the case. In the Macfarlane MSS. (I. 517, P. Adv. Lib.) it is stated that in the Loch of Troul a prodigious number of large oak trees were then to be seen, lying across one another at the bottom, and I am told that these can still be seen. Indeed all over Galloway, especially along the shores of the Solway, there are vestiges of clumps of forest trees, belonging, in all probability, to the same age as those in the Carse and Moss of Cree, but there is no good reason for believing that any of them have been transported from a distance to the place they now occupy.

I have said that I believe they all grew above the clay and below the peat. Very many of them *must* have done so, for they are found in the very position they occupied when growing. These are short stumps, the roots of which spread out and seize the ground, and the peat about them contains the leaves, and twigs, and fruit of the trees in question.

But if all these trees grew above the clay, how does it happen that many of them are below it, or in it, at all depths up to 15 feet or more?

The remarks I offered on the topography of the Carse of Cree will assist

us in solving this difficulty. It will be remembered that I described the channel of the river as a tortuous and changing one, a winding and shifting cut in the large clay bed which forms the Carse. At every turn of the river the current is directed against the opposite bank, which it eats away, and the clay silt, mechanically suspended in the water, is carried down till it meets the up-coming tide, which carries it back; and in the pause, when there is little movement up or down, it is again deposited in the quieter waters. Banks are thus continually cut down in one place and deposited in another, while it is evident that there is no lessening of the clay bank of the Carse as a whole. This process is going on now, and can be seen; but for reasons already given, it is, and has been for a century or more, under control and direction. In centuries further back, however, it would go on without interference.

Now if we suppose a tree lying at the top of the clay bank, which the river is eating away, it will fall into the bed of the river when the bank falls. And this fallen mass, or this and others following it, will turn the force of the stream against the opposite side, and in a short time the river may begin to deposit clay over the very tree which it had recently undermined, till by and by the bank over it is nearly of the average level of the Carse with the river's course at some distance. An interval then elapses, it may be of centuries, and the river's course oscillates back to the old channel, and exposes the trees it had previously buried. It is thus we find them at all depths, lying at all conceivable angles, some of them having slipped down perpendicularly (almost in the position in which they grew), others going in head first, and others root first, the clay being exactly the same in character both above and below them. This theory has the merit of a *prima facie* probability, but it is confirmed by what we see actually taking place on the spot, and by what is known usually to take place in similar circumstances. It must be remembered that these trunks are found in a clay bank at various depths, with 6 to 15 feet of clay above them and as many at least below. This position is most certainly not that of their growth; and if this theory, simple and gradual in its nature, is insufficient and fails, nothing short of some gigantic commotion can explain what is found. But the theory is not without collateral support. One morning as I was examining the banks of the river, I observed at one point that three or four

dark lines, from 4 to 8 inches deep, ran along the bluish face of the bank, with 1 to 5 feet of clay between them. On examining these bands I found them to consist almost entirely of the twigs and leaves of the oak and birch, which were in such preservation that I was able to identify them. Now this phenomenon appears to me of easy explanation. When autumn comes, the trees along the Upper Cree shed their leaves, many of which are borne by the wind into the river and carried down by it towards the sea. Their course is steadily downwards till they pass Newton-Stewart and meet an up-coming tide, when they are floated back, driven out of the more disturbed waters over the true river channel where the opposite currents meet, accumulate in the stiller waters and eddies at the side, and are deposited there when the tide recedes, while the clay, which falls with them in the way already stated, binds the leaves and twigs together, so that few rise. But autumn ends, and with it the supply of leaves, and *clay alone* is then deposited. What I describe I think I have seen taking place, and I have myself no hesitation in receiving this as a true explanation. Yet if so, we are in the curious position of regarding vegetable deposits at the same depth in the same bank, sometimes as possibly not a century old, and sometimes as belonging to prehistoric times. Such, however, I regard as the fact. They do belong to different ages, and it would not surprise me if to-morrow I heard that in the bank of the Cree, 15 feet below the surface, the skull of the urus had been found with a Sheffield axe or a Brumagem bracelet by its side.

As regards the extent of the forest, the topography of the district shows that it has very probably been limited by the rising grounds on each side of the roads from Newton-Stewart to Creetown and to Wigton, but extending somewhat up the glens of the Cree and of the rivulets which fall into it. These rising grounds are rocky in their character. A further argument for the accuracy of this limitation is derived from the fact that the remains of the forest are confined to the Carse and Moss of Cree. It would thus cover an area of 8 or 9 square miles, or rather more than $\frac{1}{60}$ th part of the small county of Wigton.

MONDAY, 9th February 1863.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

On a Ballot, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society, viz. :—

GEORGE VERE IRVING, of Newton, Esq., Lanarkshire, Vice-President
British Archæological Association.
ALEXANDER MACLEAN, of Haremere Hall, Esq., Hurst Green, Sussex.
JOHN M. BALFOUR, Esq., Pilrig House, Edinburgh.
DAVID MACGIBBON, Esq., Architect, Edinburgh.
DAVID DICKSON, Esq., Wholesale Stationer, Edinburgh.

The following Donations were laid on the table, and thanks were voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By the Right Rev. the BISHOP of BRECHIN.

Large-sized Finger Ring of Silver, gilt, with rudely-cut letters, inscribed on its two faces.

(2.) By GEORGE MAXWELL, Esq., Canonbie.

Upper and Lower Stone of a Quern of Quartz or Mill Stone Grit, measuring 20 inches in diameter, with three sockets for handle on its upper surface; it was discovered in a peat bog at Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.

Broken portion of a Squared Block of Red Sandstone, the upper part roughly chiselled into the form of a basin; the sides sculptured with the letters T.A.; a tankard and drinking cup or glass; a rose; part of an ornament, and the date 1660: it was found in the bed of a stream at Canonbie.

(3.) By Mr JOHN GLENNIE, Cot Town, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Stone Cup or Lamp, with handle projecting from the side, and partially broken; the diameter across the mouth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Discovered under a large stone in a field near Castle Newe, Strathdon.

(4.) By Mr JOHN LAING, Castle Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Bronze Flanged Celt or Palstave, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across face. Found on the top of a hill called Lord Arthur's Cairn, in the parish of Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire.

(5.) By Mr WILLIAM STUART, Boggach.

Iron Chain of seven links, which increase in length from 4 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with an iron hook at the end. Each link is made of a piece of iron welded in the middle, leaving an open loop at each extremity. It was dug up on the farm of Boggach, Strathdon.

Penny of King William I. of Scotland, found in a cairn in Strathdon.

(6.) By Mr ALEXANDER DUNBAR, Boggach.

Iron Padlock and Hasp, found close by the spot where the Chain and Hook mentioned above were dug up at Boggach, Strathdon.

(7.) By Mr ALEXANDER LAWSON, Mill of Newe, Strathdon.

Penny of King Henry III. of England, found with many others in a cairn at the Mill of Garochy, Aberdeenshire.

(8.) By Mr F. STEWART.

Farthing of King George II., found in the garden of Castle Newe, Strathdon.

The donations from Nos. 4 to 8 inclusive were presented through Mr ALEXANDER WALKER, gardener, Castle Newe, Aberdeenshire.

(9.) By JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., Secretary S.A. Scot.

Small Stone Mould, found near Jedburgh, Roxburghshire (see Communication, page 53.)

(10.) By JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot.

View of Edinburgh Castle from the North-East, painted by Alexander Runciman about the year 1771, 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches.

(11.) By HORACE MARRYAT, Esq., author of "A Residence in Jutland, &c., 1862."

Painting by Otto Bache in 1861, of the Head of the Mummy Corpse of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, from his tomb in the Church of Faareville, Jutland.

(12.) By ROBERT GAIRDNER, Esq., Northumberland Street.

Creese, with Flame-shaped Blade, enriched with gold, the handle ornamented next the blade, with a silver band in filigree and enamel. The wooden sheath is covered with a plate of gold, which has on one side a rich embossed pattern. From Sumatra.

(13.) By ROBERT REID, Esq., Merchant, Shanghai, China.

Collection of Articles of Native Manufacture from Japan, viz. :—

Full-dress Costume of an Official of the Court of Japan, consisting of Crape Shirt, Black Silk Robe, a silk band for fastening round the waist above the robe, and used as a sword-belt. Slate-coloured Silk Jacket, and Shoulder Scarf which hangs over the back; Stockings, Sandals, and Leggings (the latter being only worn in full dress). Two Swords, the handles richly ornamented with gold, and japanned sheaths. A Hat of japanned papier-mache (seldom worn). Also an Umbrella, Fan, Tobacco Pipe, Pipe Case, and Pouch. Note-Book and Pen and Ink Case. The tobacco pipe and case are suspended from the waist belt, the pen and ink case are carried in the deep sleeve of the robe, which forms a large pocket on each side of the dress.

Two Crape Robes or Dresses worn by Ladies, one scarlet, the other dark green, richly embroidered with gold and various coloured silks.

Cup, Saucer, and Cover, of the finest egg-shell porcelain, covered with pattern in colours.

Two Egg Cups of the same material; small Porcelain Bowl painted with a landscape, in blue colour.

Two small Porcelain Cups, with very fine wicker work covering them on the outside.

Small Cup, made of an egg-shell, gilt inside.

Cooking Stove, with Ash-Pan; and Teapot,—all of common pottery ware.

Pair of Ornaments, Birds (Hawks) made of shells.

Multiform Baskets of Bamboo; a Telescope, the tube made of Papier-maché.

Bronze Prick Candlestick, which folds up into very small compass.

Small Cooking Apparatus of mixed metal, consisting of stove, stew-pans, &c. &c., which can be packed into the largest sauce-pan; Iron Kettle.

Specimens of Printed Books; Coloured Pictures, &c.; Three Cigar Cases, &c. &c.

Brick from the Porcelain Tower or Pagoda at Nankin, which was blown up by the rebels a few years ago.

(14.) By ALEXANDER BRYSON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Warrant for a Commission, for Inquiring into the Slaughter of the

M'Donalds of Glencoe, April 1695, with autograph of King William III. MS. [See this printed, *infra*, p. 57.]

(15.) By DAVID R. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Charter of Confirmation by Patrick (Lindsay) Bishop of Ross, of a Charter of Alienation of Church Lands in Inverness, on vellum, with two seals attached. Dated at the Castle of the Chanonry of Ross, 8th February 1630, signed by PA. EPS. ROSSEN, and the members of the Chapter.

The Protocol Book of Mr PA. MAWER, Clerk of Leith, containing "The Register of the Chartoures in South Leith" from 6th June 1653 to 3d December 1657. Folio, pp. 367.

Warrant by the Magistrates for apprehending Alexander Haig, skipper, and Euphame Weir, for their Irregular Marriage, at Leith, 30th October 1712. MS.

Warrant by the Lords of Justiciary for putting in Execution the Sentence of Scourging against Jean Ramsay. Signed (by the Lords) JAMES ERSKINE, W. CALDERWOOD, and JA. HAMILTON, 25th March 1713. MS.

Contract of Marriage between Robert Burnett, tutor of Glenbervie, and Lady Ann, sister to John, Viscount of Arbutnot, 1717. MS.

Proceedings at the Old Bailey, London, against Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, for High Treason. 4to, pp. 44. Edinb. 1687.

(16.) By the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Journal of the British Archæological Association, for 1862. Vol. xviii. 8vo. Lond. 1862.

(17.) By the KILKENNY and SOUTH-EAST of IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, for the year 1862. 8vo. Vol. IV. Dublin, 1861.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INCA AND YUNGA NATIONS, THEIR EARLY REMAINS; AND ON ANCIENT PERUVIAN SKULLS. BY ARCHIBALD SMITH, M.D. (LATE OF LIMA.)

When, after three centuries of Spanish oppression, the Liberator, General Simon Bolivar, restored the empire of Peru to the Peruvians, one of his officers observed regarding the ancient capital of the nation—"This city may with truth be called the Rome of America: the immense fortress on the north is the capitol; the Temple of the Sun is its Coliseum; Manco Capac was its Romulus; Viracocha its Augustus; Huascar its Pompey; and Atahualpa its Cæsar" (*Miller's Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 195).

In the grand Temple of Cusco, before it was despoiled by the rapacious Pizarro, Almagro, and other merciless Goths, there were seen, seated on golden chairs, the embalmed bodies of the deceased Inca emperors, upon each side of a radiant figure of the Sun in massive gold. In the same sanctuary there was a chapel allotted to the image of the Moon—the acknowledged wife and sister of the Sun,—wherein the walls were lined all round with silver ornaments, as the compartment occupied by the image of the Sun was decorated with gold. On each side of the "Mama-quilla" or Mother-Moon, as here represented, the Stars were placed as her attendants; and the deceased wives of the Incas sat near her in the order of their respective seniority. Father Acosta compares this adulatory of Cusco—the ancient capital of the Incas—to the Pantheon in Rome, and remarks that the devil had persuaded those Indian infidels to erect to his service temples that in magnificence rivalled those dedicated to the true God.

Allured by the mild climate, beauty and fertility of the valley of Urubamba, in the vicinity of Cusco, the Incas there constructed baths and a superb country-seat, where they resided for the greater part of the year. They spared no cost or labour in embellishing with the treasures of Art at their command this charming abode of the imperial family. Not only did they build at this elysium sumptuous temples, stately palaces, artificial fountains, and extensive water-works with pipes or aqueducts of gold and silver; but, more than this, they made a decorative garden, with a zoological collection of animals from all parts

of their wide-spread empire, which extended from Quito to the river Maule in Chile; and among the fanciful ornaments of their pleasure-grounds were flowers, shrubs, and fruit-bearing trees, all modelled or worked in the same precious metals, as we still see imitated on a small scale by the tasteful ladies and nuns of Lima.

If we descend from the Sierra to the coast of Peru, peopled by the Yunga nation, we shall find that, though the materials for building be different, the same solid grandeur of structure will strike our attention on viewing the ancient ruins of Pachacamac, situated on the elevated verge of the valley of the same name, commanding a wide prospect of the calm, unruffled ocean, and gorgeous sunsets.

These ruins, as they lately stood, consisted of the remains of a fortress, a palace, and a temple—all constructed of earth and sun-dried bricks. The palace is full half a league in circuit. The fort is on an eminence some hundred yards from the palace, and is a quarter of a league in circumference. It is constructed of three walls, broader than those of the palace; they are built in a terraced form, so that each receding wall commands and overlooks the one before it.¹ The temple has been a grand edifice, but unfortunately undermined and pulled down by hunters after treasure, or others led by idle curiosity to explore the graves, which are open in many places, and skulls with the hair perfectly adherent and intact are scattered about in profusion. The interior walls, covered with mud plaster, still exhibit rude paintings in red and yellow colours, such as we may call fresco paintings. Among these may be seen a kind of scroll, sometimes compared with the Grecian or Egyptian; and on the lower terrace, facing the sea, are the remains of decorated pilasters. History records that much of the heaps of treasure faithlessly exacted by Pizarro for the feigned ransom of the unfortunate monarch Atahualpa was from this temple of Pachacamac—(*Acosta*, vol. ii. ch. xii.)

In the reign of the ninth Inca, Pachacutec, his son and successor Capac Yupanqui, who ascended the throne in 1423, was General-in-chief of the army. This royal personage descended from the Sierra by the province of Yauyu to the valley of the Rimac, and is said by Garcilaso to have been the first of the Incas who saw the South Pacific. When he arrived on the coast he found the Temple of Pachacamac standing.

¹ Ulloa—*Noticias Americanas*: Entretenimiento xx.

It was built by the predecessors of Caysmanco, the Yunga king of the valley of the Rimac, &c.¹ Capac Yupanqui visited it, and we are told (*Garcil.*, vol. i. book vi. ch. 30) he entered this temple with silence and deep feelings of reverence, without the distraction or noise of prayers and sacrifices. The internal worship inculcated by the Incas was that of one great invisible Being, the creator and upholder of all things, whom they nominated Pachacamac (a word which means the Soul of the Universe); and the Sun was to be adored as his visible representative. But the Incas, to whom homage was rendered as the Children of the Sun, had never raised an adoratory, or devised an image or idol for the outward worship of their supreme God. It was even prohibited among them to utter the sacred name of Pachacamac, except under very special circumstances, and when spoken it was always with profound self-humiliation and contrition of heart. The politic Capac Yupanqui, as he approached the headlands of the valleys of Rimac and Pachacamac, sent envoys of peace before him, urging upon the Yunga king, Caysmanco, the unsuitableness of two peoples who acknowledged the same supreme God of the universe going to war with each other, and requesting the suspension of hostile measures on either side until they should have the opportunity of personally talking over their differences. Caysmanco admitted this reasonable proposal. The interview of the contending parties ended amicably. Caysmanco agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of the Incas, under whom he was to continue to govern his own dominions, and to introduce among his people the worship of the Sun as the visible representative of the Great Spirit who ruled the universe.

The Yunga nations did not think it derogatory to their public worship of Pachacamac to introduce into the temple dedicated to his service images or idols, which were principally figures in imitation of fish of different sorts, significant of the bountiful supplies of food from the ocean; a subordinate form of idol veneration or adoration which was common to all the Yunga race of the Peruvian sea-board—(*Garcilaso*,

¹ The word Yunga or Yunca is of Quichua origin, and means "the hot valleys or territories," and was therefore applied to the inhabitants of the Peruvian coast. The Indians occupying the warmer regions of Eastern Peru and Bolivia are sometimes called Yungas, or people of "tierras calientes," without reference to any similarity of race.

vol. i. book vi. ch. xvii.) The Inca Yupanqui removed those finny idols from the Temple of Pachacamac, which he enriched and adorned, and forbad the Yungas to offer up human sacrifices, as they were accustomed to, at their great festivals. Garcilaso repudiates the Spanish notion—originating from a misapprehension of the Quechua language—that the Incas offered up human victims in their temples, asserting that the only human sacrifices ever made under their benign institutions were at the interment of their sovereigns, or of some great curaca of their nation. He admits that upon those occasions the attached wives and faithful servants of the deceased eagerly and voluntarily pressed forward to be swallowed up in the tomb of the departed, actuated by the firm belief that after this life they were to survive in another state of corporeal existence; and this was the reason why they bestowed so much care on preserving and embalming their dead—(*Garcilaso*, vol. i. book vi. ch. 5.)

The dominion of Caysmanco extended northward as far as the river Pativilca; and beyond that border line were the possessions of the Grand Chimo, extending in the direction of Trujillo.

The Inca Yupanqui crossed this *Rubicon* with a formidable army, demanding allegiance to the sovereign rule of the Inca and the worship of the Sun, “who shone alike on all his creatures, and daily made the revolution of the world to behold their wants and supply their necessities.” The Grand Chimo nation wanted no innovations, and they defended themselves gallantly against the unprovoked invaders of their independent territories and religious usages. But after a fruitless struggle, the Grand Chimo surrendered to the clemency rather than to the arms of the Inca, who treated him with great distinction, loaded him with gifts—especially supplies of clothing,—and left him to reign as the curaca or governor of his own people and territories, subordinate to the Inca as his sovereign.

The palace of the Grand Chimo—a massive building of small sun-dried bricks and mud—is still to be seen on the shores of the Pacific, between 7 and 8 degrees of south latitude. The whole district around this ancient monument, from Trujillo to Lambayeque, is crowded with the remains of towns and villages partly buried in sand, and sadly damaged by the searchers for gold and silver utensils of bygone generations, while the less coveted fictile remains of the potter are passed over with comparative indifference.

To Mr Waddell Blackwood of Trujillo I am indebted for the samples of tubulated pottery now before us;¹ and he informs me that the ruins of the Grand Chimo Palace are 400 yards in circumference. It has open areas within its walls, which, in such parts as are left standing, are yet about 30 feet high. Among the ruins are several water reservoirs, one of which is 40 feet square and 60 feet deep, all faced with stone; another from 40 to 50 feet broad, by 200 feet long.

After the conquest of the coast regions, of which the soil and climate, as well as the habits, customs, and character of the people, were materially different from those of the Sierra, the Incas introduced many great changes. They constructed spacious roads and astonishing aqueducts, by means of which traffic was facilitated, and agriculture vastly extended over the desert and sandy valleys of the coast. They raised up huacas or adoratories all over the plains; some of which even now, in a spoliated and disfigured state, stand out to the wondering gaze of the modern traveller as so many monumental *Calton Hills*, overlooking the shattered remains of Inca and Yunga civilisation, which everywhere strike the eye along the maritime valleys of Peru.

In the district of Chucuito, upon the borders of the great lake of Titicaca, at the elevation of 12,725 feet, there are—says Garcilaso—some vast edifices, among which there is a court or “patio,” of 30 yards square, with an inclosure twice a man’s height. On one side of it is a saloon 45 feet long and 22 feet broad. This *patio*, with its walls, floor, saloon, gateways, lintels, and roof, are all excavated in one solid rock. The outer roof, which is also an integral part of the same rock, is made in imitation of a covering of straw, or thatch, such as the Indians cover their houses with in the Sierra. The native tradition is, that this great rock palace or temple was dedicated to the “*Maker of the universe.*” Close to this excavated monument of immemorial antiquity, there are a great many sculptured stone figures of men and women, reported to be so life-like as to appear actually living. They are represented in different attitudes and positions—some sitting, others standing with vases in hand, as in the act of drinking or stepping over a streamlet which runs through

¹ The basket of wicker with the open-mouthed painted drinking cups are from Pisco, the celebrated guano district of Peru (since presented, with various other relics, human crania, &c., to the Museum of the Society).

the premises. Other statues, of the same kind, represent mothers with infants in arms, or in various other attitudes. The local tradition is, that on account of some heinous sins committed, and especially for having stoned a man who passed through that district, the offenders were themselves converted into those statues of stone.

From Garcilaso we further learn, that Mayta Capac, the fourth Inca, stimulated by the ambition of his predecessors, to extend the boundaries of his empire, together with the special idolatry of Sun-worship, invaded with a chosen army the province of Tiahuanacu, on the south-eastern borders of the lake Titicaca; thus marking the comparatively modern era of the Inca occupation of that celebrated seat of pre-historic architectural remains.¹

Among its ancient monuments, there is a large made mountain, reared upon a foundation of massive stone-work. Apart from this stupendous monument there are two gigantic figures of men, carved in hard rock or stone, with long vestments that reach the ground, and ornamental head-dresses, all bearing the appearance of the tear and wear of great antiquity. The city of Tiahuanacu was surrounded by a wall built of immense stones; and it is inconceivable how they could have been placed in *position*, or conveyed to that spot, for there are neither rocks nor quarries near it. Among the ruins of this old city are also to be seen many sumptuous frontispieces of houses, perfectly entire, and hewn out in one solid block of rock. Many of these façades look as if they only stood on detached masses of stone, some of which, by measurement, are 30 feet long, 15 broad, and 6 feet in front; and yet, when closely examined, they are all found to be of one piece.

The native Indian tradition is, that all those edifices, and others not enumerated, were works constructed anterior to the epoch of the Incas; and that it was in imitation of them that the fortress at Cusco was built in later times. (*Garcilaso*, vol. i. book iii., and chap. 1.)²

The largest island in the Archipelago of Titicaca has long been held sacred by the Peruvians, from the popular belief that it was on it that, about the middle of the eleventh century, Manco Capac and his wife,

¹ Mayta Capac ascended the throne in 1171, and died at the age of ninety-two, in the year 1211.—Urrutia "Epocas del Peru."

² This great fortress of Cusco was built by the Inca Yupanqui, who reigned thirty years, and died in his seventy-ninth year of age, in 1453.

Mama Oella-huaca, descended from the sun. Skirting the shores of this great water-basin of the Andes, we still see, as designated on our maps, not far from the peninsula of Chucuitu, the Isthmus "Yungillo," which is merely the diminutive of Yunga, and may, perhaps, have been so named as commemorative of this spot being the early cradle of the Yunga family. It certainly appears to be a fact indicative of a much earlier civilisation than can be ascribed to the period of the Inca occupation of those places on the shores of Titicaca, that the rock-sculptured temple at Chucuitu was dedicated to the "Maker or Creator of the Universe"—to whom the Incas, as we have already noticed, neither raised temples nor offered public worship. On the other hand, the Yungas of the coast, who had not, like the Incas of the Sierra, set up the sun as the emblem of either civil or religious dominion, bowed their heads before the Supreme Creator and upholder of all things, in their own great temple of Pachacamac; thus preserving, in their outward worship (until subdued by the Incas), more truly than their contemporaries beyond the western Cordillera barrier, the memory of a higher religious life. But as the Inca and Yunga nations essentially agreed in acknowledging the same sovereign god and creator, Pachacamac, as did likewise (by Garcilaso's report of native tradition) the primitive founders of the more ancient rock-temple in Chucuitu, we may be, not unreasonably, permitted to infer that the progenitors of both the Incas and the Yungas made their first exodus from among the people who, from time immemorial, inhabited the borders of the great inland lake of Titicaca.

Now, admitting the affinity of origin and race of the collective indigenous tribes of the coast, and the Sierra of Peru, before the arrival of the Spanish invaders, we may expect to find among them all a certain family likeness. And this is the case. As a whole, they are of short stature, with small compact hands and feet; but on the mountains, where the air is highly rarified, we find a proportional expansion of lung and depth of chest, a ruddy complexion, and remarkably firm, well-turned, muscular limbs. In colour of skin, they vary considerably, according to elevation and climate, individual constitution, and other causes. I have seen in the valley of Huanuco an industrious agricultural Indian family, of the name of Avila, who were distinguished by a fair complexion and lightish hair; and I have been told of tribes on the eastern frontiers

who are said to be nearly as white as Europeans. But making allowance for every subordinate divergence of colour, the prevailing tint of the skin is brownish, though in some instances it deepens into bronze, and in the humid sultry forest land verges to yellow.

The hair of the head is usually black, and even in old age rarely turns to grey. When allowed to grow long, as in the female, it is seen to be straight, coarse, thickly set, and superabundant. Some of the men have thin beards, but for the most part they are smooth-faced like women. In the physiognomy, size and shape of the face, we meet with considerable variety. From the interior of South Peru, I have seen men with strongly marked Mongolian features, and also not a few with the Jewish profile. In some natives of North Peru, again, I have been accustomed to observe a broader and less aquiline nose than we so frequently notice in the ranks of Indian infantry from the warrior departments of Puno and Cusco. In fact, there is much ground for believing, that in these southern regions of the Andes, an intrusive race mingled with the primitive population at some unknown stage of their history. One of the provinces of the department of Cusco is named Aymaraes, and in the district of Titicaca—Puno, Huancane, &c.—the Aymará is currently spoken. This language is allowed to be distinct from the Quechua, as well as its cognate dialects, the “*Lumana*” of North Peru, the Chinchaysuyo, and the Yunga.¹ The coast lands of Nasca and Chincha, &c., which were peopled by the Yungas, were included in that section of the Inca Empire which, to the south, extended inland from Chincha to Ayacucho, and was called Chinchaysuyo. Among the books sent to Lima in my time, under

¹ When the tenth Inca, Yupanqui, took possession of the Yunga district of Nasca, on the Pacific, he from thence colonised the corresponding hot valley of the Apurímac, and thence again it is most likely the banks of the Amarumayu, in the province of Mojos, inhabited by the Chuncho Indians.—Garcil., vol. i. book iii. chap. xix.; and also book vii. chap. xiv. When one of Yupanqui's enterprising predecessors, Roca the sixth Inca, who died in 1363, occupied the throne, he sent his son and successor Yahuar-Huaca across the Antis or Eastern Cordillera, with a large military force, to the conquest of the country, afterwards called Antis-suyo. On the eastern side of the Antis he founded the colony of Pillecupata “*de gente advenediza*,” that is, he peopled it with strangers from some other warm region of the empire, for it was the practice of the Inca Emperors never to colonise a hot district with natives of a cold alpine climate, and *vice versa*. See Garcilaso, vol. i. book iv. chap. xvii.

the auspices of the London Tract and Missionary Society, was the Gospel according to St Luke, translated into the Aymará, by Don Vicente Pasos-Kanki, a native of Cusco. I showed a copy of this translation, with the Spanish annexed, to a competent judge, who read and spoke the language; he read some verses in my hearing, but concluded by saying, it was impossible to express correctly all the labial, dental, and guttural sounds of the Aymará by any combination of the letters of the Latin alphabet. Just as the Gaelic is used by our Highland clergy, the curates of the Andine regions of Peru conduct the services of public worship and the instruction of the confessionary through the medium of the Quechua. This ancient language does not offer the same difficulties of pronunciation as the Aymará; but it has only in legitimate use eighteen letters of the Latin alphabet, it excludes the letters B, D, F, G, I, X (so that, according to its native structure, the word "Inca" should be written Ynca, and the word Yunga should be written Yunca); but this rule of Indian orthography has not been duly attended to by Spanish writers. I have never seen a Yunga Vocabulary, though I believe a Grammar, with some specimens of that dialect, in the "Confesionario," has been published by Fernando de Carrera. I learn, however, from the Vocabulary of the Chinchaysuyo, by Juan de Figuredo, that the principal difference between this Peruvian dialect and the Quechua consists in a grammatical *syncope*, or cutting off a letter or syllable from the Quechua; as for example, instead of micurcani, micurcà; instead of munarcani, munarcà, in both which instances the particle *ni* is cut off in the Chinchaysuyo.

By the testimony of language we thus trace the affinity of race among the great bulk of the Peruvian nation under the Inca dynasty, while the isolated Aymará, still preserved and spoken in the very centre of that great empire, remains as a subject of curious inquiry. On the coast too, near Lambayeque, in the ancient dominions of the Grand Chimo, we have, in the town of Eten, a peculiar people who speak a language unknown to the rest of Peru; it is said to be a dialect of the Chinese.

But if we look into the ancient Huacas, or the more humble domestic vault of the poor Inca Indian, we further meet with proof of a general similarity of race in the cranial conformation, which may be considered as characteristic. Among the prominent signs may be enumerated,—a naturally low and narrow forehead, as compared with the interparietal,

or lateral swell; a short longitudinal diameter; and, very commonly, a more or less depressed occiput. But that the Indian forehead is not always naturally low, a striking evidence is found in the portrait of the late Archdeacon of Cusco, the much-honoured Dr Justo Sahuaroura, who was the last of the Incas of Peru.¹ Intellectually, the educated Indian of Peru is allowed to be quite equal to the white Creole.

I do not propose to speculate on the causes or the consequences of the reigning characteristics of the Peruvian crania, nor enter upon details regarding the samples of ancient art manufacture found in private graves or Huacas, but shall cursorily notice a few particulars in explanation of the crania now exhibited. The skulls marked 1, 2, 3, 4, are from two of the most ancient Indian ruins in the valley of the Rimac; namely, the Huaca of Salinas, and the old city of Cajamarquilla, a few leagues to the north-east of Lima. Here (or at the neighbouring Huaca of Late), it is supposed that the speaking oracle "*Rimac*," after whom this valley is named, received deputies, and through their instrumentality, presided over the fate of neighbouring nations (Garcilaso, book vi. chap. vi. 24, 30, vol. i.)

If we bear in mind that this valley was not under the jurisdiction of the Inca government, until the era of Capac Yupanqui, who succeeded to the monarchy in 1423, and that Pizarro founded the city of Lima in 1535, we have pretty sure data for concluding that four of the Peruvian skulls now before us, viz. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, belonged to living men of the period intervening between these given dates. They were taken from their respective burying places, distinguished with the true sepulchral insignia of the Inca dynasty; the wrappings, and woollen textile materials, yarn, and other articles of ordinary use, of which I present samples from their own tombs. The Yungas required but little clothing in the warm climates of the valleys of the coast,—they had not made much progress in spinning or weaving before the Inca invasion of the coast, and their clothing was of cotton or soft pliant grass; the Vicuña wool is a sure indication of the Inca manufacture and rule. Had they died before the epoch of the Inca occupation of the coast, they would not have these sepulchral accompaniments—had they died while under Spanish rule, they would have had

¹ Sahuaroura witnessed the final triumph of his countrymen at Ayacucho in 1824. He wrote his "*Recuerdos de la Monarchia Peruana*" in 1836, which was published, with portraits of the Incas in Paris, An. Dom. 1850.

Christian burial in consecrated ground; whereas the specimens before us were carefully procured from the most undoubted Indian graves. Nos. 3 and 4 may be anterior to the Inca period, as they were exhumed without clothing. In the valley of the Rimac, the dead are found in neatly constructed and plastered underground cellars, beneath the ground floor of ancient native dwellings, and the Huacas, that appear like so many made mounds, widely dispersed over the plains, have their mausoleums which can only be entered by very low apertures.¹

As to the forms of the skulls on view, it may be seen at a glance that they vary considerably. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, were picked up as they came to hand, without selection; but Nos. 5 and 6 were chosen to illustrate two varieties of conformation, which, though not so common in the graves, are often alluded to in books. Thus, No. 5 is notable for its very slanting forehead, and compressed occiput at the parietal protuberances; while No. 6 is an exceedingly well formed skull. They were both taken from the old burying-ground south of Chorrillos, on the way to the ruins of Pachacamac from Lima. This No. 6 exhibits the peculiarity of a triangular or wormian super-occipital bone, to which, in the "Edinburgh New Phil. Journal," January 1858, Dr Daniel Wilson alludes, as being, according to Dr Tschudi, "*peculiar to the Peruvians, and traceable in all the skulls of that race.*" If Dr Tschudi be here accurately quoted by Dr Wilson, there cannot be a greater mistake on a question of fact always open to be decided by personal observation in Peru. The result of my own recent investigations in reference to it, when in Lima, during the years 1859 and 1860, I have stated elsewhere;² and shall only now remark, that, as far as the Peruvians are concerned, the existence of

¹ The ancient graves in the province of Tacna present a remarkable uniformity. All are arranged in parallel lines, and in shape of small subterraneous arches, under which the bodies are interred, all of them in the same position, accompanied with the instruments or implements, &c., used by them when in life. And in the valley of Palca, as well as in that of Caplina, and some others, are yet to be seen enormous granitic stones covered with engraved hieroglyphics and curious figures,—works, perhaps, of another race, and of more advanced civilisation, who knew the use of signs in preserving the chronicles of events.—*La Revista de Lima*, 15th March 1863.

² See "Edin. New Phil. Journal, New Series," vol. xi. 1860; Art. "Peruvian Gleanings." By Dr Archibald Smith.

wormian bones are not usual cranial signs, and cannot be relied upon as of typical significance.

With regard to the oblong, flat crania, which have been occasionally found around the lake of Chucuito, or Titicaca, on the Andes, a region to which there is easy access from Tacna and the coast district of Arica, where such skulls have been exhumed in greater numbers, I cannot speak from personal experience. It has indeed been suggested by Dr Unanue of Lima, that there is an analogy between the Malay and Aymará languages, and that intruders of the Malay race may have landed from their boats or balsas at the harbour of Arica, and penetrated to the Sierra by the usual Cordillera pass. But this is only one of many conjectures on the subject of intruders, which throws no additional light on the origin of the flat skulls. In 1859, I saw in the Lima Museum two remarkably deformed crania, one of which pertained to an encased mummy, so strongly compressed on the forehead, that in life the bulk of the brain must have been pressed back on the occipital region; but these were singularly exceptional specimens.

There is no accounting for the false taste of barbarous nations, as exhibited in their conventional usages.

Garcilaso tells us of the practice of the savage "*Mantas*" of Esmeralda, whom he visited on his voyage from Peru to Spain, in the year 1560. The adults delighted in covering their faces with scars and daubs of yellow, blue, red, and black paint, all blended differently according to the taste of each individual. These people pressed their children's heads between two boards, one on the forehead and the other on the occiput, which, day by day, they drew tighter and tighter together, until the children attained the age of four or five years. By this treatment, our historian says, the head was made broad laterally, and narrow longitudinally.

The late Lieutenant Herndon of the United States, in his work, entitled "*Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon*," published in 1853, relates, at page 203, an example of the same barbarous custom, which he witnessed among the "*Conibos*" of the Ucayali,—"*The head of the infant had been bound in boards, front and rear; and was flattened and increased in height.*"

NOTE.—In reference to the barbarous custom of the Conibos "*de aplastar la cabeza de sus niños con dos tablas*," that is, of flattening their children's

heads between two boards, A. Raimondi, Professor of Natural History in the Medical School of Lima, relates a curious instance observed by him during his recent travels in the regions of the Ucayali and Marañon, in the province of Loreto, as follows:—

“In the missionary station of Sarayaco I had the opportunity to see a male child—“un niño”—which its mother had brought in order to be baptised, whose head was elongated backwards, while there was a rounded protuberance on the well depressed frontal bone. Not comprehending how this protuberance could have grown up on a part compressed by a board, I asked the mother if the board she had used to compress this child’s head was a flat one, and learned that the board had a large hole in it, which explained how the protuberance on the frontal bone corresponded with the opening in the board, and developed itself where that bone was free from compression.” Professor Raimondi remarks, that by the artificial compression of the Conibos children’s heads, the forehead is forced to recede, while the skull is lengthened backwards, and thus they much resemble some skulls found in certain “*Huacas*” or ancient burying places in the Sierra. (See “*Revista de Lima*” (1862), article “*Apuntes sobre La Provincia Litoral de Loreto*,” by Antonio Raimondi.

I may just observe, in reference to the ancient occupants of Peru, that I think very little is yet generally known of the antiquarian remains of their civilisation before the Spanish conquest. I have had free access in Lima, some years ago, to a magnificent private collection of about three hundred drawings from ancient monuments and ruins of cities—not less interesting in character, I believe, than those of Yucatan—which were beautifully executed by Mr J. Raymond Clarke, an American gentleman who had devoted many years to such researches among the least frequented forest lands of Peru, and other neighbouring republics.

II.

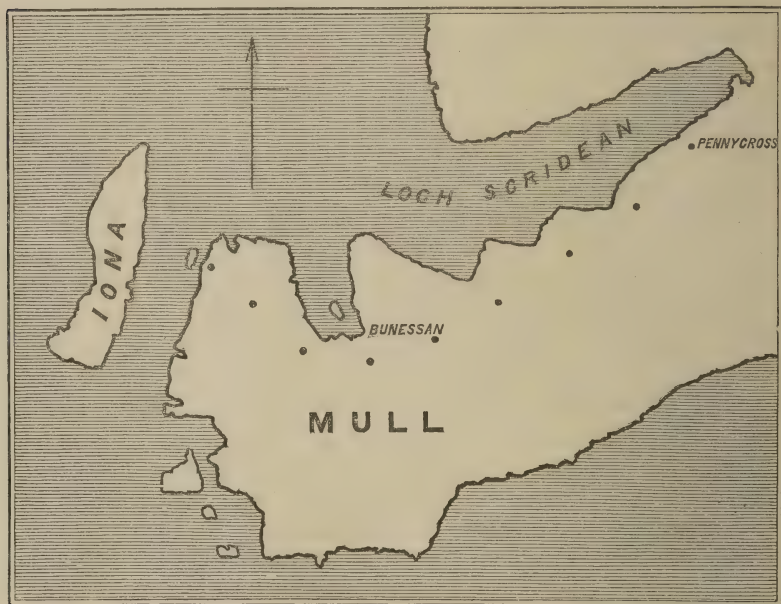
NOTICE OF MONOLITHS IN THE ISLAND OF MULL. BY THE REV.
THOMAS M’LAUCHLAN, F.S.A. SCOT.

It has hitherto been pretty generally held that the standing stones throughout the country, whether singly or in groups, belong to the pre-Christian period of its history. Many of them, it is hardly necessary to

state, have been looked upon as ancient places of worship, more especially sun-worship, the great circle in them being held to be emblematic of the sun's annual course. Many arguments have been adduced in favour of this idea, and there is one to which a good deal of weight is due, although it has not, so far as the writer knows, been employed, except by Dr Jamieson in his work on the Culdees, that, in the language of the ancient inhabitants, a place of worship is to this day called "The stones," "clachan." The common phraseology in asking the question in the Gaelic language, "Are you going to the church?" is "*Am bheil thu 'dol do'n chlachan?*"—"Are you going to the stones?" The word has recently been transferred, by a common process of thought in English, from the church to the village, which usually grows up around it, and to which the name "clachan" is very generally applied; but the term "clachan" or stones is primarily applicable only to a place of worship. The idea has also existed that these stones mark the spot where justice was administered in barbarous times; that amidst these rough, gigantic pillars, erect and inflexible enough to be symbols of the most unbending justice, life and death were dispensed by the men invested by their countrymen with the awful function of doing so. And I need hardly repeat what has been so often urged, that these pillars, grouped or single, were but the monuments of the dead, that they marked the spot where heroes slept; that they were the progenitors, far removed, of those noble memorials now raised by an unsparing outlay of skill and wealth to commemorate the names of men who have deserved well of their country. There is nothing incredible in the supposition that they may have served all these purposes. Reasonable grounds might be produced for such a conclusion. It is in all probability the truth, and there is some ground for believing, too, that many of them served purposes which have never, in modern times, been supposed, and are of a date far more recent than any that has been attributed to them. It may be interesting to notice that in the ancient Life of St Kentigern, contained in the Chartulary of Glasgow, there is an account of the erection of one of these stones. We are told of the death of the British King by the hand of his swineherd, whom he was pursuing at the time. It is then said that the friends of the king erected a large stone as a "*regale signum*," or memorial of the event, with a hollowed stone of less dimensions placed above it, which,

says the writer, in the beginning of the twelfth century, stands to this day, south of Dumpelder hill about one mile.

Not long ago the writer of this notice paid a visit to the island of Iona, and during the time he spent there, he was called upon, in following out his object, to visit several localities in the neighbourhood—among others the district immediately opposite to the east, usually called the Ross of Mull; from *Ross*, in Gaelic, a tapering promontory, identical with



The Ross of Mull, showing series of Standing Stones leading towards Iona.

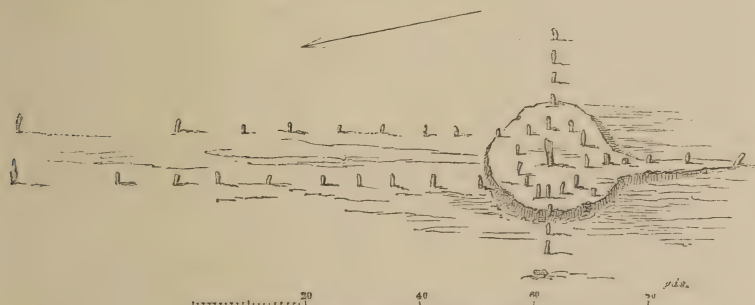
the Hebrew *Rosh*, a head. A little above the ferry stands a solitary monolith resembling in all respects those common throughout the Highlands, and whose object has been hitherto a mystery. On going to the spot and looking eastward, a similar pillar is observable, about half a mile away. On reaching this another appears at about an equal distance, still farther on; and in this way a series of these, rough, unhewn, and standing about six feet high, may be traced, with greater or less intervals, as far

as Pennycross on the shores of Loch Scridan. On making inquiry of intelligent persons in the locality, and more especially of the Rev. Mr M'Vean, who is always ready to aid the inquirer into the antiquities of Iona and its neighbourhood, he found that, within the memory of men now living, the whole series was complete from the north ferry where was the ancient crossing to Iona, for a distance of seven or eight miles. Several of them have now disappeared, some as a sacrifice to the cupidity of a vagrant called "Domhnall nan ulaidh," or *Donald of the treasures*, who turned them over in the hope of finding treasure buried beneath; and the largest and finest having this year perished through the falling of a great granite block, brought down upon it by the Duke of Argyll's quarriers in the neighbourhood. This was the first of the series above the ancient ferry, and was called "An Caitcheannach Mòr," *the Great Stone of the Common*, or *The Great Commoner*—the neighbouring land being called *The Common*, probably owing to the pasture immediately around the Ferry having been left common for the benefit of pilgrims visiting the opposite shrine. The destruction of this relic must have been entirely unknown to the noble proprietor, who has shown a truly patriotic interest in the maintenance of the ancient buildings in Iona. On making farther inquiries as to the purpose which this remarkable series of monoliths served, it appears that the tradition is uniform among the natives, that they were intended as guide-posts to strangers visiting Iona on pilgrimage. The people say that at one time they extended through the whole of Mull to the Green Point, as it is called, where the ferry existed then as now between that island and the mainland, and that those existing are but the remnants of the ancient series. If this be so, these pillars indicate the route which Columba would have pursued on his way towards the residence of Brude Mac Meilochon, the Pictish king, at the east end of Loch Ness. He would have crossed, as the ferry-boat does now, to Kerrera, from that to Oban, thence along by Connel Ferry, through Ardhattan, Appin, Duror, and Lochaber, across Drumnalbin, or the wind and water shear between Loch Lochy and Loch Oich, where there is a place still called *Laggan Achadrom*, or *the Hollow of the Field on the summit*, and thence by the north shore of Loch Ness through Glenurquhart, where Adomnan tells us he wrought miracles.

There is a good deal to corroborate the popular tradition respecting these monoliths. They commence at what was of old the ferry from Iona to Mull; they follow exactly the line of what must have been the usual road through the Ross; and they are so placed, that each one of the number successively can be easily seen from that which precedes it. If this tradition be true, the erection of this series of uninscribed monoliths is brought within the Christian period. They are relics of the early Christian Church, or emblems of Christian, not of Pagan, religious zeal. The only feasible objection to this view is, that Iona was a Druidical station previous to the coming of Columba. Now Adomnan makes no mention whatever of this, nor would he have concealed it if true. He tells of the triumph of his patron over the Gentile priests in King Brude's palace, and would not have failed to narrate a similar triumph in Iona, if there had been such a thing. There is indeed a place in Iona called "*Cladh nan Draoidhneach*," or, as it is interpreted, *the Druid's Burying-Ground*; but we have yet to receive assurance that "*Draoidhnach*" really meant *The Druids*, ere we can attach much weight to such a fact. There is also a remarkable cromlech at the spot, called "*Cladh an Disear*," or the Burying-Ground of the *Desertus*, or Hermitage, a little to the west of the Cathedral, the lintel of which was recently thrown down by a fatuous person, and which some might assume as evidence of Druidical residence on the spot. But the very position of this cromlech, on the verge of the burying-place, goes to corroborate what the writer holds to be the only true theory respecting these erections, that they are but the far-off ancestors of our modern horizontal grave-stones, when the grave-stones proper are made to rest upon pillars, one at each end.

There is hardly any room to doubt that these Mull monoliths are Christian relics. But are they singular in this respect? Let any one cast his eye upon a ground plan of the great stone circle at Callernish (see woodcut), in Lewis, so long held to be a Druidical relic, and he cannot for a moment hesitate in pronouncing the structure to represent a cross, with the usual proportions of the Latin cross. Nay, it represents the peculiarities of the Celtic cross with the circle or nimbus, at the junction from which the arms project. It is an exact representation, upon a large scale, of any of the crosses which are still seen standing in Iona and other places in

the Western Highlands; so much so, that it is difficult to conceive how there can be any doubt about its real character. There was a paper read before this Society by the late Mr M'Kinlay of Rothesay, and which is printed in the Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 180, in which he describes a cross built in the Island of Bute, formed of great masses of stones. It consists, he says, of a mound 200 feet long, and from 15 to 24 feet in breadth. Within 25 feet of the east end lay the transom, 47 feet in length, the whole forming a gigantic cross, built of stones apparently gathered from the neighbouring burn. Mr M'Kinlay supposed that the construction of the cross was a penance for some grievous offence.¹



Stone Circle at Callernish, Lewis.

If the construction of the Lewis cross was the result of a similar exaction, the offence must have been a grievous one indeed; but the discovery of such a structure in Bute goes to show that there is nothing improbable, but the very opposite, in the idea that the Callernish circle is a Christian relic. And were it merely the offspring of Christian zeal, irrespective of penance, there is nothing remarkable in the same zeal producing such structures as these as could lead to the discovery of Iceland in the miserable currachs of the sixth and seventh centuries.

This circle, like the Pictish towers, as they are called, might have been

¹ While on the subject of penance, I may be allowed to call the attention of the Society to some curious remains in Iona, showing what penance in many cases really was. In the south end of the island, close by Port-a-churaich, is a great expanse of water-worn stones, each about the size of a man's fist. The place is covered with conical

erected in a superstitious age as a means of defence. It is placed close to the sea, at the head of Loch Roag, just where assailants from the sea would make their descent upon the island, it being the nearest point, where a landing could be made, to all the more fertile portions of the Lewis, on both sides. Here, then, was it most likely that an object held to possess any special virtue as against enemies would be placed; and in the absence of timber to erect perpendicularly the outward symbol, at the time, of the Christian faith, and of skill to cut it in stone, what more likely than that it should be placed horizontally, and constructed at an expense worthy of the object, and of the most substantial materials to be procured in the place. Or, what is more likely still, judging from the apparent remains of sepulture within the circle, if it was intended as a monument of the dead, there is nothing inconsistent in the belief that it commemorates some distinguished man, but that it was constructed within the Christian period.

In stating this hypothesis, it is by no means intended to cover the case of all similar relics. The probability is, that these are of different ages. All that is meant is, that some of the customs of the ante-Christian period in Scotland descended to the Christian period, and that the only difference was in the object which they were made to serve; that the memorials erected in one generation in honour of heathen deities, or as commemorative of Pagan heroes, might in another age be made to subserve purposes connected with the existence and maintenance of the Christian faith.

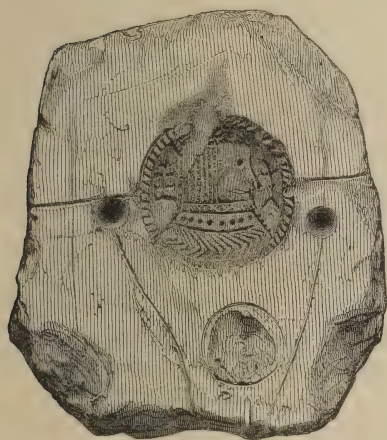
mounds of various sizes, formed of the stones which cover the ground so densely, heaped carefully up, obviously by human labour. The whole has the appearance of a great group of pyramids, some of them 15 or 16 feet high, and of almost equal diameter at the base, while others are not a fourth part of the size. It is a most curious scene altogether. The story among the people is, that this spot was of old chosen for penance; and the usual kind of penance was, turning over one of these heaps, stone by stone, and erecting a similar one close by, the size of the heaps being graduated according to the heinousness of the offence to be expiated. Some of the heaps would require a week's hard labour to turn them over. This place is well worth a visit. The whole remains just as it was when the practice ceased in the sixteenth century, every heap remaining entire, with nothing around but perfect solitude. It is doubtful whether we have any similar remains in the kingdom.

III.

NOTE OF A PECULIAR STONE MOULD FOUND NEAR JEDBURGH,
By JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

The stone mould now exhibited and presented to the Museum of the Society was given to me by Mr Alexander Jeffrey, Jedburgh, F.S.A. Scot. It was discovered last summer by a woman (Janet Lindsay), when working in a field called the Muirfoot, on the farm of Swinnie, a few miles to the south of the town of Jedburgh. The farm lies on the

Fig. 1.



Stone Mould found near Jedburgh
(on a reduced scale).

Fig. 2.



Cast from Mould (full size).

high ground, between the valleys of the Jed and Rule; and the field referred to is between the turnpike road from Jedburgh to Rule Water, and the valley of the Blackburn, a little to the south-west of the Douglas Camp as it is named, of the times of the Bruce. Remains of several camps, are still to be observed on various parts of Swinnie Muir.

The mould, now partly chipped or broken, consists of an irregularly

shaped piece of fine-grained micaceous clay slate, measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches in breadth, and half-an-inch in thickness (see the annexed woodcut (fig. 1) on a reduced scale). Mr Jeffrey considers that the stone of which it is composed may belong to the Jedburgh district. It presents on one side a circular concave depression $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter (see woodcut, fig. 2), in which is very rudely cut the head of a man in profile to the right, possibly in armour partially of chain mail, as may perhaps be indicated by the parallel vertical lines, irregularly chequered, covering the back of the head. A small curved line, indistinctly seen, projecting beyond the margin of these lines, may have been intended to represent the ear; there is also the indication of a moustache and a pointed beard. On the head there appears to be a low-arched crown, although unfortunately somewhat indistinct and defaced by an injury which the mould has sustained in this part; across the neck there is a band rudely ornamented with lines crossing one another, possibly representing some kind of *gorgière* or armour for the throat, and below this is a second parallel band, with a row of studs, which may have been intended to represent a collar of jewels or other ornaments. The portion of the bust below these bands is covered with chevrony strokes, which may possibly represent folds of the dress, or some kind of armour. In the field, in front of the head, is a cross which appears to be placed on a bifurcate foot, and at the back of the head a more complex cruciform object or monogram, of doubtful meaning. Around the margin of the cavity are cut small diagonal strokes, evidently in imitation of the usual pearly border by which mediæval seals and coins are ornamented. A fine line is cut transversely across the face of the stone, at about the middle of this depression; below this line, on each side, a small round hole is deeply cut into the stone, and from each of these holes finely cut lines run downwards to the margin of the stone. On the under part of the same side of the stone, there is a smaller circle rudely scratched, and partially hollowed out, as if it had been intended to carve another mould on the same stone.

The stone would appear, therefore, to be the half of a mould, the opposite, or other half, having been probably cut, so as to form the back part of the casting; and from this latter half, two pegs would project, to fit into the holes just described, and thus make the mould complete.

The surface of the mould has been recently slightly chipped or injured at the upper part of the head, and also at the side, in front of the face (as is shown in the woodcut), probably from its being struck, when discovered, by the iron agricultural implement which brought it to the surface of the ground.

Never having seen any mould exactly corresponding in character to this one, I felt considerably at a loss to account for its supposed use; as to its antiquity, there seemed to be no room for doubt. I fancied it might have been used for casting small metal badges or brooches, and from the apparent presence of the cross in front of the head, might possibly have been used by those pilgrims who had visited some of the sacred fanes of Teviotdale, if it was not simply a badge worn by some of the church vassals themselves. From the rude character of the work and the style of dress or chain mail shown on the mould, I was at first inclined to suppose it to belong to the age of the Bruce, or a little later; the apparent presence, however, of the low-arched crown which was first worn in Scotland by James IV. seems to point to a still later period.

A gutta-percha cast from the mould was sent to Mr Albert Way, F.S.A., Scot., &c. &c., and to him I am indebted for revising my description of the mould, and also for the following remarks:—

“I wish that I could offer you any serviceable suggestion regarding the mould found near Jedburgh. I believe it to be a mould for those rude ornaments of pewter or lead, the *enseignes* or *signacula* worn on the dress, or on the cap, and in form of small brooches, with a little simply-fashioned *acus* at the back, by which they were attached, as De Comines tells us Louis XII. used to fix them on his bonnet. The counterpart of the mould had possibly a disc in relief on the surface, so as to give to the casting a scyphate form. I have examined the cast carefully with the help of a friend, who is very skilful in matters of this kind, and we are quite agreed that the conjecture regarding mail is to be advanced with much caution, in fact we do not think there is any mail intended. We have no hesitation, however, in the conclusion, that there is an arched crown on the head, of the low fashion usual in Scotland, with the usual ornaments round the hoop, rudely represented. Unluckily the injury the stone has sustained makes this feature indistinct, although we can entertain no doubt of the fact; and as this arched crown was not

used in Scotland before the reign of James IV., the date of this curious object is brought down to late in the 15th century. The design of the mould being very probably suggested by a coin, a comparison with coins might have aided the inquiry, which presents many perplexing obscurities. The work of the mould does not partake of the rude character of early English or Scottish coins; unartistically as it is executed, there is a good deal of detail recalling a late period, and the imperfection of execution is probably due to the difficulty of working well on such material. The lines on the side of the cavity are intended to facilitate the escape of air when metal was poured into the mould; there must have been in the counterpart stone a little channel for transmission of the melted metal, and the two perforations are doubtless for pegs to connect the two moieties together. There are other specimens of stone moulds of this description; one I remember is figured in the 'Archæologia.' Whatever the date or intention, the object is very curious, and merits careful investigation."

The only mould of a somewhat similar character figured in the "Archæologia" which I have been able to find, is in vol. xiv. p. 275, plate 48; 1808. The mould appeared to be formed of hardened clay, and was for casting small circular or ring-shaped brooches, and, from the letters of the inscription, was believed to be of as early a date as the 12th century, but it is probably of the 14th. It shows at least how these moulds were united together, and also the channels for pouring the molten metal into them, which, in the stone mould now presented to the museum, must, however, have been confined entirely to the side that is wanting.

For the purpose of getting the cast compared with coins, I requested our Numismatic Curator, Mr George Sim, to examine it, calling his attention to the arched crown, and the appearance of chain mail on the back of the head; and Mr Sim favoured me with the following notes:—

"We all know that Henry VII. in England, and James IV. in Scotland, were the first to use arched crowns,—and we also know that chain mail was not in use at that period. Suppose, then, we dismiss the idea of mail, and substitute the bushy wig worn about the time of James IV., and suppose the monogrammic letters behind the head, to represent the initials of the king and queen—say (with a stretch of the imagination—I. M.) for James and Margaret his queen; and that the cross in front of

the head is intended to represent the sceptre usually seen before the face on early Scottish and other coins. We might also correctly suppose the necklace or collar to belong to this and even a later period, for on a rare bonnet piece of James V. he is represented with a necklace of thistles. But if Mr Way be right in supposing that the pattern of the mould has been suggested by a coin, it seems evident that it could not have been from a coin of the period of the Jameses, for there are no sceptres in front of the face after Robert II. On the groats of James I. (which are all front-faced), there is a sceptre, and after his time sceptres placed in that way entirely disappear. The mould, if suggested by a coin, might, however, by an ignorant artist, have been very well suggested by a coin of Robert II., or even an earlier coin, which still passed current in the reign of James IV., for we know from finds, that coins of kings who reigned long before, were still current in his reign ; but this is not very likely.

"I do not at all pretend to be a judge in this matter, not being able to speak as to its age from the character of the work of the mould, and what I do say, I beg you to understand, I say with hesitation, and only as a conjecture.

"Well, on the coins of William the Lion I find a sceptre very like the cross in front of the head on the mould ; and on the coins of Edward the Confessor I find as good an arched crown as that on the head of our stone mould ! I think if the parallel lines on the back of the head had been intended for hair, they would have been represented as hanging over the collar. I therefore cannot help thinking that mail is intended by it, as well as by the chevrony strokes below the collar ; and that the combination of ornaments, sceptres, and monograms, are suggestive of a period long prior to the reign of James IV."

Mr Roach Smith, to whom I sent a rude sketch, and also a cast from the mould, says in reply, that "the impression shows the leaden boss, or whatever it may have been, to be much more ancient than I had conceived from the rough sketch ; but there is nothing in it to lead one to say positively what it may have been meant for. I do not think the mould could have been for Pilgrims' Signs ; but possibly for a kind of *bouton*, or ornament for man or horse."

I exhibit another small STONE MOULD, formed also of a fine-grained micaceous clay-stone, which was sent to me by Dr Scoresby-Jackson for

the purpose of being shown to the Society. The stone has been cut or shaped with much more regularity than the one already described, and measures 3 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth, and 1 inch thick; it has a circular regularly hollowed depression cut on the surface of one of its sides, which measures 1 inch in diameter, and displays a regular ornamental pattern radiating from its centre. It shows no channel cut on its surface for pouring in the metal, or perforations for the pegs of the reverse of the mould, but there is a slight groove along one of its sides which may have answered the latter purpose, and assisted to fix the two halves of the mould together; the metal, however, may have been simply poured into the open depression on the surface of the stone, no other portion being required to render the mould complete. Dr Scoresby-Jackson informs me that this mould was found some eight or ten years ago in a cairn or heap of stones on Goathland Low Moor, near Whitby, Yorkshire. Various cairns existed on this moor, but they have all now been many times turned over and examined, and various curious relics, such as beads, part of a bracelet, and arrow and spear heads of flint, &c., were stated to have been found; these, he understood, were sold, and purchased for some museum. Dr Jackson also exhibits three arrow-heads of light-coloured flint from the same locality; two of the arrow-heads have stems and barbs, the third is of a ruder character, being simply a triangular piece of chipped flint, possibly an unfinished arrow-head, which was stated to have been found in the same heap as the stone mould.

From the general appearance and regular pattern of the mould exhibited by Dr Scoresby-Jackson, I am inclined to consider it of much less antiquity than the one found near Jedburgh. I am, however, unable to offer any suggestions as to its use, unless it may perhaps have been for casting circular brooches, or probably a large ornamental button-like stud, or nail-head, such as those used in early, or in mediæval times.

THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOE.

The Act (in Latin), proceeding upon the following Warrant appointing a Commission for Inquiry into the Slaughter at Glencoe, forms part of "The Parliamentary Proceedings, Acts," &c., Vol. IX., Appendix, p. 98.

It has this title—"Commissio pro Inquirendo de Cæde de Glencoe 29 Aprilis 1695," and it is included in the valuable collection of original papers relative to the Highlands of Scotland, printed for the Maitland Club in 1845, p. 97.

A copy of the Warrant, from the original now presented to the Society (see p. 32), is here inserted without offering any remarks on this sad affair. It is indorsed :—

WARRANT FOR A COMMISSION FOR INQUIRING INTO THE SLAUGHTER
OF THE M'DONALDS OF GLENCOE, APRIL 1695.

"WILLIAM R:

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD Considering That Notwithstanding His Majesty did in the year Jmvi & Ninty three By an express Instruction Impower the deceast William Duke of Hamilton and others, to take tryall of, and make Inquiry into the Slaughter of the McDonalds and others of Glencoe, in the year Jmvi & Ninty two, and into the way and manner of Committing it, Yet the Inquiry that was then made in Prosecution of the foresaid Instruction being defective, And His Majesty Considering That the most effectuall method for getting full Information of the true Circumstances of the said Affair will be by Appointing an Commission for that Effect. And His Majesty being well Satisfied with the Abilities and Sufficiency of the persons afternamed for the End above-mentioned Does therefore Ordain a Commission to be past and expedite under the great Seal of the foresaid Kingdom Nominating and Appointing Likeas His Majesty by these presents Nominats and Appoints His Majestys right trusty and right well beloved Cousins and Councillors John Marques of Tweeddale Lord High Chancellor of His said Kingdom William Earle of Annandale His Majestys right trusty and well beloved Councillors John Lord Murray Sir James Stewart His Majesty's Advocat Adam Cockburn of Ormston His Majestys Justice Clerk Sir Archibald Hope of Ranquiller Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw Senators of the College of Justice Sir James Ogilvie His Majestys Solicitor and Mr Drummond of Megginch wherof ffive to be a Quorum, and with power to them to chose their own Clerk To be Commissioners for taking Pre-cognition and making Inquiry into the foresaid Slaughter, by whom, in what manner and upon what pretended Authority it was committed;

And in order to the Discovering of this, The saids Commissioners are hereby Impowered to call for all the Orders that were given theranent, as also to Examine all persons any way concerned therein, and such witnesses as they shall find necessary, either by Taking their Oaths or Declarations And thereafter the said Commissioners are to transmit to His Majesty the true State of the said Affair, Together with the Proofs and Evidences which shall be adduced before them To the effect that after due and full Information His Majesty may give such necessary Orders therupon as He shall think propper And His Majesty Ordains the foresaid Commission to be further extended in the most ample form with all Clauses needfull And to pass his great Seal aforesaid per Saltum Without passing any other Seal or Register ffor doing wherof These presents shall be to the Directors of His Majestys Chancellary for writing the same And to the Lord high Chancellor for Causing the Seal be appended thereto a Sufficent Warrant. Given At His Majestys Court at Kensingtoun the 29th day of Aprile 1695 and of His Majestys Reign the 7th year."

"May it Please your Majesty

"These contain your Majestys Warrant for a Commission to be past under the great Seal of your Kingdom of Scotland Nominating and Appointing John Marques of Tweeddale your Chancellor And the Lords & others above named wherof five to be a Quorum To be Commissioners for Taking Precognition aud making Inquiry into the Slaughter of the McDonalds and others of Glencoe in the year 1692 By whom, in what manner and upon what pretended Authority It was committed and in order to the discovery The saids Commissioners are Impowered to call for all Orders that were given theranent and to Examine all persons that were concerned therein and such witnesses as they shall find necessary, either by Taking their oaths or Declarations And thereafter the said Commissioners are to transmit to your Majesty the true state of the affair with the proofs and Evidences which shall be adduced To the End that after due and full Information your Majesty may give such necessary orders thereon as you shall think propper.

J JOHNSTOUN."

MONDAY, 24th March 1863.

JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were ballotted for and elected Fellows of the Society :—

JOHN REED APPLETON, Esq., Western Hill, Durham.

JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

GEORGE PATERSON, M.D., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy.

The Donations to the Museum and Library were as follows; and thanks were voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By His Grace the Duke of HAMILTON and BRANDON, F.S.A. Scot., through Dr James Bryce, High School, Glasgow.

Clay Cinerary Urn, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 7 inches in diameter across the mouth; and portions of another.

Human Skull, and portions of various bones.

Flint Flakes, varying in size from 1 inch to 3 inches in length; and also

A Portion of a Bronze Pin, 1 inch in length. Found in digging within Stone Circles at Tormore, Island of Arran. A detailed description of these relics is given in "An Account of Excavations within the Stone Circles of Arran," by James Bryce, A.M., LL.D.; volume iv., page 499, of the Proceedings of the Society. The Urn, Flint Flakes, &c., are figured in plate 17 of the same volume.

(2.) By ARCHIBALD SMITH, M.D., late of Lima.

Collection of Remains from the Ancient Tombs of the Inca and Yunga Nations in Peru, including :—

Human Skull from the ruins of the Huaca De Salinas, near Lima, Peru.

Three Human Skulls from the ruins of Cajamarquilla, near Lima.

Two Human Skulls from the ancient Huaca, Chorrillos, Lima. One of these crania shows the existence of a wormian bone, it is of large

size, and is situated at the junction of the sagittal and occipital sutures. Several smaller distinct ossiculæ are also present in the occipital suture. Dr Smith states that wormian bones are by no means general or characteristic of the cranium of the ancient Peruvians.

Various portions of the Dresses, of Cotton and of Woollen Cloths, some plain, striped, checked, and others with patterns in different colours; also Ornamented Belts, Bunches of Thread, &c., &c.; found in the Ancient Tombs of Peru.

Basket formed of reeds and plaited grass, containing two cups, being portions of gourds, balls of very fine woollen thread, and thread wound on three wooden spindles; Short Head of Maize or Indian Corn; Ring-shaped Stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a perforation in the centre $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; and Small Stone Ball $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; found in a grave at Pisco.

Two Small Idols, male and female, of black earthenware, from Trujillo.

Four Bottles of Red and Black Earthenware; one representing a monkey, another twin birds, &c.; from Trujillo.

Two Drinking Cups, of thin, dark-coloured earthenware, from Pisco, and shaped like the modern tumbler.

Two long-shaped Drinking Cups, rounded below, with bell-shaped mouths, of reddish earthenware, with coloured patterns; one measures 7 inches in height, on it is painted the cactus or melon thistle, in black and white; the other is covered with a rich pattern of red, white, and black colours; from Pisco.

Bronze Star-like Implement, of five rays, one of which is wanting; from Pisco.

Small-sized Face or Mask of an Indian, in red earthenware, displaying in black colour a thin beard and moustaches; from an old Peruvian grave at Chinchu. The Peruvian Indian is usually beardless.

Portion apparently of the Spindle of a Distaff, terminating in a pear-shaped extremity, which is hollow, and is pierced at each end with a round hole, and a small piece of slab pottery, pierced in the centre, probably used with the spindle.

As specimens of the language of this ancient people :—

Padre Diego de Torres Rubio, *Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Quichua*

general de los Indios de el Peru—to which the P. Juan de Figueredo added a Vocabulary of the Chinchaysuyo, printed in Lima, 1754, 12mo.

El Evangelio de Jesu Christo segun San Lucas, en Aymará y Español, 12mo, Lond., 1829. (See Communication, p. 34.)

(3.) By JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

Casts in Plaster of portions of Inscriptions, Dates, &c., from Melrose Abbey. (See Proceedings of the Society, vol. ii. page 166.)

Small portion of Pale Blue-coloured Glass, from Dunblane Cathedral.

Two portions of Blue, and Green-coloured Glass, showing traces of painted patterns in red colour, found near the site of the great east window of Dunfermline Abbey during the explorations made in the year 1818.

Small specimens of this glass were given by Dr Smith to the late Professor George Wilson, for the purpose of being analysed; and the results were published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. iv. p. 191, 8vo. Edin. 1862, "On the Composition of Old Scottish Glass," by Thos. Bloxam, Assistant to Professor G. Wilson, Industrial Museum.

Three Medals of White Metal; one in commemoration of the visit of George IV. to Scotland and Edinburgh in 1822; another, of the death of Queen Caroline in 1821; the third, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, MEETING OF THE 18TH MAY 1843—The Bush Burning,—NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR. On the obverse is a portrait of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D., Moderator.

Two White Metal Communion Tokens, Edinburgh 1817 and 1843.

(4.) By the KIRK-SESSION of ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Edinburgh.

Ornamented Brass Stand for Sandglass, formerly attached to the Pulpit of St Cuthbert's Church. (It is figured at page 17 of this volume.)

(5.) By GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Dutch Coffin, with drawers, &c., inside. It is 15 inches long, 11 inches broad, and 8 inches deep, and is covered with thin brass plates, and strapped and studded with iron.

(6.) By Mr JOHN DOUGLAS.

Rude Iron Pillar Candlestick, 14 inches high, from the Old City Weighhouse, which formerly stood at the head of the West Bow, Edinburgh.

(7.) By GEORGE SIM, Esq., Curator of Coins, S.A. Scot.
Pair of Ladies' High-Heeled Crimson Satin Shoes with Plated Buckles.

(8.) By GEORGE BELL, M.D.
Large Old Silver Watch, with Chased Silver Dial, STEPHEN RAYNER,
LONDON.

Stephen Rayner was admitted into the Company of Clockmakers of London in 1691; by the information of Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., whose valuable memoirs on the origin of watches and clockmaking in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. pp. 84, 293, and vol. xxxiv. p. 259, supply much that is interesting regarding these subjects.

Large and small pair of Plated Shoe-Buckles; and a pair of plain Black Spring Shoe-Buckles, being the style last in ordinary wear, having been worn by the late James Hamilton, M.D., Edinburgh, who died in 1835.

(9.) By ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq., S.S.C.
Three pair of large Shoe-Buckles of different patterns.

(10.) By ROBERT CARFRAE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.
Brass Bodkin, rudely ornamented, 4 inches in length.
Pardon granted in 1733 by George II. to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, Perthshire. It is written on a sheet of vellum, with an engraved ornamental border.

(11.) By Mr GREEN, Eskgrove, Musselburgh.
A Roman Denarius—FAUSTINA the younger—*Rev.* PUDICITIA.

(12.) By the Rev. Dr MAITLAND, Kells Manse, Kirkcudbrightshire.
Roman Large Brass of MAXIMINUS—*Rev.* PAX. AUGUSTI.

(13.) By Mr BROADFOOT, Kingarth, by Rothesay.
Scottish Groat—DAVID II., of the usual type, struck at Edinburgh.

(14.) By the Rev. H. B. SANDS, Northwood, Rickmansworth, Herts.
Scottish Gold—JAMES V., two-thirds of the Bonnet Piece of the usual type. *Rev.* HONOR REGIS JUDICIUM DELIGIT, and not DILIGIT, as usual.

(15.) By ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (the Editor).
The Songs of Scotland prior to Burns; with the Tunes. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1862.

(16.) By ROBERT WILLIAM BILLINGS, Esq., Architect, London (the Author).

The Power of Form applied to Geometric Tracery. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1851.

(17.) By the Council of the Royal Irish Academy.

Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 24, part 2, Science. 4to. Dublin, 1862.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

SOME REMARKS ON THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE, PARTICULARLY AS EMPLOYED BY THE EARLIER SCOTTISH POETS. BY THE HON. LORD NEAVES, F.S.A. SCOT.

By the Scottish Language is here meant that form of Teutonic speech which was used in the vernacular literature of Scotland in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; or, generally speaking, from the death of Alexander III. (1286) to the accession of James VI. to the English throne (1603).

The condition and history of the language previous to the commencement of that period, are involved in obscurity, as no earlier monuments of it can be said with certainty to exist; while after the Union of the Crowns, and even from the date of the Reformation, there was a growing tendency in Scottish writers to discontinue its peculiarities, and to assimilate their idiom to the language of England. The Scottish tongue, indeed, continued after the departure of the Court, and still continues, in common use in Scotland, but, degenerating into a provincial dialect, it has lost much of its original richness and purity, though it still retains many relics of high antiquity, and has shone forth from time to time with great sweetness and beauty in the compositions of men of genius, who have employed it as the best means of embodying their own thoughts and of reaching the hearts of their countrymen.

Without entering on any lengthened discussion as to the origin of

the Scottish Language, it may be proper here to state the opinion—1st, That Scottish and Old English are sister dialects, of which the main texture is Teutonic, with an addition of French or Norman. 2d, That the chief Teutonic element in Scottish belongs to the Low German family of languages, though there is an admixture of Scandinavian words. 3d, That the particular Low German dialect which is the basis of Scottish must have differed considerably in its structure and forms from the language of the West Saxons, which became the Anglo-Saxon of literature. 4th, That, with slight local diversities, the same dialect prevailed over the whole Eastern district of Britain lying between the Humber and the Forth, and extended sooner or later as far as the Dee or the Don. It would require more acquaintance than I possess with the local dialects of Northern Germany to determine whether any, and which of these, can be fixed upon as representing the Teutonic speech out of which the Scottish and Northern English have been formed. It is possible that none such can now be found, and that this precise variety of language has perished on the continent. It has been supposed that some entire tribes emigrated from Germany to England, and the Angles may have been among these. My impression is, that their language must have been something intermediate between Frisian and the dialect of Holstein.

I have no hesitation, however, in saying that our knowledge of Scottish and of its affinities is best to be improved by the study, not of individual words nor even of roots, but of grammatical forms. Many words are introduced into a language which lie insulated and unconnected like the boulder stones which are found on the surface of a country, and which are foreign to its native soil or strata. In the Teutonic languages, too, some words are precisely the same in all the different forms of speech, and one and the same root can be assigned to different forms of words. But grammatical formations are also deep-seated and tenacious of their position, and it is by these more especially that cognate dialects can be differentiated from each other. Not that grammar in any language is unchangeable; but it follows laws of its own in the transformations it undergoes; and it rarely or never happens that a language borrows the grammar though it may import the words of another.

Until within the last half-century too little attention was paid to grammar by philologists; and this negligence is particularly conspicuous in our Scottish inquirers. The only one among them who saw its importance was David Macpherson, whose excellent edition of Wyntoun is in this respect particularly valuable. It is indeed not very creditable to us that the first attempt at a Scottish grammar should have been made by Mr Collin, a Swede, whose late modest publication is extremely meritorious though somewhat imperfect. By Jamieson the subject was almost wholly neglected, and to this circumstance we may mainly ascribe his erroneous views as to the Scandinavian character of the Scottish dialect. No one could compare the grammars of the two, the Scottish and the Scandinavian family, without seeing their palpable and radical diversity. In particular, the Scandinavian languages have two peculiarities which I may mention; the one is the method of suffixing the definite article at the end of substantives, instead of prefixing it; the other is the possession of a proper passive voice formed by inflexions and not by auxiliaries. Both of these striking features are unknown in the Scottish.

It is chiefly, I think, by grammatical tests that we can determine the locality of those more ancient poems which are sometimes supposed to be Scottish, but of which the nationality is merely matter of conjecture. In order, however, to obtain a good grammatical standard, it seems necessary to methodize the grammar of those compositions which are undoubtedly of Scottish growth, and of these the most important seem to me to be Barbour's Bruce and Wyntoun's Chronicle. Especial weight, I think, is due to these works for several reasons. 1st, The nationality of the subjects treated in them afford a strong presumption, amounting to a moral certainty, that as the authors must have composed for their countrymen, they would use the vernacular speech. 2^d, The near and almost exact correspondence between the idioms and forms of the two writers referred to support the idea that they wrote in a dialect well established and fully matured and systematised. Their mutual agreement in idiom also, tends to prove the comparative purity of their texts, as far as that idiom is concerned, and to guarantee us against the corruption which might be suspected to arise from the time and place where some of the manuscripts of their poems have been written. 3^d, They

wrote at a time antecedent to the return of James I. from captivity,—an event which, from the English education of that prince, must have introduced influences to bear upon the language and literature of the Scottish Court, which would naturally affect the style employed in elaborate composition. 4th, The transcendent genius of Chaucer, and still more, perhaps, the variety and charm of the moral Gower, must have further helped to modify and draw from their native tendencies the forms of expression of those poets who arose in Scotland after Barbour and Wintoun, and whose early tastes might be moulded on those English models.

We meet, no doubt, with a great deal of genuine and good Scottish writing in Henryson and Douglas, in Dunbar, and in Sir David Lindsay, particularly in those parts of their writings which relate to popular subjects. But we cannot be sure that they are always writing in pure Scottish, and that particular forms or phrases which resemble English, may not have been imported. I venture, therefore, to say, that while the later writers may well be resorted to for illustration and expansion of our views, the fundamental character of Scottish grammar, and consequently of the Scottish language, is best to be derived from a careful and exhaustive study of the older poets whom I first mentioned.

In what manner any grammatical system deduced from them will bear upon the paternity or nationality of our anonymous writings, such as *Tristrem*, *The Green Knight*, &c., is a subject on which I shall not now attempt to enter. By digesting a consistent grammar out of Barbour and Wyntoun, we do not prove that that was the only grammar, or that theirs were the only forms in use in Scotland in or about their times. We know that there were then different dialects even of literary English, and in different parts of Scotland; or in different spheres of Scottish society there may have been diversities of form and idiom. But I venture to think that there would be a close family resemblance among them all.

I now propose to put together a few remarks on some conclusions which may be deduced from the works of those earlier writers, and particularly of Barbour.

It is a remarkable and important fact, that Barbour and Chaucer are as nearly as possible contemporaries. We have thus an excellent oppor-

tunity of comparing the dialects, and in different parts of the island at the same time, by two men of learning, position, and mental power, though of very unequal genius. The Vision of Pierce Ploughman belongs to the same era as The Bruce, having been written manifestly soon after the great Saturday-e'en's storm of 1362, to which it refers, while Barbour's poem was being composed in 1375. In Longland's remarkable work we have a third form of English speech, though more nearly resembling that of Chaucer than that of the Scottish poet. We have also within the same half or quarter century the writings of Gower and the prose of Mandeville and Wicliff, all affording important materials for comparison. And generally I would say that the systematic and scientific study of the English and Scottish Languages in the works of the fourteenth century, is one of the most interesting and instructive fields of inquiry that our literature presents.

1. The first peculiarity which I notice in Barbour, and I think also in Wyntoun, is the total, or almost total, absence of the prefix *y* or *i*, which occurs so often in Chaucer and Longland. The history of this prefix is well known. It is a remnant of an old inseparable preposition which in Gothic is *ga*, and in other dialects *ge* and *gi*. It corresponds in meaning to the Latin *cum* or *con*, and possibly has some affinity with that word. It was originally prefixed to nouns and verbs, to denote sometimes companionship and sometimes completeness, and its use in ancient Scottish is very extensive. In later languages it came to be prefixed to the participles passive of verbs that had it not in any other part, and it is so used to this day in German and Dutch, and partially also in the mutilated form of *i* or *e* in some dialects of Northern Germany. But it is singular that its use diminishes as we proceed eastward along the shore of the North Sea, and in the Scandinavian languages it seems to be wholly unknown and, I believe, is scarcely to be found in their oldest monuments. Its absence in Old Scottish is a symptom not necessarily of Scandinavian, but it may equally be of East German origin or influence. The past participles in Barbour are, so far as I have observed, entirely without it, and there are very few Scottish words that contain it in any of our writers.

2. Another peculiarity of Scottish grammar is the absence of the final *n* in some parts of the verb where it is general in Chaucer and Longland: as in the infinitive and in the third person plural.

3. But perhaps the great characteristic of the Scottish is the prevalence of the termination *s* in the inflections of the verb, particularly in the plurals. This peculiarity, which is also extensively found in northern English, has often given to southern readers the impression that Scottish writers were ungrammatical, when they were correctly following the idiom of their language. This inflection is almost universal in the third person plural of the present indicative, and in the very remarkable form of the second person plural of the imperative mood, of which I shall here give some examples.

Barbour tells us how the English officers brought their Scottish prisoners before Edward I. in his dying moments, for directions as to what should be done with them,—

“ And how tha till his will war brocht,
To do of them quatevir he thocht ;
And askit quhat tha suld of them do ;
Than lukit he awfully tham to ;
And said, girnand, *Hangis and drawis.*”

I may notice here what is perhaps a still older specimen of Scottish :—

“ Wend King Edward, with his lang shankes,
To have gete Berwyke, all our unthankes ?
Gar pikes hym,
And after gar dikes hym.”

These forms in this obscure fragment seem to me to be imperatives, and to mean, “Go pierce or slay him, and afterwards go ditch or bury him.”

This form is the regular imperative of the Scottish dialects. We find it everywhere in Barbour ; we find it also in the Rushworth and Lindisfarne Gospels, published by the Surtees Society, as in the phrase, “*audite me omnes,*” which is translated, “*heres gie mec alle.*” The “Four Gospels” of Northumberland, lately published by Bouterwek, exhibit this form in almost every page.

I may here notice in a cursory way some other grammatical peculiarities :—

The Indefinite article is *Ane*, used alike before vowels and consonants ; but *a* is sometimes used before a consonant. This article, as in the

modern European languages, is borrowed from the cardinal number, *ANE, one*.

“ Ane feind he was in likeness of ane freir.”—*Dunbar*.

“ Ane prince, ane conqueror, or ane valzeand knycht.”—*Douglas*.

The Definite article is *THE*, used as in English for all genders and both numbers.

This article is originally a demonstrative pronoun. It probably also at an earlier period had the form of *that* or *thet*, which may explain the otherwise anomalous phrases, *the tane, the tother*=*that ane, that other*; so like the Frisian, *that ene, thet other*. *The tae* is also used for *the tane*.

Examples.

“ Thai strave,¹ for athir king wald be,
Bot the barnage of thair cuntré
Gert thaim assent oñ this manèr,
That *the tane* suld be king a yer;
And then *the tothir* na his menyie
Suld nocht be fundin in the cuntré,
Quhile the first brothir ringand wer.
Syne suld *the tothir* ring a yer;
And than the first suld leve the land,
Quile that *the tothir* war ringand:
Thus ay a yer suld ring *the tane*,
The tothir a yer fra that war gane.”

Barbour's Bruce, 1133.

“ That bargane cum till sic ending
That the *ta* part dissavit was.” (*i.e.* the one party.)

Id. 743.

“ Thare beyn twa luffis, perfyte and imperfyte,
That ane leful, *the tothir* fowle delyte.”

Douglas's Virgil, i. 179.

In the very curious Burgh Records of Aberdeen (published by the Spalding Club), there is entered, under date 4th October 1448, an obligation or appointment betuex Alexander of Wardlaw and others “on that a part,” “and John Stephinson, burgés of this burgh, on that othir part.”

¹ Eteocles and Polynices.

The inflection of nouns is made nearly as in English. The possessive singular is formed from the nominative by the addition of *is*, which regularly, though not always, constitutes a separate syllable; as *king*, *kingis*.

“ And syn to Scone in hy rade he,
And was made king, but langar let,
And in the *kingis* stole was set.

Barbour's Bruce 22.

Several nouns, particularly those expressing family relationship, are often used as possessives without the inflection.

“ Bot yet, for all his gret valour,
Modret, his *sistir* son him slew.”—*Ibid.* 23.

“ The knight said : ‘ I wes nevir born,
Bot of my *Modir wame* wes schorn.

Wyntoun's Chron. i. 240.

There are traces of an inflection for the possessive singular in *an*, as *Sunanday*, *Monanday*, for Sunday, Monday. Examples are to be found in Barbour, the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, and elsewhere, and the form long continued in Scotland. The first line of the Scots song to the tune of Sir Roger de Coverley is—

“ The mautman comes on Monanday.”

The plural of nouns is formed in various ways—

1. By adding *-is*, as in the possessive singular.
2. By adding *-in* or *-n*, according as the nominative ends in a consonant or a vowel, as *ox ox-in*; *ee, ee-n*; *schoo, schoo-n*; but I should add, that I think the plural in *n* is rarer in Scottish than in English.
3. By adding *-ir*, as *child, child-ir*; to which sometimes the syllable *-in* is further added, making a double plural, *child-ir-in*. Lammer, in the local names, *Lammermuir*, *Lammerlaw*, &c., seems an example of this form of plural.
4. By changing the vowel of the singular, as *man, men*; *cow, ky*; *fute, feet*; *brother, brethir*.

Of this last form, which is truly Scottish, I give an example from Bellenden's *Livy*; but I believe the plural *brethir* is still in use.

“ The twa princis afore namit tretis with thir sex brethir to fecht aganis uthir with scharpe and grundin swerdis to the deith, for defence of thair naciouns and pepill, with sic condicoun, that the empire and liberte sall stand perpetually with the samin pepell, quhare victorie war presentlie fallin. Thir sex brethir refusit nocht ther condiciounis, and sone eftir they war aggreit baith of day and place for batall.”

Some nouns are uninflected in the plural, as *horse*, *sheep*, and some other animals; others are occasionally so, of which nouns denoting time or measure are frequent examples, as *yer*, *month*.

The possessive case in the plural is formed the same way as in the singular, where *-is* has not already been added, as *men*, *men-is*.

Other examples of the inflection of nouns may be given.

“ The thrid is, that we for our *lifes*,
And for our *childir*, and for our *wifes*,
And for the freedom of our land,
Ar strenyit in battale for to stand.”—*Barbour's Bruce*, 242².

“ And at that cours born down and slane,
War of their *fais* ane gret parly.”—*Ibid.* 214.

The English plural of this word is often *fone*.

The following passage may show the accentual of the plural suffix :—

“ This was in the moneth of May,
Quhen birdis singis on the spray,
Melland thar notis with sindry soun,
For softness of that suet sesoun,
And lefis on the branchis spredis,
And blumis bricht besid tham bredis,
And feldis florist ar with flouris
Wele savourit, of ser colouris,
And all-thing worthis blith and gay,
Quhen that this gud king tuk his way.”—*Ibid.* 362.

Among the forms and inflections of the pronouns, some, I think, are characteristically Scottish.

There is no doubt that the original pronoun of the first person must have been *ic*, and in old English we meet it constantly as *ic* and *ich*, but I have not observed it in Barbour, nor I think in Wyntoun, in any other form than the modern *I*.

The proper Scottish form of the feminine pronoun of the third person is I think *scho*, though *sche* is sometimes borrowed from the English by the later writers.

The plural of the third personal pronoun is peculiar. In old English it is made up of two elements or roots, being partly derived from *he* and partly from the same demonstrative pronoun that has supplied the definite article. Thus in Chaucer the nominative is *they*, but the dative and accusative is not *them* but *hem*; and the possessive is not *their* but *hir*. In Scottish their plural forms are taken wholly from the demonstrative pronoun, being *thai*, *thaim*, *thair*: and it is singular that in this respect the Scottish corresponds with modern English.

The plural *thai* is not only the simple personal pronouns, but is specially used as a demonstrative. Indeed to this day in Scotland *thai* is used as the plural of *that* instead of the English *those*, while *thir* is the plural of *this* instead of *these*. The Scottish forms in this respect led to a tendency which long existed, and perhaps still exists, in Scotsmen writing English, to confound *these* and *those*, which I think are not old Scots words. Where a more distant object is referred to, the Scottish uses *yon* instead of *that* or *thai*, and does so more extensively than is known in English. *Thir*, as the plural of *this*, is a very frequent and characteristic Scottish word.

I may notice here, some promininal adverbs which are a little peculiar, *thyne* and *hyne* are the Scottish forms for *thence* and *hence*. I have an impression that I have met with *quhyne* for *whence*, but if so I have not preserved my reference.

I shall now proceed to notice some peculiarities in the Scottish conjugations of verbs, and in the outset I would say that in those conjugations which the German philologists call *strong*, and which may be considered as more *primitive* than the others, the Scots long preserved the ancient character more entire than the English did. In particular the past participles in the Scottish which here end in *in*, remain almost always unutilated in that termination, though I have already observed that they want the prefix *y*, which is so common in English.

The first form of conjugation I shall notice is that where the vowel in the present is *a*, and in the past is *o* or *oo*—sometimes spelt *w* or *ue*—and in the participle is again *a*, the formula being, *a*, *oo*, or *u* and *a*.

Some Scots verbs long retained this form, as *wax*, *wox*, *waxin* ; *cast*, *coost*, *castin* ; *bake*, *booke*, *bakin* ; *lauch*, *leuch*, *lachin* ; *fare*, *fure*, *farin*.

Near akin to this form, and sometimes running into it, is that which has the formula, *aw*, *ew*, and *aw* : as *blaw*, *blew*, *blawin* ; *craw*, *crew*, *crawin* ; *schaw*, *schew*, *schawin* ; *saw*, *sew*, *sawin*. In manuscripts or at least in printed books, the distinction between the present and past of the verb *schaw* is often confounded, but it ought to be carefully observed, *schaw* being the proper present, and *schew* the proper past, just like *knew*, *knew* ; *blaw*, *blew*.

The third form of conjugation I shall notice is grounded upon the simple and diphthongal varieties of the vowel *i*. In English the formula is *ī*, *o*, *ē*, as *ride*, *rode*, *riddin* ; but in Scottish we meet with a rule of permutation, by which the English long *ō* comes to be changed into a Scottish *ā*. It may seem strange to say it, but both of these sounds, the long *o* and the *ā* are truly diphthongs of *i*, which indeed appears more clearly in Scottish particularly, if we were to spell the long *a* as *ai* ; though *a* with the final *e* is the common spelling ; we thus have *ride*, *raid*, *riddin* ; *slide*, *slaid*, *sliddin* ; *glide*, *glaid*, *gliddin* ; *smite*, *smait*, *smittin* ; *write*, *wrait*, *writtin*. This permutation of the English *o* for the Scots *a* is common also in nouns, wherever the vowel sound appears in German as *ei* : thus, *stone*, *stane*, *stein* ; *home*, *hame*, *heim* ; *bone*, *bone*, *bein* ; &c.

I shall notice only one other conjugation which embraces a great many verbs, and of which the formula is *i*, *a*, *u*, or *o* : as *sing*, *sang*, *sungin* ; *ding*, *dang*, *dungin* ; *ring*, *rang*, *rungin*. This last is rather a remarkable verb in one of its meanings, as being the corruption or conversion of the Latin word to *reign*, into a native Scots word of the primitive class, and thus confounded with *ring*, *tinnire*. Ring was long so used in modern Scottish ; e.g., "In days when good King Robert *rang*." We have also *yield*, *yald*, *yoldin* ; *find*, *fand*, *fundin* ; *grind*, *grand*, *grundin* ; &c.

Some anomalous forms of conjugation might be noticed, but I shall mention only one, the verb to *begin*, which has two forms of the past tense, *began* and *begouth*. This last form, which is also found in some of the low German dialects, is derived from the other form *began*, in the same way as *could* is derived from *can*. I need scarcely here say that

our English word *could* is wrong spelt in having an *l* inserted, from a false analogy with the word *would*. *Would* is properly spelt with an *l*, for it is the past tense of *will*, but *could* has no *l* in it, being formed from *can*, with the omission of the *n* before the *d*.

In now bringing these observations to a close, I feel that they require apology, as being both desultory and incomplete. I am conscious also that various interruptions have prevented me from testing their perfect accuracy by that repeated examination of sources and authorities which inquiries of this kind ever demand. The main use of what I have now read may be to show the importance and indeed the necessity of a minute and critical analysis of our early language; a department of study in which Dr Guest and some few others have done so much good service for the early literature of England. I feel convinced that much may be done in this way amongst ourselves, and that means may thus be afforded of making the texts of our early writers more accurate and more consistent than they at present are.

I shall conclude with a few general remarks as to the history of our language, suggested by the matters I have been considering.

I. We are still, as I have said, very much in the dark as to the form or forms of speech which prevailed in the Teutonic parts of Scotland before or at the time of the Norman conquest. This obscurity is intimately connected with the loss we have obviously sustained of the early literature of the Anglian or Northern parts of England. It can scarcely be doubted that the kingdom of Anglia, in the north, which extended a great way into modern Scotland, must have produced much native literature, and certainly its men of genius were not inferior to those of the southern kingdoms; but the amount of that literature which has been preserved is as nothing compared with the Anglo-Saxon monuments of the south. Important fragments, however, have been lately brought to light, and special attention has been directed to the subject, particularly by the labours of the Surtees Society, and it is to be hoped that much more may yet be done in this direction. I venture to say that the works of genuine Scottish writers will be found of the greatest use in the prosecution of those inquiries.

II. We are altogether unacquainted with the manner and circum-

stances in which French or Norman came at or after the Conquest to be mixed with the Scottish Teutonic, so nearly in the same fashion and proportions as we meet with in the Southern English. We can scarcely suppose that operations so similar in their nature and results could take place separately; and it seems more probable that the Norman admixture having found its way into the language of the better ranks in the North of England, had spread by degrees among their Teutonic kindred in the South and East of Scotland. French influences were at work in England long before the Conquest; and the reign of Malcolm Canmore connected Scotland with England more closely than had formerly been the case. We have after that period an interval of upwards of two centuries before the death of Alexander III., about which time we begin to have distinct traces of the Scottish Teutonic in that Normanised form which was adopted by Barbour and Wyntoun.

III. I ought here to add, what seems to be certain, that beneath the more polished diction of these educated men, there must have lain a ruder form of speech in use among the multitude, and of which we see remarkable traces in some of the more homely or ludicrous compositions of a later period. The singular poem of the "Howlat," by Holland, the comic and coarser verses of Dunbar, and the Prologue to Gavin Douglas's Eighth Book of the *Æneid*, are all written in an idiom much more antique, and, as far as I am concerned, much less intelligible than that of Barbour and Wyntoun. But I have no doubt that they contain a great store of genuine Scottish words and forms, obscured, perhaps, and exaggerated by the necessity of alliteration, but still deserving of attentive study, and full of instruction as to the ancient character of the language.

IV. I have neither time nor knowledge to consider the important but dark and difficult question, Where and how it was that the Celtic tongue was supplanted among us by the Scottish Teutonic? That Celtic customs and the Celtic language existed at and after the time of Malcolm Canmore, in parts of Scotland which in a few centuries afterwards were wholly Teutonic, seems to be a well-established fact; but the means by which this was effected do not appear to me to have been well traced or explained; and I will venture to make this remark, that in the Scottish language, as ultimately formed, there is a singular absence of that amal-

gamation which might have been expected between two languages so closely brought into contact. The French and Teutonic seem to have blended kindly together, though the French words are subjected to Teutonic inflections; but between the Teutonic and the Celtic there seems to have been a sort of repulsion which I cannot explain. In one of the earliest fragments of Scottish which remains, the verses preserved by Wyntoun, as written on the death of Alexander III., I believe the word *sons* alone to be Celtic; and the modern Scottish words "*sonsy*" and "*donsy*" confirm that view: but, as a general rule, the importation of Celtic words into Scottish seems to me to be very limited. It might perhaps be worth the while of a dispassionate Celtic scholar to investigate this subject more minutely than has yet been done; and an accurate ascertainment of the result, whatever it might be, would assist us in our attempts to speculate upon this obscure portion of our history.

V. The remarks I have already made show the importance, to Scottish philologists in particular, of carefully studying the early poetry of the North of England. The key to many of our Scottish difficulties is to be found in the consideration, that the Teutonic parts of Scotland and the North of England were essentially possessed by one and the same people. The language, the manners, and the customs which formerly prevailed, and which still linger, in those noble districts which lie between the Humber and the Don, are all traceable to a common source, and all afford united illustrations of the most important and interesting kind. Scandinavian and other foreign influences had a partial effect upon them, but they merely swept over the surface of the country; the basis of the character and habits of the people seems to me to indicate a unity of origin and an identity of history from the time they first transferred themselves from Northern Germany to our British shores, and commenced that career of industry, enterprise, independence, and self-improvement, which have acted so powerfully and harmoniously in aid of the more softened tendencies of the South, and have contributed so much to the ultimate formation of the British mind in its fullest and most perfect development.

II.

NOTICE OF REMAINS FROM THE ANCIENT LACUSTRINE HABITATIONS OF SWITZERLAND; AND FROM THE DRIFT OF THE VALLEY OF THE SOMME. BY GEORGE J. ALLMAN, M.D., REGIUS PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, F.S.A. SCOT. (WITH EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS.)

Professor Allman gave an interesting and minute description of the curious remains of ancient habitations recently discovered in various Swiss lakes, dividing them into classes from the diversity of the objects found beneath their ruins. He exhibited a stone weapon and some charred grain which had been found there, and contrasted the former with specimens of the flint hatchets found in the drift in the valley of the Somme, which he also exhibited, pointing out the greater size and rudeness of the latter, and drawing the conclusion from the various facts which he detailed, that the remains found in the drift along with the bones of extinct animals must be held to prove the very great antiquity of the deposits, and of the existence of men at the time.

Dr John Alex. Smith, in some remarks on this communication said, he was not inclined to concur altogether in the views thus advocated, as he considered the greater apparent rudeness of the flint weapons found in the drift was due simply to the material of which they were composed, chipping being the easiest and best way of bringing flint into shape for a weapon of any kind; and he brought forward various facts to show the possibility of the results described, having been caused by agencies not requiring by any means the theory of an immense antiquity for the race of man. M. Boucher des Perthes himself, in his valuable and elaborate work, the "*Antiquités Celtiques et Antediluviennes*," from the wonderful changes recently caused by the sea, and observed by himself in the Somme valley, such as the complete filling up and altering of the bed of the river, &c.; considers that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to

determine the age, and length of time, occupied in the formation of these alluvial deposits.

After referring to an interesting communication by the late Dr Hibbert, published in the "Edinburgh Journal of Science,"¹ Dr Smith said there was but little reason to doubt that man himself may have been the exterminator of the last decaying families of some of those extinct animals whose remains have been found in the gravel-beds; as we know he was, of these more recently extinct that lived down to our historical times—the bear, the wolf, and the beaver. Indeed this view has been ably discussed by the late Professor Fleming in a communication to an early number of the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,"² without his considering it at all necessary to assume a greater antiquity for the human race, than that commonly given by the best expounders of the Sacred Scriptures.

Professor Simpson also expressed his opinion that the question of the assumed very great antiquity of the human race must as yet be regarded as an open one. Mr Joseph Robertson, Lord Neaves, and Dr D. H. Robertson took part in the discussion.

¹ See Edin. Journal of Science, vol. v. New Ser., 1831, p. 50, "On the question of the Existence of the Rein-Deer during the twelfth century, in Caithness, by S. Hibbert, M.D.," &c.

² See Edin. Phil. Journ., vol. xi. 1824, p. 287. "Remarks illustrative of the Influence of Society in the Distribution of British Animals." By the Rev. John Fleming, D.D., &c.

MONDAY, 13th April 1863.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Donations to the Museum and Library were as follows; and thanks were voted to the Donors:—

(1.) By Mr JAMES YULE, Lochee.

Portion of the calvarium and bones of the face of a human cranium; and

Small Clay Urn $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter across the mouth, the base being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, and is ornamented on the upper part by a band of oblique lines, bordered with straight lines, the lower part being covered with irregular horizontal lines of twisted or cord pattern. Found with the skeleton, in a short stone cist at Ninewells, near Invergowrie, Forfarshire (see woodcut, fig. 1).

Fig. 1.



Urn found in a Cist at Ninewells,
Forfarshire.

Fig. 2.



Urn found in a Cist at Murleywell,
Forfarshire.

(2.) By STEWART T. M. HOOD, Esq., Pitcur.

Small Clay Urn $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base. It is ornamented with zigzag and straight lines, and has four knobs or ears projecting at regular distances from each other

round the widest part of the urn; and each of these knobs is pierced with a small hole. It was found in a short stone cist in the parish of Glamis, near a place called Murleywell, in 1852 (see woodcut, fig. 2).

Two small portions of embossed red Samian ware; portions of rusted iron; teeth and bones of cattle, found in an underground building or "Pict's house," at Pitcur, near Coupar-Angus.

(3.) By the Rev. J. G. MICHIE, Schoolhouse, Logie-Coldstone.

Small shallow Stone Cup or Lamp of mica slate, 4 inches in diameter, with a circular perforation through its short rounded handle; found while digging the foundations for the new buildings at Balmoral Castle, Deeside, Aberdeenshire.

(4.) By DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq., Mains of Edzell.

Rude Cup of coarse sandstone, found in Forfarshire; it measures 5 inches in diameter.

(5.) By Mr ALEXANDER G. ANDERSON, Schoolhouse, Strathdon.

Small Ring of Jet, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch in diameter, found at Castle Huntly, Strathbogie.

Rude bead of mottled stone, one inch in diameter, found in Glenfiddock, Banffshire.

Small Flint Flake, and Arrow Head with barbs and stem, of yellowish flint, from Strathdon.

Whorl for distaff, of brown coloured stone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, from Strathdon.

Flat greenish coloured stone, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with a hole pierced at one end, probably a small "burnisher"; it was found in a "Pict's house" at Rinnachie, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

(6.) By the Right Honourable the Earl of DALHOUSIE, K.T., F.S.A. Scot.

Two Clay Pipe Heads, with Small Bowls, found among the ruins of the Baths of Edzell Castle.

(7.) By ANDREW JERVISE, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Hand Specimen of Burnt Stone, from the walls of the so-called "Pictish capital" of Beregonium or Selma, Ardochattan, Argyleshire.

Inscriptions from the Shields of the Incorporated Trades in the Trinity Hall, Aberdeen, by A. JERVISE, (pp. 78) 12mo. Aberdeen, 1863.

(8.) By Mr RIACH, farmer, Lochans, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

Stone Cup or Lamp, 5 inches in diameter, with long straight handle, partially broken. It was found in Strathdon.

(9.) By Dr JAMIESON, Brodick, Arran.

Portion of the upper part of a large Urn of Yellowish Clay, ornamented with projecting parallel bars, and rudely sloping lines, the lip is covered with zigzag ornaments. It was found under a tumulus at Glen Cloy, Island of Arran.

(10.) By the Rev. J. M. JOASS, Eddertoun Manse.

Circular Brass Brooch and Pin, with Tooled Ornaments.

Portion of a Small Bronze Buckle or Clasp, with lozenge-shaped extremity, which is ornamented with six projecting knobs; and a Small Ring Brooch, imperfect; found near Tarbat Lighthouse, Ross-shire.

(11.) By Mr A. DODS, Edinburgh.

Brass Mounted Horse Pistol, with flint lock, and brass plate on which is a coronet, and below it the initials P.S.

(12.) By Mr ALEXANDER GRIEVE, Leith.

Oval Tobacco Box, made of horn, the top and bottom of brass and copper, inscribed PETER JONS, 1704.

(13.) By DAVID MILNE HOME, Esq., of Wedderburn, F.S.A. Scot.

Small Greybeard of glazed grey-coloured ware, with bearded mask, and stamp in front. It was found in digging the foundation of a house in Eyemouth, Berwickshire.

(14.) By C. T. NEWTON, Esq., Keeper of Antiquities, British Museum.

Eight Terra Cotta Figures, from the site of a temple of Demeter, Halicarnassus; from 6 to 7 inches in height.

Two Terra Cotta Heads from the same site.

Twenty-seven Terra Cotta Lamps of red and black ware; with from one to twelve lights,	} from the <i>temenos</i> of Demeter, Cnidus.
Three Glass Bottles, from 5 to 7 inches in length,	
Four Marble Tablets for votive inscriptions,	

Two Small Circular Weights for the loom, Temple of Venus, Cnidus. One Cup, two Lids or Covers, five Circular Shallow Dishes, and four Bottles, all of terra cotta, from Cnidus.

(15.) By the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, U.S.A., Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. 4 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1862.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Institution for the year 1860. 8vo. Washington 1861.

The U. S. Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere during the years 1849-50-51-52, Chili, the Andes, and Pampas; Observations to determine the Solar Parallax. Magnetical and Meteorological Observations. By Lieutenant J. M. Gillies, A.M. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 6. 4to. Washington, 1855-6.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, procured in Holland, England, and France. Vols. 2 to 10 except 7. 4to. Albany, U.S., 1858.

Catalogue or Alphabetical Index of the Astor Library. 4 vols. 8vo. New York, 1859.

The following communications were read :—

I.

REMARKS ON A BRONZE IMPLEMENT, AND BONES OF THE OX AND DOG, FOUND IN A BED OF UNDISTURBED GRAVEL AT KINLEITH, NEAR CURRIE, MID-LOTHIAN. By JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., SEC. S.A. Scot.

Locality.—A little to the east of the village of Currie, and rather more than five miles to the west of Edinburgh, the Water of Leith receives on its right bank the streamlet of the Kinleith Burn, which flows in a rapid though short course from the Pentland Hills immediately to the south. Below the junction of the Kinleith Burn, the narrow valley of the Water of Leith gradually becomes wider, and opens into an oval-shaped haugh of tolerably level land, measuring altogether some 8 or

10 acres; and, at the lower extremity of this valley, where the banks on each side again approach the stream, the bed of the river, as the Ordnance Survey Map informs us, is 400 feet above the level of the sea.

The Water of Leith runs along the northern border of the haugh just referred to; and on the level part of the ground are situated the paper mills of Kinleith, about midway between the stream and the sloping bank, which bounds the valley on the south. The engine chimney rises at the south side of the works, and from its prominent position in the gorge of the little valley, it has on two different occasions been struck and partially injured by lightning; in consequence of which the proprietor, Mr Henry Bruce, determined last summer to build a new chimney, a little to the south and east of the old one. For this purpose, a circular space of ground, about 23 feet in diameter, was marked out on the green turf of the level haugh, at a distance of 293 feet from the present bed of the stream; and the process of excavation commenced. The superficial vegetable mould was first cut through and removed, when finely laminated beds of sand and clay were exposed; in some places the former, in others the latter being most abundant. [Specimens of the pure sand, and clay, were exhibited.]

Section of Beds.—These beds of sand and clay measured from 5 feet to 5 feet 8 inches in thickness or depth, and contained comparatively few small pebbles; indeed, on searching the cut sides of the excavation, scarcely one could be detected. Below the sand, however, a bed of rough gravel was reached, consisting of stones of various sizes, from the large boulders of more than a yard across, evidently derived from the neighbouring boulder-clay, to the smaller-sized pebbles of ordinary gravel, little or no sand being intermixed. This bed of gravel measured about 5 feet in thickness, and was found to overlies the solid rock, a stratum of hard limestone being exposed below; the stratum was broken and uneven on its surface, and dipped slightly towards the south, thus causing the bed of gravel to vary in thickness, in different parts, to the extent of nearly a foot. The whole gravel was then gradually cleared away, to allow the foundations of the chimney to be placed on the solid rock. It was when some large stones were being removed from the west side of this gravel bed, about 6 inches or so from the bottom, and nearly 11 feet from the surface of the ground, that the bronze implement (now ex-

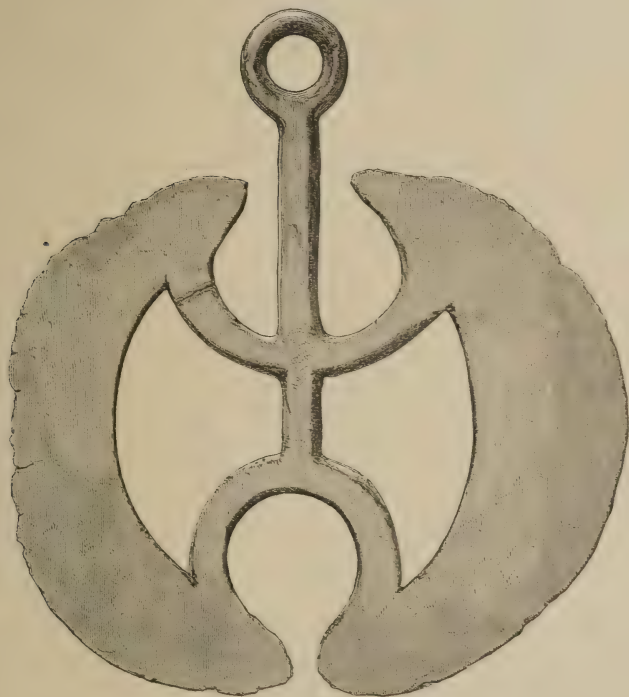
hibited) was discovered, on Friday, the 27th of June last. Mr Bruce kindly informed me of its discovery, and I visited the place shortly after, and had pointed out to me the exact spot where it was found. It was lying in the closely-packed gravel, behind several large stones, which lay to the west of it—up the course of the old current or stream.

Bones of Ox and Dog found.—A few broken pieces of bone were also found; and Mr Bruce, at my request, had a strict watch kept, to see if anything else could be discovered, especially any teeth, which, from their hardness and density, are occasionally found well preserved in gravel; only a few more bones, however, were found as the excavation went on, lying in different parts of the gravel-bed, and especially towards the east side of the pit; these were principally fragments, broken probably from their friction in the gravel; and they split and crumbled so much when touched, from their age and absence of their gelatinous constituents, that it was necessary to steep them in glue before they could be handled. These pieces consist of various bones of the ox, part of the left hip-joint or acetabulum, with a portion of the pubic bone attached; lower portions of the tibia or leg-bone, and cannon or metatarsal bone of the same side; and the condyles or lower part of the femur or thigh-bone of the right side. All these bones belonged to an ox of moderate or rather small size. Another bone was, however, picked up, a radius from the right fore-leg of a moderate-sized dog. (The bones were exhibited.)

Bronze Implement found.—The bronze implement found is a very curious one. (See fig. 1, where it is drawn of the full size.) We have nothing like it in our Museum; and I have not been able to find a notice of any similar weapon having been discovered in Britain. It has been formed probably from a plate of bronze, cast in a mould, and afterwards finished with a tool, the edges being thin and sharp, and the thicker central part terminating in a circular loop or ring, which forms a handle, and this handle is further defined by openings left in the central part of the plate, the result being the regular figure which the whole forms, with its two pairs of bent branches passing outwards on each side from the central bar or handle, and each pair supporting a crescentic or semicircular blade, which becomes gradually thinner towards its outer and rounded margin. In cutting out or finishing these spaces from the centre of the plate, the tool seems to have been used in one direction

only, without moving the metal plate, the apertures being all cut from the same side, and the cut surfaces bevelled in the same direction. The metal of which it is composed seems to be very pure and fine. One of

Fig 1.



Bronze Implement found at Kinleith, Mid-Lothian. (Scale, size of original.)

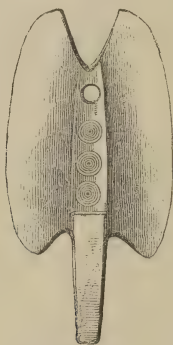
the blades, however, has become considerably corroded, the green carbonate of copper having formed over a great part of its surface.

The implement measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the handle being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; each of the blades is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, by $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an

inch across the middle; and the whole measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, from face to face of the rounded blades. The handle is $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch in thickness; and the metal is gradually thinned down from the centre, to a fine edge, on each side.

The shape and character of the instrument shows it to have been evidently intended for some cutting purpose, and reminded me at first of a saddler's or shoemaker's knife for cutting leather. The extreme delicacy and thinness of blade, however, would make it quite unfit for any such rough purpose.

Fig. 2.



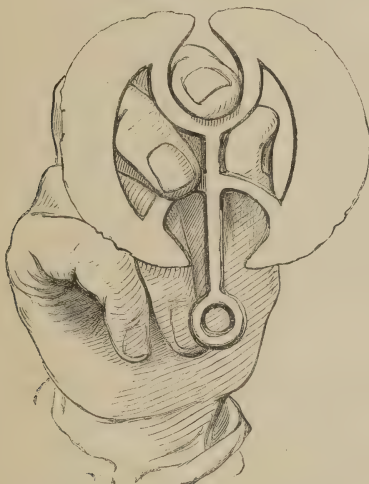
Bronze Razor (as supposed), from Museum of Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
(Scale, one-half of size.)

Irish Bronze Instrument.—In the Catalogue of the metallic materials in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, under the title of TOILET ARTICLES, a figure is given of the largest of three bronze implements, which appear to me to belong to at least the same Class of instruments as this one, though certainly not to exactly the same species or pattern. (See the annexed woodcut, fig. 2, where this Irish bronze is drawn to a scale of one-half its natural size.) The Irish specimen is described in the Catalogue referred to (p. 549) as follows:—"It is all of one piece, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ wide; has a stout, flat stem, decorated on the surface, with an aperture near the top; and has exceedingly hard, sharp side-

edges. The two other specimens are smaller. There is a large specimen in Trinity College Museum." "It is conjectured they were used as razors."

Supposed Use of the Bronze Implement found at Kinleith.—The appearance of the whole of these bronzes, like that of the one now exhibited, is manifestly suggestive of some kind of delicate cutting or scraping process, not improbably the rather important one of shaving! The circular ring at the extremity of the handle of the one found at Kinleith

Fig. 3.



Bronze Implement from Kinleith, showing how it may have been held for use.

(Scale, one-half of size.)

may have been simply for its preservation by suspension, as a valuable and useful instrument, and perhaps ornament; and the Irish ancient "razor" has also a circular opening, pierced, however, at its upper extremity, probably for a similar purpose. It seemed at first rather difficult to account for the peculiar and regular openings cut in the plate of bronze, by which this Kinleith specimen differed in character from the

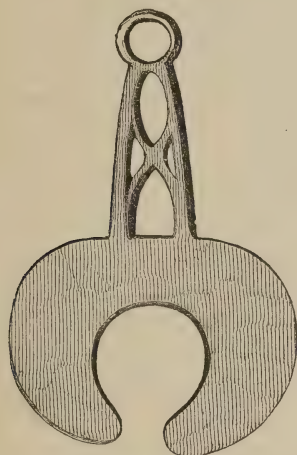
Irish one. I found, however, that by passing my first finger into the rounded opening left between the blades, which indeed it seemed quite to fit, and my thumb and third finger into the side openings (see sketch, fig. 3, where this instrument is figured to the same scale as the other bronzes, figs. 2 and 4), I could get a complete command of the instrument, for applying its sharp edges to the face, in the supposed act of shaving. It had in this way a steadiness and efficiency not only not possessed by the Irish specimens, but scarcely equalled by our own modern razors. I think it not impossible, therefore, this may have been the way in which it was used; and if the solid and straight double-bladed bronze implements of the Irish Museum were razors; this may probably have been one, and apparently even an improvement on them.

Swiss Bronze Implement.—In the valuable work of M. Frederic Troyon, on the “Lacustrine Habitations of Ancient and Modern Times,” figures are given of various bronze relics found in Switzerland; and in plate x. fig. 8, there is a drawing of an implement of bronze, which corresponds in character to the one found near Currie, the pattern being but slightly different; inasmuch as a straight and perforated handle, terminating also in an open ring, projects from the rounded side of a single crescent-shaped blade of bronze; the points of the crescent, however, approach one another so closely, that its general resemblance to that found at Kinleith, is quite apparent (see fig. 4, copied from M. Troyon’s work, pl. x. fig. 8; and, like the others, drawn to half its original size). Its size also closely corresponds to the others; the *blades* on each side measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, nearly about the same length as the blades of the other bronzes described, and the projecting handle $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; its whole length being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by about 3 inches in breadth measured transversely across the crescentic blades. The Kinleith bronze being $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; and each *blade* measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; while the Irish bronze measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across its solid double-edged blade.

I examined M. Troyon’s very valuable work, with a special interest, to learn what was his opinion of the supposed use of this blade, or crescent of bronze as he terms it, and found that he gives a very different explanation to the one here suggested, and having nothing whatever to do with the affairs of the toilet! It was discovered, M. Troyon informs us, at

Steinberg, near Nidau, which, he says, is one of the most important piled sites on the Lake of Bienne. He describes it as belonging to the age of bronze; and refers it to a class of other crescent-shaped articles of pottery also found there, and considered by him as of particular interest, because that to them, he fancies, some mysterious or supernatural character had been attached.

Fig. 4.



Bronze Implement, found in the remains of a Lacustrine Habitation at Steinberg, near Nidau, Switzerland. (Scale, one-half of size.)

Swiss Crescents of Pottery and Bronze.—Colonel Schwab, M. Troyon informs us, discovered at Steinberg more than a score of these crescents, formed of a coarse white pottery, ornamented with various lines, and having broken particles of quartz kneaded into the clay of which they were formed. They vary in size, measuring from 8 to 12 (French) inches, from point to point of the horns of the crescent; and at the horns they are from 6 to 8 inches in height. (I exhibit sketches of these articles, copied from M. Troyon's work, which will show their character better than any description.)¹ The lake town of Steinberg, M. Troyon believes, was occupied

¹ M. Troyon's *Habit. Lacust.*, pl. xvi. p. 184. Lausanne (1860).

from a very ancient period; he considers, however, that this symbol of the crescent had not been in use in the very earliest times, or it would have been found in other places along with the most ancient class of remains, which appears not to be the case, as far at least as present discoveries have shown. In 1851, however, at Ebersberg, not far from Berg, in the Canton of Zurich, several fragments of similar crescents, formed of stone, were found along with very ancient remains, M. Troyon, therefore, concludes that the use of the crescent also belonged to the age of bronze. M. Troyon quotes from the Report of our Honorary Member, Dr Ferdinand Keller, in 1858, various explanations of the use or meaning of this religious symbol as he terms it, of the crescent. He supposes these crescent-shaped bodies had no practical use, but were placed either as ornaments on or in their houses, or were used as objects of worship. He refers to the worship of the moon by the Germans, and the use of the crescent and the moon in the worship of the Druids, the moon being considered by them as "that which heals all things." These mysterious healing virtues, which the Gauls also attributed to the moon as the "all healer," sufficiently explain, he thinks, the signification of the images of the crescent discovered at the lake towns of Steinberg and Ebersberg, and he accordingly comes to the conclusion, that these various crescent-shaped bodies had been panaceas, or important healing amulets. Dr Keller also mentions, that Colonel Schwab has in his collection an article of bronze, in the form of a crescent, furnished on its convex side with a projecting handle, being the implement to which I have already referred, and figured; it is described as being very thin or slender, and incapable of resisting much pressure. Dr Keller says, it would be difficult to say whether it has served for a cutting instrument; but it may, like the figures in pottery, &c., of the crescent, have been employed as a sort of amulet, or as an instrument of healing.¹

After the references by these learned authorities to the mysterious symbol of the crescent, it may seem rather presumptuous in me, who have only seen the drawings, and read the descriptions of these peculiar crescent-shaped pieces of pottery and stone, to suggest at least the possibility of their having had a more practical use. From the great resemblance in the character of the coarse pottery of which they are formed,

¹ M. Troyon's *Habit. Lacust.*, p. 188.

with its *imbedded fragments of quartz*, to the same arrangement—of broken pieces of quartz imbedded in the clay of which the Roman mortaria were formed—manifestly to increase their grinding power; as shown, indeed, in some of the portions of Roman mortars, presented by me to the Museum, which were found at Newstead, Roxburghshire. I am much inclined to assume, that these crescent-shaped bodies, may have been simply rubbers, pestles, or grinding instruments, to be used by one or both hands according to their size, with or without a mortarium, for crushing or rubbing down the various grains, or harder articles of human food, which, from the remains found in these lake dwellings, are known to have been in use at the period of their occupation by man. The short projecting horns of the crescents, would assist in giving a more fixed, or firmer hold to the hands, while using them in the act of trituration or grinding.¹

However this may have been, there seems to me at least, little doubt, that the bronze crescent, from its great resemblance in character to the implement found at Kinleith, and also those found in Ireland, might have had a practical use, and may be simply a variety in the pattern of this ancient form of bronze knife or razor. The hollow between the horns of this Swiss crescent, where the metal appears to be thicker, and not thinned down to a fine edge, as it is on its *outer* margins, might, by the finger being occasionally hooked over it, also assist in steadying the blade, held by its projecting handle between the other fingers; and in this way it would somewhat correspond to the one found near Currie.

Before concluding, I shall make a few remarks on the supposed *Age of this instrument of bronze*.—Shortly after its discovery, various antiquarian and geological friends, Mr John Stuart, Dr M'Bain, Mr Alexander Bryson, Mr William Turner, and others, went with me, at different times, and made careful examinations of the excavation, as the

¹ In a letter with which I have since been favoured by Mr Albert Way, he states, that from his own examination of the Swiss crescents of clay and stone, he does not consider them adapted for any purpose of trituration, as suggested by me, and he agrees with Dr Keller in the conjecture of their having borne some relation to the religion, or worship, in these old lake homesteads; Mr Way does not believe, however, in there being any connection between them and the crescent-shaped implement of bronze.

process of digging went on, and especial attention was paid to the beds cut through above the gravel; there was not the slightest appearance of any pit or digging of any kind having ever been previously made, the beds of sand being quite undisturbed since their first deposition. My friends all agreed with me in thinking there was also no indication of any of the depth of these beds of sand being due to a landslip from the distant sloping banks at the sides of the valley, or any sudden occurrence of that kind. The upper beds being uniform in character, and comparatively free from stones, and so different from the rough gravel below; they were suggestive simply of a gradual deposit of silt from a nearly still pool or lake.

The geologic history of the site being, apparently, that the bed of rough, clean, and large gravel at the bottom, proved the previous existence of the stream of a rapid river, over which man may have steered his rude canoe, and dropt his bronze knife in the stream; or if you connect together the whole relics found in the same portion of the bed, that of man who had dwelt on the river banks at that early time, when the stream ran over this ancient channel, with cattle, and his dog, in pursuit of which he may have waded in the rough bed of the river. You have next a sudden stop put to the rapid current of the river, at the lower extremity of this valley, probably by an extensive landslip, following long-continued rains, or winter's frost and snow, which might easily have occurred, there, from the right bank on the south, a little farther down the stream, where the steep bank still exposes its broken strata of shales and limestones, all sloping down towards the river bed. The result of this supposed landslip would be the formation in the Kinleith valley of a large still pool or lake, from which the gradual deposit of silt and sand would take place, as it has done to a depth of nearly five feet. The river, however, would at last cut through the barriers by which it had been for some considerable time pent up; but its course has now been somewhat changed; for, instead of spreading over the valley, or running, as it may have done, towards its southern side, the river now finds its way along the northern margin, partly directed, it may have been, by the freshets of the Kinleith burn bringing down abundance of *debris* from its deeply-cut bed, which, becoming arranged principally along the right or south bank of the Water of Leith, especially at the upper end of the valley,

would assist in forming the present haugh, and turning the stream towards the northern side of the valley, to occupy its present bed.

Mr Bruce, at my desire, compared the level of the strata exposed at the bottom of this excavation, with that of the same strata in the bed of the stream immediately to the north of his works; in both places the strata were irregularly broken up in a similar manner, and there seemed not much difference between them, the old bed in the excavation being perhaps about a foot or so above the present bed of the river. Over the old river-course, with its accumulation of gravel, a bed of sand had next been formed, to a depth altogether, of 11 or 12 feet, and the river had apparently never again returned to its older bed, the *debris* over which now forms a continuous bank, sloping down to its present channel, at a distance of 293 feet from this excavation. The absence of any upper or secondary beds of gravel among the sand and silt of the excavation, shows that the river had never returned to this spot, as these would necessarily have been formed here, had it ever again, in full stream, flowed over its ancient bed.

This district of country, we know, was the abode of man at a very early period; for, passing by our historical records of its ancient occupation as comparatively recent, the short stone cists or graves of its early inhabitants have been discovered in the immediate vicinity; and in our Museum we have the well-formed skull and ornamented clay urn or drinking-cup taken from a grave of this early character at Juniper Green, on the opposite side of the river. Mr Bruce also informed me that various short cists of a similar character, the stone slabs of which I saw, were exposed when his water-supply ponds were being made, on the slope of the south bank towards the upper extremity of this little valley, immediately above and overlooking this old river bed; and it is to this rather indefinite, but undoubtedly early period, or to one not much later, I am inclined to consider this implement or razor of bronze to have belonged. Similar interments in these short cists have been discovered over an extended range of our country, from the northern counties of Scotland, even towards the south of England, showing, apparently, in this respect, a close resemblance in the customs of these early inhabitants. And from historic record we learn, that at least about half a century before the Christian era, the fashion of partial shaving of the person prevailed in Britain, as

Cæsar, in the fourth chapter of his second book "*De Bello Gallico*," informs us—"the Britons shaved the whole body, with the exception of the head and the upper lip," so that razors of some kind must have been generally used, at that early period.

It is interesting to notice the analogy in character with the bronze implement found in Switzerland, of this one, found among the undisturbed gravel, with its overlying beds of silt, in the valley of a Scottish river, some 400 feet above the level of the sea, implying, no doubt, changes in the district which, as well as the type of the weapon itself, all speak of a great antiquity. We can at present glean but little information as to the exact period of the early occupation of the piled lake dwellings of Switzerland; there seems no reason, however, to assume anything like what may be called geologic periods of time, as necessary to account for the antiquity of their remains. Antiquaries, arranging the various relics found, speak of them as belonging to the so-called ages of stone, of bronze, or of iron; but we know comparatively little importance can be assigned to any such artificial and merely assumed periods of unmeasured time, and we find in our own country various kinds of exactly similar remains, in such frequently occurring relations to one another, as leaves little doubt of many of them having been contemporaneous in their use; metallic substances being of course rarer and more valuable in those early days, as well as more perishable, and necessitating in most localities at the same time, the frequent use of the more common articles of stone and bone. The piled sites in this country appear, however, to have been in use down even to a comparatively very recent period, and our Vice-President, Mr Joseph Robertson, considers, as the result of his inquiries, that some of them had been occupied even in mediæval times.

We are told that habitations of a similar character still exist in some parts of the world, as among the Papoos of New Guinea; and historical record tells us of their existence at least as far back as the fifth century before Christ. Herodotus, in chap. 16 and lib. v. of his *Life*,¹ states that when at the port of Eion on the river Strymon, in Thrace (B.C. 459), he paid a visit to a people who lived in houses built on piled platforms

¹ *Life and Travels of Herodotus* by J. T. Wheeler, vol. i. p. 359, 1855; and Rawlinson's *Herodotus*, vol. iii. p. 227, 1859.

in the lake of Praseas—the Strymonic Lake—according to Colonel Leake the *Takhimos* of the present day. This site has, it seems, been lately rediscovered by M. Delville,¹ and antiquaries, I am sure, will wait with much interest for a careful examination of these ancient lake dwellings with their buried remains, for comparison with those of the Swiss lakes; we would then be better able to judge whether, or how much, it might be necessary to add to an antiquity like this, of nearly 500 years before Christ, when attempting to calculate the age of the corresponding remains that have been found in Western Europe.

Chemical Analysis of the Bronze Implement found at Kinleith.—Being anxious to add another analysis of an ancient bronze to those already given in our Proceedings,² I placed the bronze implement, found at Kinleith, in the hands of our well-known practical chemist and lecturer on chemistry, Dr Stevenson Macadam, asking him, at the same time, if he could give me any information of the cause of the different appearance and colour of the ærugo or patina which was shown on bronzes of different ages; whether the particular appearance of the patina might give any information as to differences in their composition, and perhaps, therefore, of their antiquity. I also wished information as to the hardness of the metal of which this instrument was composed, and its capability of having once had a fine and sharp edge.

Dr Macadam filed a portion of the metal from the back of the straight stalk or handle, where it has since unfortunately been broken; and has kindly favoured me with the following notes, giving the result of his examination:—

“I have examined the bronze implement found at Kinleith, near Currie, and find its composition to be:—

Copper (with trace of lead),	92·97
Tin,	7·03
	<hr/>
	100·00

It is therefore a true bronze, with less than the average proportion of tin.

“The metal was *hard* under the file, and it might have had an edge when new. I have no doubt the rust is a double carbonate and oxide of

¹ Nat. Hist. Review, vol. ii. p. 486, 1862.

² Proc. Ant. Scot., vol. iv. p. 600.

copper, but I do not know if we can connect the characteristic appearance of this rust with any peculiarity in the composition of the alloy. I would be more inclined to consider that the circumstances in which the implement was placed in regard to moisture and atmospheric action, would play an important part in the formation of the various coloured tints."

II.

NOTE OF HUMAN REMAINS IN WOODEN COFFINS, FOUND IN THE EAST LINKS OF LEITH. BY ROBERT PATERSON, M.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

In October last, whilst workmen were digging for sand in the East Links of Leith, they came upon some wooden coffins, containing human remains. The top of these coffins was about 30 inches from the present surface, and they occupied two rows or lines, with an intervening space of from 4 to 5 feet. There were thirteen of them disinterred. The trenches in which they had been placed ran directly from east to west, and the foot of the coffin was always to the east. They were made of straight boards of white fir, tapering from the head to the foot, with no appearance of any substance having ever covered them. The wood in some of them was remarkably preserved, several of them having been taken out of the ground quite entire; this is probably attributable to the ground being saturated with moisture, with a small proportion of common salt in it. These coffins were from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet long, and of proportional breadth; the lids had a central elevated ridge, like a house-top, through their whole length.

When the two boards which constituted the lid were removed, they were found to be filled with water, which, from its transparency, enabled the objects at the bottom of the coffin to be seen. These consisted of the various parts of a human skeleton, resting on a reddish kind of mud, there being no appearance of cloth, or anything within the coffin to mark the person or period at which they were interred. The different parts of the skeleton occupied their proper position; the thigh bones were in all cases turned outwards—a circumstance which anatomists know to take place upon the decay of the soft textures; the skull, often

with the lower jaw attached, was in its proper place, but the bones of the forearm and hands lay upon the bones of the chest, sometimes being crossed over them, and this position was nearly the same in all. These bones seemed very perfect when looked at through the water which covered them, but many of them crumbled to pieces upon being touched or exposed to the air. One skeleton only was found without a coffin, and around it was the debris of some portions of cloth, which doubtless had been wrapped round the body at burial. The skeletons bore evidence of different sexes and ages.

I have but a few passing remarks to make on these remains. *First*, They are obviously relics of the inhabitants of Leith, who died of the plague in 1645-6,¹ most of whom, as we know by the South Leith Kirk Register, were buried in the Links; and, if anything else were wanting to show this, it would be found in the superficial method of interment, and the long trenches or lines in which the bodies had been placed. *Second*, The shape of the coffins is somewhat peculiar, all of them having the high-peaked ridge of the coffin lid. Dr Wilson tells us that stone coffins of this shape were commonly used in the thirteenth century, and I have been told that wooden coffins of this form are still used in Orkney and Shetland at the present day, while those used in Norway, Denmark, &c., have a rounded or arched lid. Whether coffins of this shape were commonly used at the time, or were only thus made for convenience and cheapness, for the emergency, I have not been able to trace. We know that the coffin in which Charles I. was interred some few years later, was like those in use at the present day, with a flat top or lid. *Third*, The position of the hands and forearms of these skeletons is somewhat peculiar, and it could only have been produced by the position they occupied at burial. No disturbing cause inside the coffin could have produced this, and produced this in all. But it can be readily explained, if we suppose that they were interred with their hands arranged on their breasts, in the form of the cross, or in the attitude of supplication. It appears from a writer on funeral customs in Roman Catholic times, that such was the usual practice.

“When the bell has tolled,” says he, “to signify that the soul has

¹ See Notes of the Pestilence, by Dr David H. Robertson.—*Proceedings Soc. Ant.* vol. iv. p. 392.

passed away, and to ask a prayer for the departed, the body is then reverently washed and laid out; a small cross is placed upon the breast, between the hands of the deceased, or, if a cross cannot be procured, *the hands are arranged in the form of a cross.*"—(*Rom. Rit.*)

In such a much-dreaded pestilence as the plague, it is not at all unlikely that this practice was adopted by those laying out the dead; and we further know, that a red cross was painted on the doors of infected houses, during the plague of London.

III.

NOTICE OF STONE CISTS AND AN URN, FOUND NEAR ARBROATH, FORFARSHIRE. BY ANDREW JERVISE, ESQ., CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT.

On Tuesday, 17th February 1863, while the farmer of West Newbigging, near Arbroath, was removing stones from a knoll, or hillock, called "the Pretty Thing," he came upon a cist, about six or eight inches below the surface of the ground, and situated near to the middle of the hillock. The cist was about 20 inches square, and about 10 inches deep: the top, sides, and ends were composed of pretty large flagstones; and the bottom, which was formed of the soil, was strewn with pieces of human bones. The cist lay from east to west, and a clay urn, in excellent preservation, was found on the south side of it. The mouth of the urn was turned upwards, and it contained some unctuous earth only. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, about the same width across the mouth, and about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across at the bottom. It is composed of coarse clay, covered with a not uncommon zigzag and triangular sort of ornament, which appears to have been formed by some sharp sort of instrument. Another cist, about four feet to the north, contained pieces of human bones. It was of much the same size and construction as the one in which the urn was found.

The hillock or cairn in which these cists were placed appears to have been composed of a mixed mass of earth and stones—there being from 10 to 12 cart loads of stones already taken away, and to appearance, fully as many more loads remain. The hillock is about 14 yards in diameter, and upwards of 100 feet above the level of the river Brothoc, which flows

within 50 or 60 yards of the spot. On the opposite, and south-west side of the valley, there is a conspicuous hillock called "David's Hill," and tradition says that a battle was fought in the locality at some remote period, and that one of the contending armies occupied the site of "the Pretty Thing," the other that of "David's Hill."

There are many interesting points of antiquity in the neighbourhood. The parish church of St Vigean, with the curiously sculptured and inscribed monument—the inscription upon which Professor Simpson has interpreted as relating to "Drosten, the son of Voret, of the race of Fergus," one of the last of the Pictish kings—is about a mile to the south of "the Pretty Thing." About two miles to the north-east is the rising ground of Kinblethmont, where some suppose was fought, A.D. 728 or 729, the battle of Drum-dearg-Blathmig, in which, according to the Irish annalists, Drost, or Drosten, a Pictish king, was slain. About three miles to the north-west is the famous Pict's house, or Underground Chambers near Cairn Conan.¹

I was told by old residents, that, some 50 years ago, the hillock of "the Pretty Thing" was enclosed by a stone wall, and covered by a few trees. When the wall was removed the hillock was also considerably reduced in size, and a stone cist was then found containing an urn, now lost; also, in the words of my informants, "a sword handle, finely mounted," the shells of a silver watch (?), and some other articles. At that time the common road from New Grange to Arbroath passed along the south side of the hillock.

As soon as I heard of the discovery of 1863 (which was some ten days after it happened), I visited the spot, and found the stones of the cists scattered about, also several pieces of bones, apparently human. I made some further searches, but these only went to show, as before said, that the hillock was composed of a mass of ordinary land stones mixed with earth. Some of them, however, seemed to have been laid very much like the stones of cists; but the ground was so broken up and destroyed, that, unfortunately, no satisfactory notion could be formed upon that point.

The field in which "the Pretty Thing" is situated is called the Quarry Park, simply from there being an old free-stone quarry in it. It is upon

¹ Proceedings of the Society, vol. iv. p. 492.

the estate of Letham-Grange, the property of John Hay, Esq., who has kindly presented the urn to the Museum of the Antiquaries.

Mr Hay of Letham-Grange, in a letter dated 21st April 1863, kindly communicated to me the following interesting particulars relating to previous discoveries of stone coffins in the same locality. Mr Hay writes, that "in making out my present garden in the spring of 1826, two urns, and the remains of a Roman (?) road, were found. Unluckily they were broken before I arrived. About the same time other two urns were found in a gravel or sand pit about 100 yards distant from the others, near my gardener's house; but unfortunately these were also destroyed. An urn and human bones were found in making the Arbroath and Forfar line of railway, at the Waukmill, a few yards above the Quarry. I met lately with a weaver, named William Malcolm, about 65 years old, who lived thirty-nine years at Howyards, opposite the Quarry, who recollects of James Allan, tenant of Howyards, finding, about 1811, an urn in the mound called 'the Pretty Thing,' also a gold bracelet, and a quantity of human bones. The bracelet was a flat, thin piece of gold; but there were neither figures nor inscriptions upon it. Allan, who has been dead for many years, buried the bones where he found them, but kept the bracelet and urn."

As far as now known, the bracelet and urn referred to by Mr Hay are lost.

IV.

NOTICE OF SUPPOSED CRANIUM OF ROBERT LOGAN OF RESTALRIG. By DAVID H. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

During the progress of the restoration of St Mary's Church, South Leith, in 1847-48, I was one morning waited on by Mr James Dryden, the Inspector of Works to Messrs Hamilton, architects, who requested me to examine a coffin which had just been brought to view.

On proceeding with him to the church, I found at the north end, immediately under the floor of the portion used as the Session Room, a coffin covered with purple velvet (a portion of which is herewith produced).

The coffin was not more than 10 inches under the sand, and about 18 inches under the floor. No other coffins were found in this locality. On tearing off the velvet, part of the wood separated with it; a few slight touches of a hammer knocked the lid into fragments—portions pressed between the finger and thumb were readily reduced to powder. The interior presented a mass of human bones, confusedly huddled together towards the broader end. The cranium in the middle lay beside a scapula and femur, and it was at once observed that they had at one period been violently disturbed, and, as an on-looker remarked, jumbled together. I secured the head, but after the most careful search, no inferior maxilla could be found. From all these circumstances, it is apparent that at some period the coffin must have been violently disturbed, or what is more probable, from the absence of the lower jaw, opened, and perhaps even the bones transferred from one coffin to another.

On the 6th August 1600, it is thus chronicled by Birrel in his diary:—
“ The newis came to Edin. the 6th day of August, that his M. had escapit sic ane danger, q'at yair wes sic ioy yat the canons shott; the bellis rang; the trumpettis sounditt; the drums strack; the toune rais in armes with schutting of muskettis; casting of fyre workes, and baynfyirs set furth in sic maner, the lyk wes never sene in Scotland, ther wes sic dancing and mirines all the nicht. The same day in lyke maner, the Erle of Montrois being chanseler, the Master of Ephingston, theasurer, Sir James Elphingston, collector, wt sundrie vther nobillis, went to the crosse of Edinr., and yair hard Mr David Lindesay make ane orisone, and the haill peiple sett down on yr knies, giving thanks to God for the King's deliuerance out of sic ane grate danger. The 11th day of Auguste being Moneday, the King came over the water. The toune, with the haill suburbis, met him vpone the sandis of Leithe in armes, wt grate ioy, and schutting of muskittis, and shaking of pikes. He went to the kirk of Leith to Mr David Lindesayis orisone. Y'after the toune of Edin. haveing convent up to Edr., and standing at the hie gait, hes M. passed to the crossé, the crosse being hung wt tapestrie, and went up yron wt his nobillis. Mr Patrick Galloway being yair, made ane sermon vpon the 124 Psalm; he declarit the haill circumstances of the treasonne proposit by the Earl of Gowrie and hes brother; qlk the King testefiet be his awen mouth, sitting upone the crosse all the tyme of the

sermone." Thereafter an order was given by the King that the ministers should offer up prayers and thanks for his signal deliverance.

An historical incident which has been invested with additional interest in consequence of its having been selected as a subject for his pencil by our friend and Fellow, Mr James Drummond, R.S.A.

Nine years after the conspiracy, in consequence of the conviction and confession of George Sprott, notary in Eyemouth, and the discovery of certain letters from Logan of Restalrig, the originals of which are printed in full by Pitcairn, it was considered proved, that Logan and his servant, James Bour, were implicated in the plot; upon which, the bones of Logan were removed from South Leith Church and duly tried in Edinburgh. "And thairfor it was giuen for dome be the mouth of David Lindesay, dempster of Parliament, in maner and forme as follows:—Dome of forfeiture—This Courte of Parliament schawis for law, that the vmqle Robert Logane of Restalrig, in his lyfetye committed the foirsaid cryme of treasone and lese majestie, and that he was airt and pairt guiltie and pairtaker thair of againis oure said souerane lord and his authoritie royall; and that the foirsaidis cruele and tressounable crymes were interprysit be his causing, persuasion, counsail, and helpe; lykas the said umqle Robert Logane of Restalrig, treasounable conceillit the foirsaid cryme of lesmajestie to his death, and in his death, in all maner at length contenit in this said summondis; and thairfore decernis and declaris the name, memorie, and dignitie of the said umqle Robert Logan to be extinct and abolisheit, and his arms cancellat, rивine, and deleitt, furth of the books of armes and nobilitie, sua that his posteritie shall be excludit, and be vnhabil to posses. or inioy ony offices, honouris, dignities, landis, tenementes, rowmes, rentes, possessions, or gudis, moveable or vnmovable, richtis, and vtheris quhatsvmeuir, within this kingdom in all time cumming; and that all the said gudis, &c., to be escheat and foirfaltit to oure souerane lord, to appertaine and to remaine perpetualie with his majestie in propertie—and this I give for doom."

All the circumstances of this strange case duly considered, frequently pondered over, and as often discussed, lead me to conclude, that these bones had been transferred from one coffin to another; that they had been violently dealt with, most probably by translation from one place to another; and I think it is a fair inference, if not positively a legiti-

mate conclusion, that these remains are the identical bones of Robert Logan of Restalrig.

Mr LAING remarked, that Dr Robertson's theory regarding the skull which he exhibited might be very ingenious, but he had adduced no evidence to prove that it could be that of Robert Logan of Restalrig. The burial place of the barons of Restalrig, as well as their usual place of residence, were points not yet clearly ascertained. In regard to Logan himself, it was well known that, according to a barbarous custom of the times, when it was determined to implicate him by means of forged letters, as art and part in contriving what is called the Gowrye Conspiracy, his body, in June 1609, after he had been about three years deceased, was disinterred, and brought into Court, as if to hear the doom of forfeiture for high treason passed upon him; by which his property was escheated, his name and family being declared infamous. Under such circumstances, the utter improbability of Logan's body being re-interred within the church of South Leith need scarcely be remarked; and Mr Laing said, he must therefore protest against Dr Robertson's conclusions as altogether untenable.

V.

NOTE RESPECTING COINS FOUND IN THE WALLS OF AN OLD HOUSE
IN THE TOWN OF AYR; AND AT NEWSTEAD, ROXBURGHSHIRE.
By GEORGE SIM, Esq., F. AND CURATOR OF COINS, S.A. SCOT.

Towards the end of October or early in November last, a discovery of coins was made on taking down an old building in the town of Ayr, which had been long known as the "Wheat-Sheaf Inn." The coins were found in one of the walls of the building, and soon passed into the possession of three parties, viz. :—

John Blair, watchmaker, Ayr, who got	.	.	81
Alexander Gemmell, innkeeper, . . .	.	.	32
William Burns, slater, . . .	.	.	15

Total coins found, 128

Her Majesty's Remembrancer having come to the knowledge of the

discovery, instructed the Procurator-fiscal at Ayr to take immediate steps for the recovery and transmission to Exchequer of the Treasure-Trove, which was soon accomplished. The Remembrancer having requested me to examine the coins, with the view of reporting on their value, to enable him to compensate the finders, at the same time kindly agreed to allow me to make a list of the coins for the information of our Society. I found them to consist of—

SCOTTISH COINS:—

Robert III.	Half-Groat,	. . . . .	1
James I.	Groats of Edinburgh,	. . . . .	7
James II.	Groats, 2 of Edinburgh, and 1 of Aberdeen,		3
James III.	20 Groats of Edinburgh (2 being of the 6th coinage), and 1 of Berwick,	. . . . .	21
	Half-Groat of Edinburgh,	. . . . .	1
	Two 4th coinage Pennies of Edinburgh (as in Lindsay's Supplement, but in better preservation),	. . . . .	2
James IV.	Groats of Aberdeen, 2, and of Edinburgh, 53, with bushy wig,	. . . . .	55
	Half-Groats of same type,	. . . . .	5
James V.	Three-quarter-faced Groats, or 1st coinage,		6
			— 101

ENGLISH COINS:—

Edward III.	2 Groats and 8 Half-Groats of London,	10
Henry V.	6 Groats and 9 Half-Groats of Calais,	15
Henry VI.	Groat of London,	1
Edward IV.	Groat of London,	1
		— 27
Total,		128

I have made a selection from these coins, and marked them "Society of Antiquaries," and hope that in due time the Remembrancer will, with his usual goodness, send them down to our Museum.

The deposit of these coins must have taken place in the early part of the reign of James V., none of his later coins being in the hoard, and only 6 of his coins of any kind, while there are 55 of his father's.

This find proves what has often been proved before, that the English money got mixed up and apparently passed current in this country along with the Scottish money. It is curious to notice a solitary half-groat of Robert III. in the lot. Many of the later coins are very well preserved. The English coins are very poor.

Her Majesty's Remembrancer, on the 28th of March, sent to me for inspection and valuation a parcel of coins lately found at Newstead, near Melrose, on removing the foundation of an old house. The coins, on being discovered, were immediately distributed among the workpeople in the neighbourhood; and the Procurator-fiscal has reclaimed most of them on behalf of the Exchequer.

The coins consist entirely of Scottish billon Placks, with three exceptions, and are nearly all in very poor condition.

The coins are as under:—

Roman third brass TETRICUS Senior, reverse " ——— TAS Avg," probably "HILARITAS Avg,"	1
James III. and IV. Placks,	21
James V. Placks,	4
Francis and Mary. Testoon "VICIT LEO," &c., 1560,	1
Do. do. Half-Testoon, "JAM MON SUNT," &c.	1

NOTE.—These coins of Francis and Mary are the only silver coins in the find.

Mary. "SERVIO" Placks,	12
Do. Edinburgh Placks,	59

Total coins found, 99

There is little worthy of note in this find, except the presence of a Roman coin in the lot. Dr John Alex. Smith informs us, in some of his communications to the Society,* that Roman coins have frequently been found in that district. Unfortunately, we have no proof that the Roman coin was found with the others, although its appearance would support that supposition. It is just possible, however, that this coin had been at

* Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., vol. i. p. 33, &c.

some time discovered by itself, and that when the Procurator-fiscal was in course of reclaiming the Newstead coins, the holder of the Roman coin had then come forward with it, in the hope of sharing in the promised reward. In size and shape the Roman coin is not unlike the placks of Mary, and *may* have circulated with them.

VI.

NOTE OF A ROMAN AUREUS OF NERO FOUND NEAR NEWSTEAD IN 1862. BY JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., SEC. S.A. SCOT.

I take the opportunity of these notes of Mr Sim's being read to the Society, to put on record the fact of a Roman Aureus of Nero being found in the neighbourhood of Newstead. The coin was discovered in the month of June 1862, by one of the railway men, when gardening on the bank of the North British Railway, immediately adjoining the place where the various Roman shafts, formerly described by me in the Proceedings of the Society, were exposed, when the railway was in the course of formation in 1846 and 1847. It was in the upper part of this same field, which lies immediately to the south of the Red Abbey-stead field, that the Roman altar to *Silvanus* was discovered in 1830. The coin was examined by me at the time it was found; it was in tolerable preservation, and displays: *obv.*, laureated head of Nero looking to right; AVGVSTVS . NERO . CAESAR, the legend reading from right to left: *rev.*, Jupiter seated on throne looking to left, left arm raised holding a spear, in right hand a thunderbolt: IVPPITER . CVSTOS from left to right. The coin is peculiar from the word Jupiter being spelled with the two P's. It has since been claimed by the Exchequer, and will by and by, I suppose, find its way, with other Treasure-trove, to our Museum. Another aureus of Nero was long ago recorded as having been found in this same neighbourhood. With regard to the recent find of coins at Newstead, I may state that I happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time they were found, and examined many of them. They were discovered in taking down the gable wall of an old cottage, and appeared to have been hoarded up in a bag, traces of the decayed portions of the woven fabric of which were adhering to many of the coins.

MONDAY, 11th May 1863.

PROFESSOR COSMO INNES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gentleman was balloted for and elected a Fellow of the Society :—

HENRY BRUCE, Esq., Kinleith, Currie, Mid-Lothian.

The following Donations were laid on the table, and thanks were voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. Wellhouse, Alford.

Stone with various indentations cut on its surface (as shown in the



Stone Mould found at Alford.

annexed woodcut), probably a mould. On the back of the stone is a rudely cut long-shaped indentation. The stone measures 12 inches long by 10 inches in breadth, and about 2 inches thick, and was found in the parish of Alford, Aberdeenshire. (It is referred to in a Communication, page 382, vol. iv. Proc. of Soc. Ant. Scot.) A somewhat similar mould, found at Trochrig, Ayrshire, is figured in the "Proceedings of the Society," vol. i. p. 45.

(2.) By HUGH F. WEIR, Esq. of Kirkhill, Ayrshire.

Rude Clay Urn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 5 inches across the mouth, from which it tapers rapidly to a narrow base measuring 3 inches in diameter. The urn is $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch in thickness at the upper part, and is composed of yellowish-coloured clay showing a black fracture. It is ornamented with vertical lines of the twisted pattern, with one line crossing the others horizontally a little below the mouth. The urn contained fragments of burnt bones and wood charcoal, and was found in a cist composed of six coarse flat stones, and measuring about 2 feet long, 16 inches broad, and 12 inches deep. The cist was placed with its longest diameter east and west, the urn being near the west end, and was covered by about 12 inches of soil. It was discovered in 1856, on the lands of Kirkhill, parish of Ardrossan, Ayrshire.

(3.) By W. A. PARKER, Esq. Advocate.

Stone Axe or Hammer, one extremity of which is rounded, the other has a sharp vertical edge. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and is pierced towards its rounded extremity for the insertion of a handle. It was found at Lochmaben Castle.

Small and light Horse Shoe of Iron, found at Lochmaben Castle.

(4.) By JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Secretary S.A. Scot.

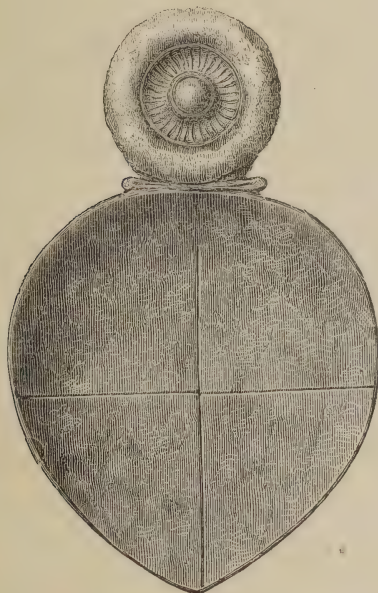
Bronze Implement, and Bones of the Ox and the Dog, found in a bed of undisturbed gravel at Kinleith, near Currie. (See Communication, page 84.)

(5.) By the Rev. E. LOWRY BARNWELL, M.A., Ruthin, N. Wales,
Secretary to the Cambrian Archæological Association.

A Pair of Bronze Relics, resembling broad shallow spoons, found in 1861 in railway cuttings in Llanfair Parish, Denbighshire. They were firmly attached face to face by the encrustation of oxide. On one which has been partially broken, and is here figured (perfect), transverse lines are roughly cut across the entire concave surface; the other has a small round perforation, if not simply a small fracture, at one side. The dimensions are 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches greatest breadth.

The intention of these remarkable objects has not been satisfactorily ascertained. A few other specimens exist—one in the British Museum,

found in London, and figured in the "Catalogue of Mr Roach Smith's Collection," p. 82; one in the collection of Albert Way, Esq.; two pairs are in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy; a pair found near Cardigan is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, &c. See notices by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," Third Series, vol. viii. p. 208; vol. x. p. 57. Several examples are there figured. Since



Bronze Relic found in the Parish of Llanfair, Denbighshire.

the publication of these notices, Mr Albert Way has met with one more single specimen, making in all four pairs and three odd ones known to exist. They appear to have been used in pairs. The one marked with the cross never has the small aperture, which is sometimes on the edge, and sometimes a short way from it. Of the four known pairs, one only, the Denbighshire pair, is from one and the same mould. In the case of the three other pairs, two moulds have been used, with patterns slightly

differing in each pair. It has been conjectured that these "spoons" may have been used in administering the consecrated wafer after being dipped in the chalice, as customary in the Eastern and in certain other churches; and the rudely incised cross, which occurs on a few examples, has been pointed out as evidence of connection with some sacred purpose. It must, however, be considered that mixed metal was unsuitable, being liable to corrosion from the wine, a risk against which strict precautions were observed in regard to sacred appliances used anciently in the Eucharistic rites. Nothing, moreover, could be more inconvenient for such supposed use than the short flat handle invariably occurring in these singular objects. It may also be concluded that, if destined for so sacred a purpose, some Christian device would have occurred amongst the ornaments, executed with care, and in the original casting, in some instances; the allusion to holy uses would not have been merely indicated by the coarsely-scored transverse strokes found upon three or four of the specimens described. The well-defined character of the ornamentation, also, wherever any decoration occurs, either in relief or engraved, is unquestionably of the peculiar type attributed to a late Celtic period by Mr Franks, who has fully illustrated the chief examples in the *Horæ Ferales*, and discussed their date and origin, pp. 172, 184. The "spoons" found in Ireland, Wales, and also in the Thames, appear undoubtedly to be associated with the remarkable remains exemplified by bronze horse furniture found in Annandale, a bronze sword-sheath found at the foot of the Pentland Hills, an armlet found at Plunton Castle, county of Kirkcudbright, and other well-characterised objects in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

(6.) Bequeathed by the late JOHN TINGMAN, Esq., R.N., Leith.

Circular Brass Matrix, with projecting handle behind, being the Seal of the Burgh of Canongate, Edinburgh—displaying a stag with the cross between his antlers, standing between a chapel on the dexter, and a group of trees on the sinister, side of the seal. Above the back of the stag is a saltire. "S' COIE BVRI VICICANONICOR MONASTERII SANCTE CRVC." This interesting seal, probably the work of the fourteenth century, was found several years ago, in digging a drain in the citadel at Leith. (See H. Laing's "Scottish Seals," No. 1161.)

Powder Horn, brass mounted, used by the French Royalists at Quiberon, 1795.

(7.) By FRANCIS BARNETT, Esq., Glass-Stainer, Leith.

Circular Portion of Lead Window Frame, filled with stained and painted glass, forming a star with a blue centre, yellow and green rays, and a narrow red border; from the Chapter House, York Minster. The glass is much corroded by age and exposure to the weather.

(8.) By ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Spade or *Ceaba*, consisting of a long handle of wood shod with iron. It measures 5 feet 3 inches in length, and is still in ordinary use as an implement of agriculture in the island of Islay.



"Ceaba," or Spade from the Island of Islay.

(9.) By D. R. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Small Pear-shaped portion of Painted Glass from Rheims.

Small Circular Rose of Stained Glass from York Minster, with a modern imitation.

MS. Letter from John Gordoun to Patrick Bruce, Leith. No date. This letter was probably written about the year 1590, and shows the expensive character of the gold and silver laced dress worn by gentlemen at that period.

(10.) By WILLIAM STABLES, Esq., Cawdor Castle, Nairn.

Seven Billon Placks of King James III. of Scotland, EDINBURGH, of the usual type.

Four Placks of King James V. of Scotland, EDINBURGH, of the usual type.

Four Pennies of Francis and Mary, 1559.

Thirty-Two Placks of Queen Mary, EDINBURGH, of the usual type.

Five Placks of Queen Mary, "SERVIO."

(11.) By GEORGE LOGAN, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Diploma of the "Edinburgh Revolution Club," in favour of James Miller, dated 1788, with seal attached.

In this the Diploma of the "Old Revolution Club," the member declares "the grateful sense he has of the Deliverance of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, from Popery and Slavery, by King William and Queen Mary, of glorious and immortal memory; and of the further security of our religion and liberty's by the settlement of the Crown upon the Illustrious House of Hanover," &c., &c.

(12.) By EDWARD LAING, Esq., Scottish Widows' Fund Office.

Diploma of the "Cape Club," in favour of James Laing, Esq., dated 1794, with seal attached.

"The Knights Companions of the Cape," as the members of the club were designated, from the titles granted to them by their "Sovereign of the Cape," formed one of the celebrated convivial clubs of Edinburgh during the last century, and were referred to by Ferguson in his poem of "Auld Reekie." Provincial and Colonial Cape Clubs were also formed, deriving their origin and authority from the old parent club in Edinburgh, their design being, according to the terms of their Diploma, "to extend the benign influence of their order to every region under the GRAND CAPE (or Cope) OF HEAVEN;" and hence, apparently, the true origin of the name of the Club. A velvet cape or crown, ornamented at one time with gold and silver lace, and jewels, with the badge of the club—two hands clasped together, and the motto, "CONCORDIA FRATRUM DECUS—embroidered on its front, which was worn by the "Sovereign of the Cape," and also two gigantic pokers, formed the "Royal Insignia" in "Cape Hall;" and, along with some of the records of the Club, were deposited many years ago in the Museum of the Society.

Various details of the Club are given in the "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," by Dr Daniel Wilson, vol. ii. p. 16.

(13.) By JAMES H. SANDERSON, Esq., Jeweller, George Street.

Two Engravings, one of which is coloured, being views of the Old

Town of Edinburgh, one of the eastern, the other of the western part of the City, taken from Princes Street, engraved by J. Clark from paintings by A. Kay, published in Edinburgh in 1814.

(14.) By the TRUSTEES of the late JOHN SMELLIE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Collection of Original Letters and MSS. chiefly addressed to Mr William Smellie, for some time Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. (See Communication, p. 120.)

(15.) By DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of William Smellie, by Robert Kerr. 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1811.

(16.) By the Right Hon. CHARLES LAWSON, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, F.S.A. Scot. The Geographical Distribution of Material Wealth, by Alexander K. Johnston, with Historical Notes regarding the Merchant Company of Edinburgh. Small 4to. Edinburgh, 1862.

(17.) By JOHN SMALL, Esq., M.A., Librarian to the University. Some Account of the Original Protest of the Bohemian Nobles against the Burning of John Huss in 1414 (from Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol iii., p. 408), with a Photograph of the Original Document, &c. 4to. Pp. 28. Edinb. 1861.

Historical Sketch of the Library of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. 4to. Pp. 28. Edinburgh, 1863.

(18.) By the HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. New Series. Vol. II. Session 1861-62. 8vo. Liverpool, 1862.

(19.) By the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Transactions of the Kent Archæological Society. Vol. IV. 8vo. London, 1861.

(20.) By GEORGE TATE, Esq., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Antiquities of Yevering Bell and Three-Stone Burn among the Cheviots, in Northumberland, by George Tate. 8vo. Pp. 26. Alnwick, 1862. Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Vol. IV. No. 6. 8vo. Alnwick, 1863.

(21.) By the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Nos. 64-67. Vol. VII. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1862.

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. XII. New Series. Parts 1 and 2. 4to. Philadelphia, 1862.

Dr JOHN GRIGOR, Nairn, sent for Exhibition a portion of a Small Stone Cup or Lamp, two Whetstones, and an Iron Axe Head, recently found in a Crannoge in Nairnshire. (See Communication below.)

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTICE OF THE REMAINS OF TWO ANCIENT LAKE DWELLINGS OR CRANNOGES, IN THE LOCH OF THE CLANS, ON THE ESTATE OF JAMES ROSE, ESQ., OF KILRAVOCK, NAIRNSHIRE (WITH A PLAN. PLATE II.) BY JOHN GRIGOR, M.D., NAIRN.

Having understood from a small farmer in the neighbourhood of this almost extinct loch, that, whilst ploughing a bit of new ground some time ago, he had turned up a few flint arrow heads and flakes, and being anxious to procure some of them for the Nairn Town and County Museum, I asked him to accompany me to the spot of ground; and in the course of the walk I came upon a cairn, which differed from all those I had ever seen before in situation and appearance. It was raised on the edge of a small ploughed field within the old margin of the loch, which is bounded on the north and east by a moraine;¹ and on the south and north

¹ An object of interest to the geologist, from the sudden and wonderful manner in which it is broken up into a succession of heights, hollows, and ridges, in this vicinity; might I also add, from its apparently being a portion of a glacial formation extending in the above forms, and also as mounds and hills, with frequent breaks, and many undulating gravelly surfaces, varying in breadth in various localities, and extending through the mid portion of this division of the province of Moray—from the banks of the river Ness to those of the Spey—a distance of nearly fifty miles; the most prominent parts of these raised formations running from west and north-west to east and south-east, or thereabouts.



W & A. E. Johnston, Edinburgh.

LOCH-OF-THE-CLANS.
NAIRNSHIRE.

sides, the country is open to the river Nairn. This cairn, then, or at least the situation, must have formed an islet in early times; and I regarded it as one of those crannoges which have of late occupied so much of the attention of the antiquary.

At different places around, and through the mound, I then observed oak beams and sticks cropping out, much charred and decayed. At first sight, I thought these were parts of the ends of a rude flooring of a dwelling; on a closer inspection, however, I found that the greater portion of the wood inclined upwards towards the summit of the cairn; and on removing a considerable number of the stones from one side, I reached a few rafters with cross sticks, which I believed to have been originally parts of an upright roof. Underneath the stones and wood, and resting on the mud bottom of the ancient loch, I found in some places from six to twelve inches of charcoal and burned vegetable matter, along with small bits of bone, and this particularly at the south side, where the tenant farmer had some time ago removed a part of the cairn, along with many loads of piles and half-burned wood; and whilst doing so, several stone things of antiquity had been found, none of which, I regret to say, are now forthcoming, with the exception of the half of the stone cup, one of the whetstones (the other one I found myself), and the iron axe, which I have sent for the Society's inspection. The Rev. Dr Gordon of Birnie, and Mr Lubbock, of London, lately visited the spot, and the latter gentleman picked up a sharp-pointed piece of bone, such as are got sometimes in tumuli.

As my explorations have as yet been very much on the surface, I am consequently unable to give any fuller description; enough, however, I think, has been said to establish it as a place of considerable, if not of very great antiquity, and of interest as a vestige of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland who lived far beyond the memory of history.

Some forty odd years ago, a canoe—described to me as made out of the hollowed trunk of a tree—had been dug up between the cairn and the sloping hill on the north. That this place had been originally an insular dwelling, a wooden castle, can hardly be doubted; but whether erected for the purposes of defence—an idea rather weakened from its proximity to the side of the loch—or for safety from the wild beasts of the surrounding forests, or for the convenience of the hunter, or for what

purpose, it is difficult to determine. In my limited antiquarian research, I have not found any description of a similar mound or cairn, nor of a similar primitive habitation, as this seems originally to have been. Julius Cæsar tells us, that, when he came to Britain, he found the natives living in houses with high pitched roofs, covered with straw. May not this have been one of that age?

The cairn, again, is sepulchral in meaning, and probably of a subsequent formation and history, now, perhaps, the closed habitation and the grave of its prehistoric indwellers, and may contain the bones and urns of the dead: or it may have been erected to commemorate some great event, such as the monument to the departed warrior or aged patriarch, or to signalise a victory over some predatory chief, and the burning and destruction of his castle and island home; or it may have formed the site of religious rites or Pagan customs.

This question is only to be decided by further exploration, and by more experienced archaeologists than myself.

About 150 feet, in a south-easterly direction from this place, and in marshy ground, were found a great many pile heads, covered with grass and vegetable matter; and after removing this covering, they stood as shown in the accompanying plan and scale (see Plate II.). This is no doubt the foundations of another crannoge or lake habitation. An area of six feet in the centre seemed, so far as I examined, to have been laid with large stones, and intersected with small trees and stakes. Beyond this space I observed no stones, only the mud of the lake, and a few bits of small trees. Three stones in the centre seemed marked by fire; and below those I turned over, and under water, there was a good deal of charcoal, mixed with small bits of bone, but, owing to the present wet state of the ground, I deemed it right to desist from further exploration till the season would be further advanced, and the ground in a drier state, and when those interested in these discoveries would have an opportunity of being present.

In the neighbouring "Loch of Flemington," and covered with several feet of water, are to be seen, when the water is frozen over, similar remains of piles.

In the east end of the small pond called "Loch in dunty," about two miles in a westerly direction from that of Flemington, are to be observed

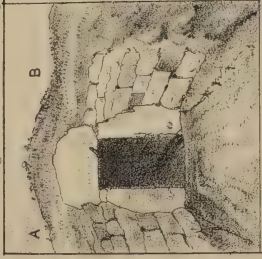


FIG. 4.

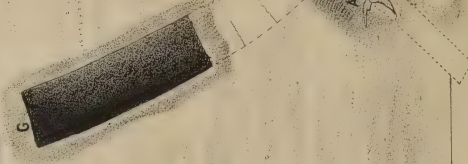


FIG. 1.

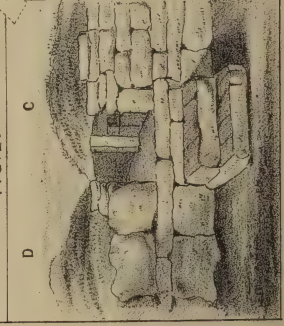


FIG. 2.

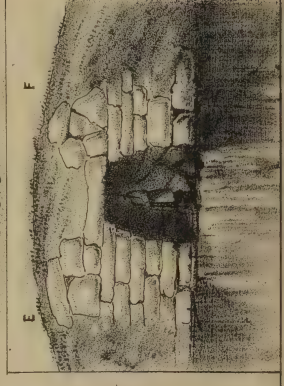


FIG. 3.

Length of Cave, 36 feet. Height 7 ft. - Width 7 ft. -

three vestiges of piles about a foot above water; these, notwithstanding the evidence of a Highlander living close by, "That the piles had been put into the Loch in auld time, for the purpose of steeping the lint," are, in my opinion, of the same description, day, and generation, as those I have attempted to describe in the Loch of the Clans.

II.

NOTICE OF AN ARTIFICIAL CAVE IN THE PARISH OF ALVEY, INVERNESS-SHIRE. BY SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., F.R.S., PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. (PLATE III.)

This cave is situated on the brow of a rising ground in the village of Raits, on the estate of Belleville. It is about two miles from Kingussie, and about half-a-mile to the north of the great road from Perth to Inverness. In 1835, when it was first pointed out to me, it was filled with stones and rubbish taken from the neighbouring grounds. Upon removing the rubbish, I was surprised to find a long subterraneous building with its sides faced with stones, and roofed in by gradually contracting the side walls and joining them with very large flattish stones.

The form of the cave was that of a horse-shoe. Its convex side was turned to the south, and the entrance to it (see Plate III. fig. 1, CD) was at the middle of this side by means of two stone steps, and a passage of some length, as shown in fig. 2, at DC. The part of the cave to the left hand of AB, namely, ABC, was a separate apartment with a door at AB, as shown in fig. 4. A lock of an unusual form, almost destroyed by rust, was found among the rubbish. The formation of the roof by the gradual contraction of the side walls is shown in fig. 3, at EF.

There is no tradition among the people respecting the history of this cave, and, so far as I know, it had not been previously noticed.

ALLERLY, MELROSE, Feb. 7, 1863.

III.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE SMELLIE CORRESPONDENCE.
PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE
JOHN SMELLIE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. BY DAVID LAING, Esq., For. Sec.
S.A. Scot.

Mr John Smellie, a member of this Society, died at Portobello in January last. His father and grandfather having for many years filled the office of Secretary to the Society, it occurred to me that various papers or letters connected with its proceedings might have remained in his custody. I took occasion, therefore, to apply to Mr John Wood, one of his trustees, requesting him to make some inquiry on the subject, as I had no doubt that the Society would willingly acquire such papers, either by purchase or as a donation. Mr Wood kindly undertook to keep this in view when Mr Smellie's repositories were examined.

He afterwards told me that upon a search no letters of the kind could be discovered, and he understood that a quantity of useless papers had been destroyed. A few days, however, after the furniture, &c., of the house had been sold by roup, a bundle of letters was found in one of the upper rooms, and sent along to my house a few evenings ago by Mr Tawse, W.S., agent for the trustees, in case they might be those after which I had inquired; and it was left to myself to make what use of them I pleased, should I think them worth preserving.

Upon examining the bundle, I found the letters, although mutilated and in bad preservation, had been folded and docqueted with some care, and I had no difficulty in recognising them as forming part of the materials from which Mr Robert Kerr compiled his work entitled "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of William Smellie, F.R.S. and F.A.S., late Printer in Edinburgh, Secretary and Superintendent of Natural History to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, &c." Edinb., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr WILLIAM SMELLIE was an original member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was for several years Superintendent or Keeper of that portion of the Museum which was appropriated to Natural History. In 1793, he was elected General Secretary, but died within two years, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He is known as the translator of "Buffon's

Natural History," and the author of the "Philosophy of Natural History," 2 vols. 4to. He was also the chief compiler of the original "Encyclopædia Britannica," in 1771, 3 vols. 4to. But his "Memoirs," as Mr Robert Chambers remarks with much truth, "is a work very much disproportioned to the subject."

Upon comparing the letters with the printed book, the result has been that only 87 letters out of about 220 seem to be preserved. A more careful examination of some letters or papers supposed to be unprinted may perhaps add to the number. Most of those wanting are of little importance, if we except two written by the Count de Buffon and one by Robert Burns. These may perhaps have been given away as autographs.

In the bundle itself, curious enough, there is in Kerr's handwriting, a note suggesting that the originals, after being employed, should be pasted in regular order in a bound book, and deposited in the Library of the Antiquaries, titled,

Original MSS. respecting the Life of Wm. Smellie.

Or,

Remains of Wm. Smellie.

Had I been in any doubt regarding the disposal of these letters, a passage in the printed "Memoirs" would have settled this point. There it is distinctly stated "the whole original documents on which the following work is founded shall be arranged in a large volume and deposited in the library of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, as memorials of its authenticity." How his son, Mr Alexander Smellie, should not have carried this proposal into effect may appear singular; but his grandson was likely enough to overlook it.

I have now great pleasure in presenting the letters to the Society. In themselves they are not of much importance, but they include one or more autograph notes, or letters, of men of eminence, such as Lord Kames, Lord Hailes, Principal Robertson, Dr Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Pennant, and Dr Blair.

I think, therefore, it would be well that the above suggestion for binding them be now carried into effect. I also beg to propose that the cordial thanks of the Society be voted to Mr Smellie's trustees, and to John W. Tawse, Esq., W.S., for this donation.

The meeting approved unanimously of Mr Laing's suggestions, with thanks to himself for his share in this matter.

MONDAY, 8th June 1863.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society:—

JAMES R. STEWART, Esq., Exchequer.

HENRY FLOCKHART, Esq., Inverleith Row.

The Donations to the Museum and Library were as follows, and thanks were voted to the Donors:—

(1.) By JOHN HAY, Esq., of Letham, Forfarshire.

Clay Urn, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth; somewhat bowl-shaped, and ornamented on the outside with three horizontal parallel and slightly projecting bands. The whole surface of the urn is covered over with a short indented pattern. It was found on the estate of Letham, near Arbroath.

(2.) By MR ALEXANDER WALKER, Castle Newe, Strathdon.

Small Stone Ball, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, found at Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

(3.) Mr HENRY LAING, 3 Elder Street.

Electrotype Copy of the Book-Stamp of John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, 1548-1571. (See Communication, page 140.)

(4.) By MR W. T. M'CULLOCH, the Keeper of the Museum.

Large Iron Key, with a long projecting point, and a bow of Gothic form, found near the ruins of St Anthony's Chapel, Queen's Park, Edinburgh.

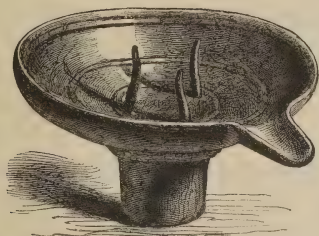
(5.) By PROFESSOR J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

One long-shaped Boat Paddle, with oval blade; Twenty-Six Arrows of

Reeds, with wooden points; Three long and straight Bows; Two Spears—one with a long pointed iron head, thickly barbed, and a rounded disk of iron at its other extremity; the other of wood, with compound head, of long and short points; Four Spears, two with lance-shaped points or heads, of Obsidian or Volcanic Glass, the other two with stone heads awaiting; from the South Sea Islands.

(6.) By the Rev. GEORGE MURRAY, Manse, Balmaclellan, New Galloway.

Bronze Cup-Shaped "Save all" for Candle, from New Galloway. (See woodcut.)



Bronze Save-All from New Galloway.

(7.) By Colonel PILLANS, Bengal Artillery.

Piece of the Sandal-Wood Gates of Somnauth, a celebrated Hindoo Temple, in Gujerat. These gates were taken by Sultan Mahmoud of Ghurjni on his last invasion of India, A.D. 1024, and placed on his tomb at Ghurjni. On the capture of that city by the British in 1842, they were brought back to India by General Nott, and erected in the Audience Hall of Akbar the Great, in the Fort of Agra.

(8.) By the Rev. DAVID ARNOT, D.D., George Square.

A Book in Chinese.

Small Clay Figure of Buddha.

(9.) By DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in University College, Toronto, Canada, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

A variety of Articles collected by himself, accompanied with the following detailed list or inventory:—

"LIST OF AMERICAN AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES PRESENTED TO THE
SCOTTISH MUSEUM.

1. Small Vase, with crouching figure for Handle, from an ancient Huacal at Chirique, Isthmus of Panama.
2. Terra-Cotta, Human Head, from Mexico.
3. Cast of Mississippi Mound Pipe-head, *vide* "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," p. 245, fig. 145, compared with Wilson's "Prehistoric Man," vol. i. p. 464, fig. 19.
4. Cast of Harpy Pipe-head, *vide* "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," p. 247, fig. 147.
5. Cast of Head of Morse Pipe-head, *vide* do., p. 271, fig. 192.
6. Fish of an alloy of Silver and Copper, from the dress-ornaments found in an ancient grave at Attacama, Peru.
7. Collection of Indian Pottery (fragments) from Indian graves in Canada.
8. Three Carib Shell-Knives, from Barbadoes, *vide* "Prehistoric Man," vol. i. p. 209, fig. 6.
9. Ancient Stone Pipe, of dark steatite, with Lizard (imperfect), dug up near Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay, *vide* "Canadian Journal," vol. ii. p. 235.
10. Ancient Stone Pipe, with Human Head, carved from a hard silicious limestone, found on the shores of Lake Couchiching, where the stone occurs *in situ*.
11. Double Stone Pipe, used by the Cree Indians for two smoking together.
12. Curiously formed Pipe, made of the red pipe-stone of the Couteau des Prairies, found on the shores of Lake Simcoe, *vide* "Canadian Journal," vol. ii. p. 331.
- 13, 14. Two large specimens of Winnebago Pipes, formed of the favourite red pipe-stone, inlaid with lead.
15. Tastefully Carved Pipe of Red Pipe-Stone, inlaid with lead and black pigment, dug up on the north shore of Lake Erie.
16. Chippewa Pipe, with perforated ridge Ornament.
17. Assinaboin Pipe of Red Pipe-Stone.
18. Stone Pipe (imperfect) of Grey Limestone, inlaid with lead, found

in an Indian ossuary, near Burlington Bay, Upper Canada, alongside of tropical shells, from the Gulf of Mexico.

19. Two Clay Pipes, found under the roots of a gigantic pine tree, at the Mohawk Settlement, on the Grand River, and presented to me by the Indian chief Kahkewaquonaby.

20. Twelve Ancient Clay Pipes (some imperfect) and Clay Pipe-Stems, dug up in ossuaries, and on sites of ancient Indian villages in Canada.

21. Ring and Ornaments formed of White and Blue Beads and Iouqua Shells, from the mummy of a Chinook child with flattened skull, from Oregon.

22. Iron Knife, found along with a tomahawked skull in a Huron grave, Georgian Bay.

23. Stone Tube, found in county Talbot, Upper Canada, *vide* "Mon. Mississippi Valley," p. 227, fig. 125.

24. Blue Glass Beads and Red and Blue Tubes, Wampum, from an Indian grave at Orillia.

25. Collection of Bone Pins and Bodkins, from Indian graves, and sites of ancient villages in Canada.

26. Bone Disc, made from a human skull, found in an Indian grave mound at Nassagawaya, Upper Canada.

27. Stone Knife, from the Labrador coast.

28. Ornamental Crescent-shaped Stone, perforated, *vide* description of objects of this class in the "Anc. Mon. Mississippi Valley," p. 218, fig. 114.

29. Perforated Stone Implement, of same class as No. 27, made of veined slate, of which many of the tubes and other stone relics of the ancient mound-builders are formed.

30. Pendant or Plummet, of stone, *vide* "Anc. Mon. Mississippi Valley," p. 235, fig. 132.

31. Perforated Stones, styled Gorgets, *vide ibid.*, p. 237, fig. 136.

32. Stone Implement, in shape of an animal's head, from county Norfolk, north shore of Lake Erie.

33. Stone Ornament (Totem), perforated for attachment to the dress, found on Dryden Farm, county Norfolk.

34. Implement of Green Stone, (a flaying knife?) from ancient mound on Lake Huron, *vide* examples figured in "Anc. Mon. Mississippi Valley," p. 239, fig. 138, where it is remarked, "It may be reasonably

conceived, from their uniform shape and apparent unfitness as implements, and also from the wide range of their occurrence, that they were invested with a conventional significance, as insignia, badges of distinction, or amulets."

35. Upwards of 100 Lance and Arrow Heads of Flint and Stone, from Canada and the United States. (The localities are marked on many of the specimens.)

36. Large Flint Spear-head from Lake Superior.

37. Large Flint Lance-head, from Lake St John, Saguenay, Lower Canada.

38. Portion of large Stone Vessel, and various Stone Implements, from an ancient grave at Amoskay Falls, on the Merrimac, New England.

39. Rude Animal's Head in Stone, from Indian Grave on Lake Huron.

40. Twenty-two Stone Axes and Gouges from Canada and the United States. (The localities marked on most of them.)

41. Various knives and other implements of Stone.

42. Perforated Ring, formed from the Vertebra of a Sturgeon, found in an Indian Ossuary on Georgian Bay.

43. Large Copper Wedge, found near the ancient copper mine at Ontonagon, Lake Superior.

44. Curious Carved Drinking-Cup of Maple Wood, obtained from the Chief of the Tête-boule Indians on the St Maurice River, Lower Canada.

45. Esquimaux Ivory Comb, brought by Dr Rae from Repulse Bay, Hudson's Bay, Lat. $66^{\circ} 32' N$.

46. Esquimaux Marrow-Spoon from do.

47, 48. Two Esquimaux Ivory Forks from do.

"SCOTTISH AND OTHER RELICS.

1. Small Silver Spoon, found in digging the foundation of a house in the West Bow, Edinburgh, engraved with a cross croslet, *K. A. Born Decr. ii. 1716*.

2. Iron Buckle from a Grave at Barry, Orkney.

3. Stone Pipe, rudely cut in shape of an animal's head, dug up at Morningside, near Edinburgh. Vide "Prehist. Annals of Scotland," p. 681.

4. Bronze Celt, dug up on Arthur Seat, above Sampson's Ribs.

5. Stone Celt found on East Bonnington Mains, near the cromlech called "The Auld Wives' Lift," Mid-Lothian.

6. Two Stone Celts; one from Ratho, Mid-Lothian; one from Ayrshire.

7. Silver Bars and broken Rings or Armillæ, found in a sepulchral mound in the Isle of Skye in 1850.

8. Whetstone found alongside a group of cists at North Berwick, East Lothian. *Vide* "Prehist. Annals," p. 133.

9. Quaich of native Green Marble, found in Glen Tilt.

10. Oblong Shale Bead, from a Barrow, Forfarshire.

11. Inscribed Bronze Ring, dug up in the manse garden, Cumbernauld.

12. Dentated Bone Ring (only nine nobs), found at Inveresk. Presented to me by the late Dr Moir (Delta).

13. Engraved Brass Box, "Isaac blessing Jacob" (Dutch).

14. Small Urn, dug up on Arthur Seat. *Vide* "Prehist. Annals," p. 228.

15. Large Flint Flake, from a Cist, Mid-Lothian.

16. Do. from Linlithgow.

17. Cornelian Arrow-head; small fine flint do.

18. Stone Hammer, found in a Cist at Pentland, Mid-Lothian.

19. Ancient Key, of elegant form.

20. Bronze Spear-head, dug up at Kinghorn, Fifeshire, in 1848.

21. Large Shale Ring, found in a Cist on the Carriestane Farm, Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire.

22. Cherub carved in Oak, from Colchester.

23. Metal Figure in Ducal Robes, dug up at Colchester.

24. Bronze Gouge and Iron Implement, dredged up in the river Tay.



Bronze Gouge found in the river Tay.

25. Two Bronze Axe-blades; one from Mid-Lothian, the other from a Cairn in Fifeshire.

26. Two Bronze Spurs.

27. Perforated Stone, called a "Witch Stane," which was hung up in the byre of a farm-house, in the parish of Cumbernauld, as a protection for the Cattle.

28. Perforated Circular Stone (a Table-stone for Drafts), from a Cist, East-Lothian.

29. Rounded Triangular Stone, with double perforation, and the name *Will. M. H.* scratched on it; probably a witch-stone; found in the ruins of a byre in Dumfriesshire.

30. A Stone Whorl.

31, 32. Coronation Medals of George II. and Queen Caroline."

(10.) By General PATRICK YULE, R.E., F.S.A. Scot.

Trial of Philip Standsfield, son of Sir James Standsfield of Newmilns, for the Murder of his Father, Feb. 7, 1688. Folio (pp. 36). Edin., 1688.

(11.) By T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., London.

Explanation of the Inscriptions found in the Chambers of the Maes-Howe. By the Rev. T. Barclay, D.D.; with an Account of the Tumulus by T. J. Pettigrew. 4to (pp. 18). London, 1863.

(12.) By JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., London (the Author).

Review of Works on the Antiquity of Man. 8vo (pp. 26.) Lond. 1862.

(13.) By GEORGE SETON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (the Author).

The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland. 8vo. Edin. 1863.

(14.) By THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine. Nos. 21 and 22 for Oct. 1862 and June 1863. 8vo. Devizes, 1862-63.

(15.) By THE ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the county of York, Diocese of Lincoln, &c., during the year 1861. 8vo. Lincoln, 1862.

(16.) By THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

The Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art for 1862, being Nos. 37-42, vol. vii. New Series. 8vo. Toronto, 1862.

(17.) By THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

Antiquarisk Tidsskrift udgivet af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 1858-60. Tredie hefte, 8vo. Kjöbenhavn, 1860.

(18.) By THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY, CHRISTIANIA.

Diplomatarium Norvegicum. Vol. 10. 8vo. Christiania, 1861.

Norske Rigsregistranter tildeels I. uddrag. udgivne efter offentlig Foranstaltning. 1523-1571. Two vols. 8vo. Christiania, 1861-62.

Stjorn, Norsk Bibelhistorie, 1299-1319. 8vo. Christiania, 1863.

Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindes merkers bevaring Aarsberetning for 1861. 8vo. Christiania, 1862.

(19.) By THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF BONN.

Jahrbücher des vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande, 31, 32, 33. 8vo. Bonn, 1862-63.

Das Denkmal des Hercules Saxanus im Brohlthal. erlaeutert von Johannes Freudenberg. 4to (pp. 30.) Bonn, 1862.

(20.) By THE SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE, pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques. Through JULES CARRON, Esq., Consul of France.

Annuaire de l'Institut des Provinces, des Sociétés Savantes et Congrès Scientifiques. Vols. XII. and XIV. 8vo. Paris, 1860-62.

Congrès Archéologique de France, XXVII et XXVIII Session. Two vols. 8vo. Paris, 1861-62.

Two nearly perfect Bronze Shields, found while cutting a drain in a marshy field near Yetholm, Roxburghshire, in 1837, and recently purchased for the Museum, were exhibited. A careful drawing of one of the shields is given in Plate IV.

Fig. 1. The front view of the shield, its diameter being $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Fig. 2. Boss of shield.

Fig. 3. Portion of front of shield, showing the details of the natural size.

(See "Notes on Bronze Shields," by Mr W. T. M'Culloch, page 165).

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF A GROUP OF FOUR CIRCLES OF STANDING STONES IN THE SOUTH CORNER OF THE PARISH OF BANCHORY-DEVENICK, COUNTY OF KINCARDINE. By ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq., F.S.A. SCOT.

A somewhat remarkable group of circles of Standing Stones occurs in the southern part of the parish of Banchory-Devenick, county of Kincardine. Four of them are found within the space of little more than a mile, and nearly on a straight line from north-east to south-west.

The most easterly of the group is on the estate of Badentoy, the property of Mr Dyce Nicol of Ballogie, and the three others on Mrs Irvine Boswell's estate of Kingcausie. They lie to the north of the turnpike road from Aberdeen to Stonehaven, about a half mile distant from it, and about a mile and a half from the sea.

It was resolved to explore and examine them carefully; and on 30th September 1858, a party, consisting of Mr Dyce Nicol of Ballogie, Mr C. E. Dalrymple of Westhall, Mr Nicolson of Glenbervie, Captain Burnett, yr. of Monboddo, the Rev. Mr Stewart of Oathlaw, and myself, with two or three active labourers and the necessary tools, spent a day in making a minute examination of them all, taking measurements and notes on the spot.

No. 1.—*Stone Circle at Badentoy.*

We commenced with the eastmost, viz., that on Badentoy. This circle has been very much damaged by agricultural operations, but the platform on which the stones are placed can still be traced, though not with perfect accuracy.

It stands on the highest portion of a hill, with a nearly flat top of considerable extent, sloping rapidly at the south and west sides, more gently to the north and east, and so situated that the stones are very conspicuous from a considerable distance on all sides.

The platform seems to have been about 60 yards in circumference, nearly circular, but having the margin now greatly encroached upon by the plough.

The circle appears to have consisted originally of seven stones, of which three now remain, and the other four have been broken up, for building purposes, probably, the usual fate of these monuments, if not specially protected. Many of them are noted in the old Statistical Account of Scotland, of which not a trace is now to be found. The three remaining stones are all of coarse gneiss or mica slate, the prevailing rocks of the neighbourhood.

On the platform three stones are still standing. No. 1 is four feet high above ground, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick; No. 2 is 9 feet 7 inches high, 3 feet 3 inches broad, and 2 feet thick; No. 3 is 6 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot 6 inches thick. The rest of the stones forming the circle have been removed.

We dug up the ground in the centre of the circle, down to the solid earth about 2 feet. We found that it had been excavated at least once before; but, notwithstanding, we discovered unmistakeable traces of sepulture—half-calced bones and morsels of wood charcoal.

No. 2.—*Stone Circle at Kingcausie.*

This circle is the eastmost of the three on the estate of Kingcausie. It lies about half a mile west of the former (No. 1.), in a hollow, where the ground is very damp. It is a small circle, but peculiar in various respects. The general disposition of it is as follows:—There is no distinct platform, and there are three concentric rings of stones. The outer circle consists now of thirteen stones, but several must have been removed, supposing that originally they were placed at nearly equal distances from each other, and none of them are more than from 2 to 3 feet high. The second circle is about 12 feet distant from the outer, and consists of a tolerably close wall of small stones, nearly touching each other, set on edge. This circle is about 56 feet in diameter. The stones scarcely rise above the level of the ground, and look like the foundation course of a dry-stone wall. None of them are more than a foot and a half to two feet long, and scarcely a foot thick. This circle is nearly perfect, and the stones must have been very carefully placed at first to remain so long unmoved. Within this is a third circle, about 21 feet from the second, and having a diameter of 12 feet. This circle is not quite entire, but nearly so. The stones are set on edge, rather

larger than those of the intermediate circle, and as close together. The free central space is about 9 feet in diameter, and we dug up the whole of it. We found it full of black mould, *i.e.*, churchyard earth, with fragments of bones and wood charcoal, and, what was specially interesting, we found at five spots, arranged in a quincunx, fragments of coarse earthenware urns; thus proving unquestionably that it had been used as a place of burial.

The general arrangement of the whole is shown by the annexed diagram.



Plan of Stone Circle at Kingcausie.

From its position, and the small size of the stones, this circle is by no means conspicuous. One might pass within a few yards of it without noticing it. We observed no trace of any larger stones having ever been

connected with it; and as the ground around it is uncultivated, it probably now appears very much as when it was originally completed. It will be observed that one stone of the middle circle is longer than the others, and a gap marked *a* appears at the east end of it. Could this have been an entrance? The gap *b* is evidently caused by the removal of a stone.

No. 3.—*Stone Circle at Anquhorthies,*

Stands on the farm of Anquhorthies of Kingcausie, on the side of a hill, but well seen from east, south, and west. It is larger than the two already described.

It consists also of three concentric circles, and in one direction the platform extends considerably beyond the outermost.

There are three rows of stones; of the outermost only 13 remain; 6 or 7 have been removed. The largest is 9 feet; the others from 6 feet down to 2 feet; but most of them 3 or 4 feet high.

The second circle is composed of smaller stones, arranged closely together; but at one place, on the south side of the circle, a large stone lies on its side, about 7 feet long and 4 feet high, and nearly as thick at one end, but thin towards the other; and at the west end of it is a stone 5 feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ thick, placed close to the lying stone; and at the east end of it is a cavity, from which evidently a similar stone has been removed.

The inner circle is composed of small stones placed close together, as in No. 2, and it is not quite entire. Between this inner circle and the second one is a short, low wall of five stones, only found by excavating; and behind this again is a low bank of small stones and earth, perhaps only the result of a previous excavation.

We turned up the whole of the area of the innermost circle, and we here also found charcoal, half-calcined bones, black unctuous earth, and small fragments of a vase.

We also excavated in front of the larger lying stone, but found nothing.

The outermost circle is about 120 yards in circumference; the second about 50; and the innermost about 14.

A portion of the platform projects beyond the stone circles to the south, and is very well marked, though encroached upon by the farmer. We

had a great discussion as to whether large stones had ever been erected round it, but could not decide the question. The outermost circle is evidently complete in itself; and if the stones ever extended round the whole platform to the south, the outline would become oval instead of round. But what the use of the platform, if not to carry stones? The surface is irregular, and we learned that fifteen or twenty years ago excavations had been made, but that nothing was found. It was not remembered by whom this was done.

No. 4.—*Stone Circle at Bourtree Bush.*

This was probably, when entire, the finest of all the four circles, but unhappily it has been greatly damaged. The platform is about 100 yards round, but very irregular. There are now seven stones placed at irregular intervals round the circumference of the circle.

Of these one is $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet thick; the next in order is 8 feet high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 2 feet thick; the next is 10 feet high by 4 wide and 2 thick; the next 12 feet high, 6 wide, and 2 thick; another has been lately thrown down, and is about 6 feet long; and one lies on its side, and is 10 feet \times 4 \times 2, and appears to have been so placed originally. These remains still have a very imposing appearance.

In the centre of the circle is a flat stone of about 4 feet wide, and of irregular form and thickness. We turned it out, but soon found it had been moved before, probably more than once, and we discovered nothing below it.

In order to give some idea of the two last circles, I have had them photographed. (Copies of the photographs were exhibited, and presented to the Society.) I also send for exhibition an eye-sketch of the situation of the stones in regard to the railroad and other roads, so that if any members of the Society choose to visit them, they may the more easily find them. Mrs Irvine Boswell is always glad to give permission to strangers to see and examine them.

The results of our examination are not very important, except that they show very clearly that, whatever other purposes these circles may have served, certainly one use of them was as a place of burial; but whether the persons buried had been sacrificed on the spot, as victims of

a cruel superstition, or were great heroes in whose honour the stones were set up, we cannot tell. We found no trace of sculpture or inscription, nor of flint knives or weapons. Arrow heads are often found in the vicinity, and also cists with bones and urns. Whatever they may have been, the occurrence of so many circles so near each other is unusual.

II.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE SUPPOSED CEMETERY OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, AT HOSPITALFIELD, NEAR ARBROATH. BY ANDREW JERVISE, Esq., COR. MEM. S.A. SCOT.

During the autumn of 1860, while a field was being broken up by the plough upon the estate of Hospitalfield, bits of human bones were brought to the surface. Fortunately, the proprietor, Patrick Allan-Fraser, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., was walking along with the ploughman at the time; and on making further search, Mr Fraser discovered portions of more than one skeleton, upon which, with the laudable view of having the place more fully searched, agricultural operations were suspended. The weather proving very unfavourable, it was not until the 26th of February following that the investigations were proceeded with. These were conducted under the joint superintendence of Mr Fraser and myself, when excavations were made at the place where the bones were first discovered, and over an area of about 60 feet in length by about 40 feet in width, which was considerably more than the apparent extent of the cemetery. Within the space of about 10 or 12 feet square, which was laid open around the spot where the remains were first observed, no fewer than five or six skeletons were found; and on making trenches about 5 feet apart, skeletons were got lying in pretty regular rows. They were all remarkably entire, the teeth being in most cases quite fresh, and exhibiting but few signs of disease ever having existed. The bodies appeared to have been laid at full length. The heads were towards the south-west, with the exception of those of some children and that of a mere infant, which lay from north to south. In only two cases skeletons were found to overlies each other; and it is worthy of remark, that two of the skele-

tons, though pretty deeply buried, wanted the skulls, and that the spine of one of them was very much twisted and deformed. No trace of coffins, either of wood or stone, nor pieces of cloth, or other wrappings, were visible. It is computed that there were in all, from 100 to 120 skeletons, male and female, within the area.

The field in which these remains were found, is bounded on the south by the Dundee and Arbroath turnpike, immediately east of the porter-lodge of Hospitalfield, and but a short distance south-west of the mansion-house. The cemetery occupies a knoll or hillock of soft sand, within 200 or 300 yards of the sea; and although the field was first cultivated only about the beginning of this century, the oldest inhabitants never heard of its being the site of a burial ground. On the south side of the knoll the skeletons were not more than from six to twelve inches below the surface, while those towards the north (where the ground partakes more of earth and loam) varied in depth from about eighteen inches to two feet. It is probable that the skeletons on the south side of the hillock had at one time been deeper, and that in process of time, and from frequent tillage, a considerable depth of sand had been blown away. Foundations of old whinstone walls were discovered on the south-east and west sides of the cemetery; and under the latter of these walls portions of skeletons were found, over which the wall or dyke appeared to have been built.

It is somewhat remarkable that the skeletons above mentioned were almost all in an equally entire state, and exhibited but comparatively trifling evidences of absolute decay, arising, probably, from the sandy nature of the soil in which they were buried. It ought to be added, that the bones of such of the skeletons as were found to be within reach of the plough, were carefully collected together and buried in a pretty deep pit, over which Mr Allan-Fraser proposes to lay a broad flag of Arbroath pavement, briefly inscribed.

When traces of human remains were first found here, various reasons were assigned as the cause. Some supposed that they were those of suicides; others asserted that they were those of the reputed victims of one "Bomaroy," who, it is said, kept an hostelry or lodging in a secluded part of the neighbourhood, within these 70 or 80 years, and who, as tradition avers, was not over-scrupulous in the acquirement of

pelf. But apart from the greatness of the number of skeletons that were discovered, and the regularity of the interments, it is clear that these conjectures are unworthy of a thought; and that the more probable idea is, that the place had been used as a cemetery for the Hospital of St John the Baptist, which, it is as evident, was connected with the Abbey of Arbroath, as that it had stood near to this spot. It is uncertain whether the foundations of the walls which were found on the north-east of the cemetery were those of the chapel of the hospital; but according to the chartulary of Arbroath, these lands were known in 1325 as "Spedalfeilde," and then belonged to the Hospital of St John the Baptist.¹ "Spitalfelde and Chapel of St John," are mentioned in an Inquisition of the Almory House of the Abbey of Arbroath, 26th Nov. 1464; and on 23d August 1485, it appears that George of Brana, Bishop of Dromore, consecrated the Chapel of St John the Baptist, and dedicated the altar thereof.² In 1490, the lands of the Church of Abernethy and the Chapel of Dron were let to tenants by Abbot David of Arbroath, for a sum of money in hand, which was required for the immediate repair of the Chapel of the Infirmary—"Capelle Infirmitorii."³

Of the Chapel of St John the Baptist, there is no further record. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Abbacy of Arbroath, which included the Chapel of St John and the lands of Hospitalfield, fell to the second son of the Regent Arran. Subsequently it was possessed by Esme, Duke of Lennox, and on his death in 1583, it was again given to the Hamiltons. Having ultimately become the property of Sir Patrick Maule (afterwards the first Earl of Panmure), the Abbacy continued in that family until the attainder of 1715. It was in 1664 that the lands of Hospitalfield were acquired from George, second Earl of Panmure, by James Fraser, a cadet of the Philorth family, of whom Mrs Allan-Fraser is the last direct descendant.

¹ Reg. Vet. de Aberbrothoc, p. 309. Mr Miller, in his excellent work, "Arbroath and its Abbey" (1859, p. 127), remarks in reference to Hospitalfield, that "The remains of the chapel and burying-ground have not as yet been identified, and await discovery—we have no doubt, at some future day, in the vicinity of the mansion-house."

² Reg. Nig. de Aberbrothoc, pp. 141, 226.

³ Ibid. p. 268.

III.

NOTE OF THE ORIGINAL MATRIX OF THE SEAL OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN A.D. 1430. By COSMO INNES, Esq., V.P.S.A. Scot.

I was very glad to observe Mr Duncan M'Laren the other day calling the attention of the Convention of Burghs to the materials which exist in the records of many—I may say of most—of our Scottish burghs, for illustrating the history and manners of the ancient burghers—a very interesting and once most important class of society.

One small part of any inquiry on that subject must turn upon old burgh seals, often very ancient, and sometimes connecting the civil and political history of the burgh with the earlier church legend which attached to the place.

Thus, the ancient seal of the town or city of Glasgow—long before it became a burgh, as old, indeed, as the thirteenth century—has a head of a mitred saint, St Kentigern, between a bird and tree on one hand, and a fish bearing a ring in its mouth, and a hand-bell, on the other; the three symbols pointing to three popular miracles of that saint.

The making of the present Glasgow burgh seal fell in a bad time for art, and it must shock Mr Seton. It preserves, however, the connection I pointed at. The tree on which the Saint's bird sat, now symbolises the City, the bell hangs ornamentally on a branch, and the fish with the ring of the Saint's miracle, becomes a jolly fat Clyde salmon. The motto, "Let Glasgow flourish," is not in the best taste of such little literature, and the original conclusion—"by the preaching of the word"—is only valuable as marking the period when such an inscription could have been thought of for such a purpose.

A similar connection is found between the seals of the Abbey of Holyrood and of its burgh of Canongate. There is reason to believe that the myth of King David I. hunting and encountering a stag with a cross between its horns, is not of very early origin, though certainly earlier than Boece, that great fabler, who does *not* tell it. The figure of the stag with the cross is found, however, on the seal of Abbot Patrick in 1425, and is conspicuous on all the subsequent seals of the Abbots; and

the legend had become popular, for when the Abbot's burgh of Canongate became important enough to require a seal for authenticating its deeds, it took for device or bearing, the stag, with the cross between its horns, which you still see on the gable of the Canongate Church, serving to commemorate its old dependence upon King David's Abbey of Holyrood.

Other instances might be collected, and I make little doubt that the seal of Edinburgh—the triple-towered castle—might be connected with an older ecclesiastical symbolism; but that is not to be done in a parenthesis, and I come now to the present instance.

The earliest common seal known of the burgh of Aberdeen is that appended to the deed for the ransom of King David II. in 1357. It bears on one side the figure of St Nicholas, the patron saint, and on the other a representation of a common shape of a fertir or shrine of the saint, with three domes or pinnacles, so commonly found as the ornaments of such repositories of relics in the Middle Ages. The inscriptions round that seal and counter-seal, are :—

Singulum. Beati. Nicolai. Aberdonensis.
Sigillum de communi Aberdonensi.

The next seal used by the burgh of Aberdeen is slightly different, but still preserves symbols of its dependence upon its patron, St Nicholas. The name of the Saint is no longer given on the inscription, but he is represented in person readily recognised in performing one of his most celebrated miracles, restoring to life the three clerks who had been killed and pickled by a cannibal innkeeper of Myra, who proposed to sell their flesh as pork. On the reverse, the fertir or shrine, with its triple dome, has undergone a moderate change into a castle with triple towers, sufficiently warlike to give a foundation to the fable of Boece, who pretends that these were arms granted to Aberdeen to commemorate the bravery of the burghers in storming the castle with its English garrison. The herald sees with more interest in this seal, an early instance of the use of our royal double tressure fleurie-counterfleurie, and of supporters to the shield, two lions or leopards. It gives, too, the earliest occurrence of the pretty motto of the city, "Bon Accord." On both seal and counter-seal is the inscription :—

Sigillum commune de Aberden.

When I had occasion twenty years ago to make some remarks on this seal, I described it as a brass matrix-seal and counter-seal in the possession of Mr Walter Duthie, and I tried to fix its date, assigning it, from reasonable conjectures, to the early part of the fifteenth century.

Several years later there was found at Aberdeen, another matrix of the same seal, and its possessor, Mr William Smith, 106 Union Street, Aberdeen, with the greatest politeness, communicated it to me; as I am now about to restore it, I have thought it proper, with the approbation of your Council, to secure for our Museum a fac-simile of it, done by the galvanic process, by our ingenious artist, Mr Henry Laing.

You observe that, while this seal is in all other respects identical with the stamps of Mr Duthie, it has one interesting addition in an inscription on the back of each part, fixing the date and the name of the Provost or alderman who ordered it to be made in this manner:—

The yer of gras m.cccc.xxx, jon the vaus was alderman and thes sel mad.

IV.

NOTE RESPECTING THE BOOK-STAMP OF ARCHBISHOP HAMILTON OF ST ANDREWS, 1548–1571. BY MR HENRY LAING.

An impression of this was lately sent to me under the mistaken idea of its being the seal of the archbishop, but it is evidently a book-stamp, the original of which is in Dr Rawlinson's collection in Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The originals of these book-stamps are rare, one specimen only is to be found in the Museum of the Society; and this one of Bishop Hamilton of St Andrews (1548–1571), being the earliest I have met, it occurred to me to make this electrotypes copy, which I beg to present to the Society, in the hope it may be thought worthy a place on the shelves of the Museum, till supplanted by the original.

Such book-stamps were in use long before the time of Bishop Hamilton. Impressions on the books of earlier bishops and other collectors are met with. Schevez, archbishop of St Andrews, who lived in the fifteenth

century, is believed to have first introduced their use in this country. Numerous examples exist in the public libraries and private collections.

This stamp of the archbishop has the coats of Hamilton and Arran, quarterly, and is surrounded by the following inscription :—*JOANNES HAMMILTOUN, ARCHI-EPISCOPUS SANCTI ANDREÆ*; and on a ribbon below the shield, *MISERICORDIA ET PAX*. These stamps are mostly the armorial bearings of the owner, as in this instance, or they were some well-known device or emblem, as the salamander in flames, on the books of Francis I.

It would be a very interesting work, and not without its value, to describe the different stamps that have been used by collectors from the earliest periods. The only instances that can now be given are those on the books of Queen Mary, James VI., Bishops Schevez, Gordon, Reid, and Hamilton, the Regent Murray, Earl Bothwell, all of which are known by the impressions on the covers. The arms of Scotland are impressed on the books of Queen Mary; and the not less celebrated Bothwell has his paternal coat, with the ensignia of his office as High Admiral, all executed in a splendid style on the cover of his books. Excellent specimens of both these are in the choice and valuable collection of James T. Gibson-Craig, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

V.

LIST OF THE PROTOCOL BOOKS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH; WITH EXTRACTS. By THOS. THOMSON, Esq., W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Having on a former occasion laid before the Society lists of the old Protocol Books of the Canongate and Haddington, I have since examined with considerable care the series of Protocol Books belonging to the City of Edinburgh; and beg now to submit the following accurate list of these books, so far as they exist, from the earliest period down to the year 1600.

I. JOHN FOULAR's Protocol Books, consisting of four volumes small quarto.

Vol. 1, from 9th March 1500 to 3d August 1513.

This volume consists of 303 folios. There is a blank from folio 131 to folio 150, embracing the period between 24th October 1506

and 12th June 1507. This volume has been recently bound in calf, with the arms of the city impressed on it.

Vol. 2, from 8th April 1514 to 11th March 1518, and consists of 63 folios.

Vol. 3, from 21st June 1519 to 18th April 1528, and consists of 356 folios.

Vol. 4, from 18th April 1528 to 3d October 1534, and consists of 199 folios.

II. VINCENT STRACHAN'S Protocol Books, consisting of four volumes.

Each volume commences with the following invocation to the Virgin — "Assit in principio Sancta Maria mea."

Vol. 1, from 7th December 1507 to 4th February 1524, 240 folios.

Vol. 2, from 14th February 1524 to 19th March 1533, 166 folios.

Vol. 3, from 21st March 1533 to 5th January 1547, 208 folios.

Vol. 4, from 10th January 1547 to 16th September 1553, 25 folios.

III. HENRY STRACHAN'S Protocol Book, one thin folio volume, consisting of 87 folios, from 12th August 1513 to 17th December 1517.

IV. MAISTER ADAM OTTERBURN'S Protocol Book, one thin folio volume, consisting of 53 folios, from 13th August 1515 to 31st October 1519.

V. ANDREW BROWNHILL'S Protocol Books, two volumes.

Vol. 1, from 4th November 1536 to 8th April 1541, 178 folios.

Vol. 2, from 21st April 1541 to 5th April 1544, 168 folios.

VI. JAMES STEVENSON'S Protocol Book, one volume, containing 35 protocols, written on 19 folios, from 2d December 1547 to 6th June 1549.

This book contains several instruments regarding foreigners.

VII. ALEXANDER KING'S Protocol Books, five volumes.

Vol. 1, from 5th April 1548 to 18th April 1550, 147 folios. The first six folios are injured by damp.

Vol. 2, from 19th April 1550 to 23d September 1551, 167 folios.

Vol. 3, from 28th September 1551 to 4th January 1552, 143 folios.

Vol. 4, from 7th January 1552 to 1st June 1555, 236 folios.

Vol. 5, from 1st June 1555 to 5th June 1563, 218 folios.

VIII. JOHN GUTHRIE'S Protocol Book, one volume, from 7th February 1557 to 22d September 1559.

IX. Mr ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, Senior's Protocol Books.

1. Volume from 1st July 1556 to 24th May 1561.
2. Volume from 26th May 1561 to 1st October 1562.
3. Volume from 1st October 1562 to 14th February 1565.
4. Volume from 21st February 1565 to 24th April 1568.
5. Volume from last April 1568 to 24th April 1570.
6. Volume from 24th April 1570 to 26th September 1575. (There is a blank in this volume from June 1571 to 10th November 1573.)
7. Volume from 5th October 1575 to February 1576.
8. Volume from 29th March 1577 to 5th April 1578.
9. Volume from 2d July 1578 to 5th February 1579.

X. Mr ALEXANDER GUTHRIE's Protocol Books.

1. Volume from 12th February 1579 to 28th July 1581.
2. Volume from 11th August 1581 to 18th March 1582.
3. Volume from 23d March 1582 to 12th June 1585.
4. Volume from 12th June 1585 to 8th April 1587.
5. Volume from 8th April 1587 to 24th September 1588.
6. Volume from 1st October 1588 to 9th September 1590.
7. Volume wanting.
8. Volume from 23d March 1591 to 15th December 1593.
9. Volume from 21st December 1593 to 2d December 1595.
10. Volume from 3d December 1595 to 29th October 1597.
11. Volume from 10th November 1597 to 17th May 1599.
12. Volume from 19th May 1599 to 2d July 1600.

Note.—For the yeiris that wantis in my Prothogolls seik the bukes of Wm. Stewart and Maister Johnne Schairpe than my servands who seruit therrin I being banyschit. J. SCOTT.

XI. WILLIAM STEWART ELDER's Protocol Books.

Only one of these remains, embracing the period from 9th August 1566 to 1st November 1567. But there is a transumpt of his Protocol Books in three volumes, made on 23d January 1588.

1. Volume from 7th February 1558 to 21st May 1566.
2. Volume from 25th May 1566 to 21st March 1566.
3. Volume from 29th March 1567 to 27th September 1580.

XII. JOHN AITKEN's Protocol Books, entitled Minute Books of Sasines, two volumes, with indexes prefixed.

1. Volume from 24th January 1566 to 28th January 1571.
2. Volume from 18th October 1572 to 29th October 1574.

XIII. WILLIAM STEWART, Junior's Protocol Book, from 20th December 1572 to 14th August 1600.

N.B.—There are some curious notices of the plague in Edinburgh annexed to this volume, in the years 1585 to 1587, during which time the Notary himself fled to Musselburgh along with his household.

It will be observed that the foregoing list embraces a record of deeds and writs from 9th March 1500 to 14th August 1600. The writers were all of them City Clerks or notaries acting under the Magistrates of Edinburgh. As such, they prepared the greater part, if not all, of the instruments connected with the succession and transference of properties situated within the burgh, and securities over them. They likewise acted as agents for the different ecclesiastical establishments in and around Edinburgh, particularly, the Collegiate Churches of St Giles, Trinity College, and St Mary in the Fields, and for the monastery of the Blackfriars; and besides acted for many landed proprietors who resided part of the year in town. From these varied employments, their protocols are more various in contents than the Burgh Record of Sasines, of which they may be said to form the commencement.

With a view to assist any parties who may hereafter consult these books, their contents may be classified and described as follows:—

I. Writs which relate to house properties and securities over them, or to other kinds of property, as tomb-stones, called through-stones, within the churches. These are instruments of sasine, resignation, cognition and sasine, and breaking of sasine, contracts and agreements, and assignments and transfers, writs authenticating seals to be applied to deeds, &c. While these writs of property are chiefly in favour of burgesses and other parties residing within the burgh, the securities are often in favour of wealthy parties, lay and ecclesiastical, who resided elsewhere.

II. General instruments of various kinds relating to rights or claims to or against real or personal property, as protests, intimations, and

requisitions, and declarations, receipts for silver and other valuables deposited with the magistrates.

III. Instruments authenticating decreets of the Provost and Dean of Guild regarding gavels of houses, and other writs and complaints connected with the erection, repair, or removal of houses or boundaries of properties within burgh.

IV. Ecclesiastical writs, as nominations by the magistrates and other patrons to chaplainries in the churches, demissions by chaplains, grants, and other deeds endowing chaplainries, &c. Writs of this class only exist in the volumes dated prior to the Reformation, and are more numerous in the earliest volumes. A few of them have been printed and others referred to by Mr David Laing, in the recent volumes of the Bannatyne Club, "The Charters of St Giles and the Collegiate Churches of Mid-Lothian." To give an idea of the number of such writs, there are in John Foular's first volume 62, in his third volume 80, and in his fourth volume 40 church writs; and wherever these occur, they are all marked with a + on the margin.

In the first volume of John Foular's Protocol Book, which is the most curious and interesting of the whole collection, and embraces the twelve years immediately previous to Flodden, it appears that the Town then consisted principally of two streets,—the Vicus Regius or High Street, and the Vicus de le Cowgait or South Street, with the vennels, wynds, and closes entering from these highways or royal roads.

On the upper part of the north side of the High Street, the properties were bounded on the north by the Lacus Borealis or North Loch; and from that side the only names which occur in this volume are the Vennel called Boncle's Clois, Halkerston's Wynd, Carrubber's Close, the passage to the Church of the Holy Trinity, and Leith Wynd.

From the south side of the High Street the names are more numerous. Commencing from the Archus Superior or Higher Bow, there are the following:—Berwick's Close, Libberton's Wynd, Forrester's Wynd, le Best's Close, Peblis Wynd, Nudries Wynd, le Frere Wynd or Blackfriars Wynd, Gray's Close, Bell's Wynd, and St Mary's Wynd. These wynds all led into the Cowgait.

There is a well mentioned on the south side of the High Street,

situated *sub muro castrī*, called "le Moyers Well" and "lé Muss Well."

The Butchraw, or Vicus Botharum, extended on both sides of the street, along and opposite to St Giles' Church. The Crux Fori, or Town Cross, was near that church, on the east side of it, where also was the Vicus Pretorii.

It is interesting to notice the class of residents in Edinburgh between 1501 and 1513, whose names appear in the descriptions of the properties contained in this volume. Beginning at the Castle, and going down the north side of the High Street, there occur the names of Maister John Malison, rector of Kippen; Maister James Merchamston, rector of Hawick in 1504, afterwards, in 1512, designed Provost of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine; and further down the street, John Murray of Blackbarony; William Preston of Bynning; John Lyndsay of Cobalton; Sir William Doweille, Chaplain of the Altar of St Catherine in Saint Giles; Thomas Abbot of Jedworth, and William Cranstoun, his cousin and heir; and Robert Blackadder, Archbishop of Glasgow; Archibald Naper of Merchamston; Archibald Preston of Quhithill; Richard Hoppar, a wealthy burgess; Sir Thomas Ewing, Chaplain of the Altar of Saint James in St Giles'; William Douglas of Quhitingham; William Cranstoan of Rathobyres; Sir Patrick Creichton of Cranstonriddell; James Allardyce, Provost of the Church of St Mary Virgin of the Rock, at St Andrews; Sir Alexander Lauder, Provost of Edinburgh; William Lord St John; Alexander Fynlaw, in a great mansion; James Foulis, son and heir of Henry Foulis, burgess; The Abbot of Holyrood; and David, Abbot of Aberbrothok; there were besides two great mansions, the one possessed by John Rhynd, afterwards by James Towris of Bristo, the garden and grounds of which extended to the North Loch; and the other by Alexander Cant, son and heir of Patrick Cant, burgess.

On the south side the residents were of the same class. Beginning at the mount of the Castle, John Towers of Inverleith, and farther down William Libberton's heirs; Archibald Forrester of Corstorphine, and his brother, Mathew Forrester of Barnton, had properties in Libberton's Wynd and Forrester's Wynd, fronting the High Street,—the latter properties belonged to the family of Forrester of Corstorphine down to 1528. There was a great mansion, built by Alexander Lord Home, which after-

wards belonged to John Murray of Falahill, and was sold by him to John Murray of Blackbarony; Thomas Stanlie had another great mansion, which he sold to Mr James Watson, Rector of Ellon; William, Lord Borthwick, had a great mansion at the Cross; and perhaps the largest mansion was that of the Abbot and Convent of Melrose, at the head of Blackfriars' Wynd. In or near the same locality, David, Abbot of Aberbrothock, and James, Abbot of Dunfermline, had their residences, as well as James, Earl of Morton; James, Lord Ogilvie; Sir John Ogilvie of Fingask. Here also was the dwelling-house of Walter Chepman the printer.

Besides these on the same side of the street, were David, Abbot of Cambuskenneth; Lord Seton; John Cockburn of Ormiston; Richard Lawson of Humble; James Henryson of Fordel; Gilbert Johnston of Elphinstown, and Thomas Kincaid of Craiglockart. The Countess of Ross (Comitissa Rossie), and Maister David Vocat, the first head-master of the High School, resided in Nudries Wynd; and Hugh, Lord Montgomery, in Bell's Wynd. Thomas Dickson, Canon of Aberdeen, had a house with a garden and orchard next to the church of St Mary in the Fields; and here also lived the Bishop of Dunkeld. John Colquhoun of Luss resided below the Netherbow, in the part of the High Street now called the Canongate.

The Cowgait, or South Street, was then also a fashionable place of residence, and in it there were James, Earl of Buchan; William, Lord Borthwick; Sir David Ramsay, Rector of Foulden, and others. Here also were the printing premises of Walter Chepman. The properties of the Monastery of Melrose and of the Blackfriars extended from the High Street to the Cowgait, and so did the cemetery of St Giles' Church. The Locus Fratrum Minorum, or Monastery of the Blackfriars, was situated on the north side of the Cowgait.

The following extracts relate to the High School of Edinburgh, and are taken partly from John Foular, and partly from V. Strachan's Protocols. The High School was in the Vennel of the Church of St Mary's in the Fields. The earliest notices of it are in three Instruments of Sasine in a property situated in this Vennel:—

Fol. 7. The first, an instrument of sasine dated 14th February 1503, in favour of John Welch, brother and heir of Andrew Welch, of an

annual rent payable out of a property in the wynd of St Mary in the Fields, in which the words occur, "Et terram scole grammaticali ex boreali;" the second is an instrument, dated 25th August 1505, in favour of William Welch, brother of Thomas Welch, in which it is called "summa scola grammaticale ex boreali;" and the third in an instrument, dated 7th May 1506, in favour of the same party in a property which is described as "Jacen. in burgo de Edinburgo in venella beate Marie Virginis de Campo inter terram Johannis Bewock ex parte australi et summa scola grammaticale ex parte boreali et terram Francisi Incheock ex orientali et dictum venellam ex occidentali partibus."

These dates are prior to the earliest notice of the High School in Dr Steven's history, which is in 1519, and prove that it was then an existing institution of the town. Besides, there is the following instrument, showing that the Provost and Magistrates were patrons of the school at that early period :—

Penultimo Augusti 1508 hora quinta post meridiem Magister David Vocat Capellanus Servicii quond. Thome Russale fundate in ecclesia beate Marie Virginis de Campo Resignavit *de consensu et auctoritate Prepositi ballivorum consulum et communitatis de Edinr. Patronorum ejusdem Totam et Integram domum et Scolam grammaticalem et ortum ejusdem cum pertinenciis in Venella dicte Ecclesie Campi ex orientale transitus ejusdem inter terram : : : In manibus Johannis Levington Ballivi per terram et lapidem qui ballivus dedit sasinam hereditariam eorundem Magistro Matheo Ker secundum tenorem carte desuper conficiende et incontinente Idem Magister Matheus Resignavit ejusdem domum et ortum cum suis pertinenciis in manibus dicti ballivi qui dedit sasinam eorundem hereditarie predicto Magistro David Vocat secundum tenorem carte sibi desuper conficiende et desuper pecierunt instrumentum, testibus Magistro Jacobo Wilkiesone Capellano Magistro Thoma Frank Johanne Vache David Vache Patricio Vache Alexandro Fawside Andrea Grame et Willmo Paterson*

Magistri David Vocat et
M. Ker

The following extracts are also taken from these volumes. The first extract gives a date to a tournament described by Pitscottie, at pages 188

and 189 of his history, as follows :—" Soon after this there came a Dutch knight into Scotland, called Sir John Cockbewis, and desired fighting and justing in Scotland with the lords and barons thereof. But none was so apt and ready to fight with him as Sir Patrick Hamilton, brother to the Earl of Arran, being then a young man strong of body and able of all things, but yet, for lack of exercise, he was not so well practised as need were : though he lacked no hardiment, strength, nor courage in his proceedings. But at last, when the Dutchman and he were assembled together, both on great horse within the lists, under the Castle wall of Edinburgh, so, after the sound of the trumpet, they rushed rudely together, and brake their spears on ilk side on other, and afterwards got new spears and ran-countered freshly again. But Sir Patrick's horse uttered with him, and would nowise encounter his marrow, that it was force to the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on foot and give this Dutchman battle, and therefore, when he was lighted, cried for a two-handed sword, and bade the Dutchman light from his horse and end out the matter, saying to him, a horse is but a weak weapon when men have most a-do. Then when both the knights were lighted on foot, they joined pertly together with awful countenances, and ever one strake maliciously at other, and fought long together with uncertain victory ; while, at the last, Sir Patrick Hamilton rushed manfully upon the Dutchman and strake him upon his knees. In the meantime, the Dutchman being at the earth, the king cast his hat out over the Castle wall, and caused the judges and men-at-arms redd and sunder them, and the heraulds and trumpets blew, and cried the victor was Sir Patrick Hamilton. This Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and brother bairns to the king's majesty, and was a right noble and valiant man all his days."

Extract from the Protocol Book of John Foulter, Vol. I.

A.D. 1501. Fol. 11. ¹Pro domino comite de Erole. Penultimo die Julii hora decima ante meridiem Alexander Lauder provest Johne Williamsoun Stevin Borthwik ballies William Carmychel thesaurare Andro Bertram and vtheris diuers of the nychtburis of the toun past

¹ See Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. ii. p. 212. Latin Instrument of Henry Strachan, N.P., to same effect.

to the presens of a nobil and mychti lord William erle of Erole declarand forsamekle as he had thame vnder summondis before the Lordis for the intronetting and withhalding fra him of the barras in the quhilk Johne Coupance and Schir Patrik Hammyltoun facht in Edinburgh thai wald stand in pley with him tharinto bot in contentacioun tharfor thai gaf him certane mone of the quhilk he held him content for the said barras and als thai promittit to supple the said lord in his office of constablari in tyme to cum and nocht to be in his contrare in sic cais quhen it hapinis nor nain vtheris concerning his office for his fauor and kindnes in tyme to cum testibus Andrea Strathauchin Willo Strathauchin Edmond Hay of Meginche Johne Ramsay of Murey and Patrik Hay of Leyis.

The next extract exhibits the Provost of Edinburgh as exercising a somewhat Erastian authority over the Prebendaries of St Giles' Church:—

A.D. 1501. Fol. 19. xx^{mo} die mensis Nouembris hora xi. Georgius Touris prepositus instanter requisivit caritatiue monuit et precepit prebendariis ecclesie collegiate Beati Egidii de Edinburgh vt custodirent sua seruicia debita in dicta ecclesia secundum tenorem fundacionis et erectionis eiusdem collegii sub penis que per ipsum prepositum balliuos et consules huiusmodi burgi eiisdem prebendariis imputari poterint, testibus Alexandro Laudre Waltero Yong, Jacobo Touris, et multis aliis, Johanne Foulare decano gilde.

The use made in these early times of notaries is well exemplified in the next instruments:—

A.D. 1505. Fol. 97.¹ Alexander Laudre nono Maii hora xi. In presencia prepositi balliuorum et consulum burgi de Edinburg Julianus Laci Lombardus fatebatur se recepisse ab Alexandro Laudre preposito huiusmodi burgi pro tempore omnia et singula bona mercancias iocalia et alia quecunque cum quibus aliquialiter intromisit magistro suo Jeromo Friscobaldi pertinencia idem Alexander peccit instrumentum. Testibus magistro Ricardo Lausoun preposito Alexandro Creichtoun balliuo magistro Jacobo Henrisoun Roberto Rynd Georgio Edwardsoun magistro Ricardo Boithvile.

¹ See Treasurer's Accounts.

A.D. 1511-12. Fol. 269. Dominus Synclare. x^{mo} die mensis Februarii anno Domini Im V^c XI. indicione XV. pontificatus sanctissimi domini nostri pape Julii secundi anno IX^o in presencia prepositi balliuorum et consulum burgi de Edinburgh Jacobus Homyl in iudicio fatebatur quod sua sponsa habuit de domino comite Augusie vnum signetum aureum in pignore acclamatum per nobilem dominum Henricum dominum Sinclare pro viginti scutis Gallicis et ibidem idem dominus offerebat in iudicio et ostendebat decem nobilia Anglicana videlicet Angel Nobil pro relaxacione huiusmodi signeti testibus preposito balliuis domino secretario regis.

The subject of the next extract is the election of the well known Sir Adam Otterburn as town-clerk. This appears to have been the first step in his public life on which he enters under the patronage of the Earl of Arran.

Fol. 33. Tercio die mensis Februarii horam xi. ante meridiem anno domini Im V^c XVII. in honorabilium virorum balliuorum consulum et magistrorum artificum communitatum burgi de Edinburgi representancium aliorumque proborum virorum burgensium dicti burgi in pretorio eiusdem congregatorum nostrumque notariorum publicatorum et testium subscriptorum [presencia] personaliter constitutus honorabilis vir Johannes Hamiltoun tunc temporis dicti burgi presidens pro tribunali in prefato pretorio sedens quoddam scriptum sibi et balliuis dicti burgi directum a nobili et prepotenti domino Jacobo comite Aranie domino Hammiltoun vno regencium regni Scocie et prefati burgi preposito manu sua vt apparuit subscriptum coram consulibus et probis viris antedictis in medio produxit et coram eiis publice perlegi fecit in quo mandatum fuit per dictum dominum prepositum prefatis presidente et balliuis quatenus ipsi cum ausamento consulum et communitatis dicti burgi deputatum seu scribam sufficientem in officio clericatus communis dicti burgi sub principali communi clerico eiusdem elegerunt loco quondam Henrici Strathauchin qui dum vixerat fuit scriba et deputatus sub principali clerico prout in eodem scripto plenius continetur vigore cuius requisivit vota dictorum balliuorum et consulum magistrorum siue principalium artificum aliorumque proborum communitatis dicti burgi ad premissa et statim honorabilis vir magister Adam Ottirburn communis clericus eiusdem burgi inter alios sedens surrexit asserens se esse communem clericum

dicti burgi per prepositum balliuos consules et communitatem eiusdem perprius ad hoc generaliter electum cum potestate deputandi in eodem prout in literis sub sigillo communi dicti burgi sibi desuper confecte plenius ut asseruit continetur et obtulit se in dicto officio communis clericatus in persona propria ministraturum prepositoque balliuis consulibus et communitati eiusdem in eodem cum omnibus fidelitate et humilitate seruiturum propter quod affirmabat nullum alium deputatum in prefato officio suo sine ipsius consensu quoquomodo elegi siue constitui deberi et longo tractatu inter presidentem balliuos consules et communitatem desuper habito tandem ad vota eorundem processum fuerit et hii probi viri subscripti vota sua pro dicto magistro Adam circa premissa hoc modo reddiderunt prout sequitur in vulgari—In primo Frances Touris John Mariorybank and Nicole Carncors thre of the ballies of the said burgh David Mailuile Archibald Douglas William Clerk James Prestoun William Adamson elder Robert Logane Walter Chepman Johne of Carmichel Andro Moncur consules of the said burgh William Ra kirkmaster for the hammermen Johne M' medlous kirkmaster for the tailyhouris Stevin Bell for the skynnaris James Litiliohne for the cordonaris William Crystesoun for the fleschouris Walter Flicht for the barbouris Johne Riddaill for the wobstaris thir kirkmasteris representand the communitie of thar craftis William Foulard dene of gild William Carmichel Adam Stewart Johne Adamsoun elder Johne Irland Adam Hopper, Thomas Home Master Frances Boithwell James Johnestoun Thomas Bard James Yhong William Brovne alias Albany herold William Mele William Rynd Williame Elphinstoune and Thom Cuke merchand—all conforme togidder and ilkane of thaim be thaim self grantit and confessit that the said master Adam was thar commoun clerk chosin tharto be fre electioun for his lifytyme and that he had thar lettrez vnder thar commoun sele tharapoun and said thai wald keip the samyn in all poynctis and na wys cum in contrar tharof and that he was ane abill man till vse the said office and to make the toun seruice tharin in his proper persoun gif he lykit to do the samyn lykeas he offerit him diuers tymis redy to do thar in presens—Johne Adamsoun yhoungar the ferd ballie and Johne Johnestoun said for thar votis that thai wald the commoun sele war allways kepit and that my lord principall provestis request and command war fulfillit Et preterea communis populus ibidem congregatus de votis

suis a presidente interrogatus se consulibus conformans a dicto magistro Ade consenciens cognomen suum videlicet Ottirburn Ottirburn alta voce pro maiore parte protulerunt Super quibus dictus magister Adam a nobis notariis peciit instrumentum. Acta erant in pretorio predicto testibus magistro Edwardo Cvnynghaim Domino Willelmo Wardlaw rectore de (name omitted in MS.) magistro Jacobo Foulis prebendario de Boithwell magistro Johanne Rynd prebendario ecclesie collegiate Beati Egidii Domino Jacobo Carruther Dominis Alexandro Scot Willelmo Brovne capellanis Johanne Stevinsoun Alexandro Scot Jacobo Clerk Georgeo Steill Johanne Bartrame Lawrenceo Gilpatrik Andrea Mowbray et Georgeo Leiche.

The next extract introduces a subsequent provost Master Francis Boithwell as elected to the office of Little John, and contains an Injunction from the Earl of Arran "till excuse him from its duties." The injunction appears to have been of no avail, but notwithstanding we find him discharging the more honorable office of Provost in January 1523.

This instrument has already been printed by Mr Napier in his *Life of Napier of Merchiston*.

Fol. 56. Decimo septimo die mensis Aprilis anno Domini Im^m Ve XVIII. hora xii. The quhilk [day] in presens of the president ballies counsall and communitie Master Frances Boithwell producit my Lord Erle of Aranis principall provestis writingis and charge till excuse him fra the office of Lital John to the quhilk he was chosin for this yheir desyrand the samyn to be obeyit and the tenor tharof to be interit in this instrument the quhilk tenor of the said writtingis followis :

"President ballies and counsall of Edinburgh we greit yhow weil It is vnderstand to ws that Maister Frances Bothwell yhour nichtbour is chosin to be Lital John for to mak sportis and joscositeis in the toun the quhilk is a man to be vsit hear and gravar materis and als is apon his viage to pas beyhond sey his needfull erandis Quharfor we request and prayis and als chargis yhou that yhe hald him excuset at this tyme And we be this our wrytingis remittis to him the vnlaw gif ony he has incurrit for non excepting of the said office dischargeing yhou of ony poynding of him tharfor. Subscriuit with our hand at Linlithgw the

xii day of Aprile the yheir of God Im Vc and XVIII yheris (Subscribitur) Yhouris JAMES ERLE OF ARANE.

The quhilk writingis the said Maister Frances allegit war nocht fulfillit nor obeyit and tharfor he protestit that quhatever war done in the contrar turn him to na preiudice and for remeid of law tyme and place quhar it efferis.

The troubles of the times are shown in the next extracts.

Fol. 93, 94.

xx^o die mensis Julii anno Domini etc. (1521) hora xxii indiccione ix^a pontificatus Leonis pape decimi anno ix^o in presens of the provest ballies and counsall the lard of Congiltoun comperit and in the name of the lardis of Bass and Wauchtoun desyrit at the provest ballies and counsall to declair to him how thai wald behaif thame tuiching the resisting of the Kingis rebellis and brokin men that was to cum to the tovn with my lord of Angus and declarit that the saidis lardis and himself war redy till obey the Kingis lettres and fulfill the samyn in all poynttis and thairapoun askit instrumentis.

The quhilk day the provest ballies and counsall ansuerit and said to the said lard of Congiltoun in the tovnis naim that quhat tyme and how sone the baronis cummys to this toвне of Edinburgh that thai sall vse the counsall in the resisting of the Kingis rebellis and brokin men the best way thai kan for defence of the Kingis grace his castell and toвне. And thairapoun the provest askit instrumentis And this was done in the Tolbuth befor thir witnes Maister Robert Galbrath Adam Stewart Adam Ottirburn Vincent Strathauchin with other diuers.

xx^o die Julii hora tercia post meridiem indiccione vt supra the maister of the Gramer Scule of Leith callit Schir (blank in MS.) allegit and said that hiddertillis he was redy at all tymes eftir his power till resist aganis the Inglis men and the Kingis rebellis and as yhit offerit him redy till resist the Kingis rebellis and broken men and Inglis men at his vtter power and protestit for remeid and help et peciit instrumentum testibus vt supra.

Pro Villa et domino Congiltoun et magistro Scole de Leith
penes defensionem domini regis et ville.

xx^o die mensis Julii anno etc. xxi hora xii The provest ballies counsall and communitie offerit thame redy till resist the kingis rebellis and tra-touris with thar bodiis at thar vtter power for saifte of the Kingis persoun his castell and toun, sua that the baronis wald assist to thame eftir the forme of the Kingis lettres direct to thame tharapoun et desuper prepositus peciit instrumentum testibus Johanne Creichtoun Henrico Creichton et domino Thoma Maxwell.

Pro Villa.

xx^o die mensis Julii anno etc. xxi^o hora v post meridiem the lard of Lestalrig and the lard of Cragmillar ilkane of thaim for thaim self offerit thaim redy till resist the kingis rebellis at thair power for saifte of the kingis persoun castell and toun efitir the forme of the kingis lettres direct to thaim thairapoun and to concur with the toun and thairfor protestit that quhat danger cum thairthro na thing mycht be imput to thaim because thai offerit thaim redy till fulfill the kingis and the lordis commandis et desuper pecierunt instrumenta. Acta super montem castri testibus Domino preposito ville Magistro Adam Ottirburn Jacobo Prestoun Johanne Irland et Georgio Home Alexandro Spens Francisco Touris, Schir Alexander Touris of Innerleith protestit siclik.

Pro dominis de Lestalrig et Craigmillar et Innerleith.

The quhilk day the provest ballies and counsall offerit thame redy till resist the kingis rebellis w^t thair bodiis and gudes at thair vtter power for saifte of the kingis persoun his castell and toun et peciit instrumentum testibus prescriptis

Pro Villa

xx^o Julii hora quarta post meridiem the lard of Wauchtoun for him and the lard of Bass protestit that sen thai war commandit be the kingis lettres till cum to this toun till resist the kingis rebellis and at thair collegis baronis of the cuntre war nocht redy as thai war and as the lordis promittit to thaim as thai allegit that thairfor na perell mycht be imput to thaim et dominus Wauchtoun peciit instrumentum testibus preposito balliuis et communitate.

The provest ballies and counsall requyrit the lard of Wauchtoun and

the lard of Bass that thai and thair folkis suld remane still in the toвне and quhat pairt thai wald tak anent the resisting of the kingis rebellis the toвне suld tak the samyn and pas with thaim et prepositus peciit instrumentum testibus magistro Roberto Galbrath et Vincentio Strathachin.

The lard of Wauchtoun in his naim and the lard of Bass offerit thame till do within the toвне as thai war requyrit to be the kingis lettres and out of the toвне thai suld do syklyc as vtheris baronis wald do et peciit instrumentum testibus vt supra. Acta in preposito.

Pro Villa et baronibus penes defensionem domini nostri regis et ville.

Notaries at this period in some measure supplied the office of the press. The next extract is a political document of great interest, as it exhibits the public spirit of the craftsmen under the leading of Mr Adam Otterburn.

The event to which it refers is told by Lesley in his History of Scotland, published by the Bannatyne Club, p. 107, as follows:—Upon 21 July 1540 the Earl of Angus being in the town of Edinr George Hume brother to umquhile Alex^r Lord Hume come with ane great company to the Town of Edinr the Prior of Coldinghame broder to the Earl of Angus and David Hume of Wedderburne with mony utheris greit gentilemen being togidder and past to the Tolbuith quhair they remainet quhile the heiddis of umquhile Lord Hume and his brother Mr W^m war taken down off the Tolbuith gavill quhair thai were fixit with iron in presence of the provost for the tyme And on the next day they past to Linlithgow and thairfra to Stirling beleiving to have found the Chancellor and sum uther company thair and returnit again to Edinr the 25 of the samyn month and efter they had causet solemn funeral and obsequies be maid in the Blackfriars for the sauls of the saids Lords Hume and his brodir quhairat thair wes greit offerings and banquets maid thay returnit hame to thair awin dwellings.

Extract from Protocol Book of J. Foular, Vol. III. fol. 94.

xxi^o die mensis Julii anno etc. xxi^o (1521) hora vii post meridiem indictione ix pontificatus Leonis pape decimi anno ix^o. In presens of me notar publict and thir witnes vndirwritin thir personis videlicet Master Adam Ottirburn Nichol Carncors Eduerd Kincaid James Prestoun Johne

Dauidsoun for him and Frances Spottiswod his gudssoun Richart Criste-soun dekin for him and in the naim and behalf of his craft of Fleschouris and Johne Stevinsoun fleschour ilkane be thame self offerit thame redy with thar bodiis till manteine and obey our Souerane Lord the King in the defending of his persoun castell and tovn of Edinburgh and offerit thaim with thar bodiis till defend the samyn in the resisting of rebellis and tra-touris and dissassentit ony maner of way to the takin doun of the ij heidis of the Chalmerlane¹ and his brothir of the Tolbuth end and protestit ilkane be thaim self that qhat danger dammage or scath cum tharthrou in tym to cum that na danger nor scath mycht be imput to thaim nor thar heretage in tym to cum—et pecierunt instrumenta per se. Acta erant prope Archum Inferiorem testibus Vincentio Strathanchin notario publico Johanne Smyth notario Henrico Tullous Jacobo Dyksoun Roberto Cowan Johanne Dyksoun Jacobo Strang Thoma Blakbird Thoma Wauchop.

Pro magistro Adam Ottirburn et aliis convicinis burgi.

The next Extracts are taken from Vincent Strachan's Protocol Books.

Vol. I. fol. 100, N^o 242. Vicesimo quarto die mensis Januarij anno Domini Im^o Vc Xvj^{to} indicione quinta Pontificatus Domini nostri Leonis Diuina Prouidencia pape decimi anno quarto in mei notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter accessit honorabilis vir Johannis Irland vnus balliuorum burgi de Edinburgh ad tenementum terre Magistri Daud Vocat Magistri Gramaticalis scole huiusmodi burgi iacens in dicto burgo in vinella sanctissime Domine nostre Virginis Marie ecclesie collegiate de Campo ex parte orientali transitus eiusdem. Et ibidem dictus Magister Daud Vocat totam et integram suam terram continentem Aulam Cameram coquinam et solium supra cum posteriori domo dicta le bakgalry eiusdem australi cellario et posteriori domo immediate adiacente dicto cellario vna cum medio clausura sine transitu ac libero introitu et exitii cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ascendendo a medio gabello lapideo in longitudine vsque ad terram Domini Alexandri Coupar Capellani ex parte australi inter aliam terram dicti Magistri Daud Vocat cum cetero clausure pertinentis dicte scole ex parte boreali

¹ The Chalmerlane mentioned in the above extract was Alexander Lord Home.

et terram Francisci Incheok ex parte orientali et communem transitum dicte vinelle ex occidentali partibus ab vna et alia per exhibitionem terre et lapidis in manibus dicti balliui sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignauit necnon accessit Idem balliuus Johannes Irland ad mansiones dicte ecclesie Collegiate Beate Marie Virginis de Campo Et ibidem prefatus Magister Dauid totas et integras suas quatuor domos jacentes inter cameras prebendariorum suorum ex parte australi et commune passagium extendentem a dicta Ecclesia Collegiata Beate Marie Virginis vsque ad locum fratrum predicatorum huiusmodi burgi ex boreali et occidentali partibus et mediam fossam inter clausuram et ortum quam dictus Magister Dauid habet in manibus suis ex parte orientale dictorum terre et lapidis per exhibitionem in manibus prenarrati balliui sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignauit quibus resignationibus sic vt premittitur factis singillatim et separatim memoratus Johannes Irland balliuus virtute et vigore sui officii et de speciali mandato dicti resignantis statum possessionem corporalem et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum et domorum specialiter et expresse superscriptorum cum omnibus suis sequelis et pertinenciis per exhibicionem dictorum terre et lapidis discreto viro Domino Johanni Andirson Capellano tanquam prebendario ipsius Magistri Dauid et suis successoribus pro dictis celebrantibus ac celebraturis et de contentibus ad altare fundatum per ipsum Magistrum Dauid in nomine Jesu infra dictam ecclesiam collegiatam secundum tenorem fundacionis desuper conficiende dedit vtique et deliberavit iure saluo cuius libet super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Dominus Johannes Andirson a me notario publico &c peciit presens instrumentum seu instrumenta acta erant hec super fundum dicti tenementi et mansionis et vnus cuiusque earum singillatim separatim per se hora quasi tertia post meridiem testibus Domino Johanne Magot Capellano Edwardo Bissait Alexandro Liddale Roberto Oliphant Georgio Sinclar Willelmo Dunnele Andrea Brovne Thoma Johnesoune et Patricio Linlithgow seriando ac harberto Carlill

Pro Domino Johanne Andirson Capellano &c

Eodem die eadem hora et testibus suprascriptis Necnon accessit Idem balliuus ad illas quatuor domos iacentes inter dictam ecclesiam collegiatam Beate Virginis Marie de campo et dictum locum fratrum predicatorum huiusmodi burgi Inter terram Domini Johannis Andirson

Capellani prebendarij dicte ecclesie collegiate ex parte occidentali et terram ipsius Magistri David ex parte orientali et communem passagium siue transitum extendentem a dicto collegio usque ad dictum locum fratrum predicatorum ex parte boreali et ortos prebendariorum prefati Magistri David ex australi ab vna partibus et alia. Et Ibidem dictus Magister David vnum annum redditum nouem solidorum vsualis monete scocie annuatim percipiendum et levandum ad duos anni terminos consuetos Penthecostes videlicet et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales porciones de totis et integris predictis domibus cum pertinenciis per exhibicionem vnius denarij in manibus prefati balliui sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignavit pro reliuacione et exoneracione vnius annui redditus nouem solidorum pro quo totum tenementum olim ipsius Magistri David Vocat nunc pertinens Domino Johanni Andirsone ante dicto jacens in vinella predicte ecclesie collegiate ex parte orientali transitus eiusdem astrictum fuit et limitatum per antea Domino Johanni Harknes Capellano Reliquium vero proficuum et firmas ac omnium et singularum aliarum domorum cum pertinenciis iacentium infra dictas limites et boundas per exhibicionem terre et lapidis in manibus dicti balliui sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignavit Quibus Resignacionibus sic ut premittitur factis preinsertus Johannis Irland balliuius virtute et vigore sui officii statum possessionem corporalem et sasinam hereditariam tocus et integri predicti annui redditus nouem solidorum cum pertinenciis in releuacionem et exoneracionem ut supra ac omnium et singularum dictarum terrarum et domorum cum pertinenciis per exhibicionem dicti denarii ac deliberacionem dictorum terre et lapidis discreto viro Magistro Thome Frank Capellano vni prebendariorum ac nomine et ex parte ceterorum prebendariorum huiusmodi collegii pro vna missa ebdomidatim perpetue in die veneris solempniter decantanda in nomine Jesu ad altare fundatum per sepedictum Magistrum David in predicto Collegio pro anima sua et omnium parentorum suorum secundum tenorem fundacionis desuper conficiende dedit vtique et deliberavit iure saluo cuius libet.

Fol. 101. Vicesimo quarto die mensis Januarij anno Domini Im Ve XVI^{to} indiccione quarto pontificatus Domini nostri Domini Leonis diuina prouidencia pape decimi anno quarto In mei notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter accessit honorabilis vir Johannes

Irland vnus balliuorum burgi de Edinburgh ad boreale tenementum Magistri David Vocat jacens in dicto burgo In vinella Sanctissime Domine nostre Virginis Marie ecclesie collegiate de Campo ex parte orientali transitus eiusdem Inter transitum dicte vinelle ex parte occidentali et terram Francisci Incheok ex parte orientali et terram pertinentem dicto Magistro David racione sue capellanie fundate per quondam Thomam Russell ex parte boreali et terram Domini Johannis Andirsone prebendarij dicti ecclesie collégiate ex australi ab vna partibus et alia Et ibidem prenomínatus Magister David totam et integram suam partem borealem prefati sui tenementi cum pertinenciis per exhibicionem terre et lapidis in manibus dicti balliui sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignauit Qua resignacione sic vt premittitur facta memoratus Johannes Irland balliuus virtute et vigore sui officii statum possessionem corporalem et sasinam hereditariam tocus et integri prefati borealis partis tenementi dicti Magistri David dictorum terre et lapidis per exhibicionem prouido Viro Willelmo Seytoun nomine et ex parte Magistri Gramaticalis Scole huiusmodi burgi et suis successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint post decessum dicti Magistri David Vocat pro observacione et celebracione trium missarum ebdomidatim celebrandarum hiis tribus diebus videlicet Lune, Mercurij et Veneris si non sunt dies festiuales In Capella dicte Magne Scole ante exitum puerorum ad sua ieiunia per dictum capellanum qui protempore fuerit aut alium suum in hac parte substitutum necnon accessit idem balliuus ad scolam gramaticalem iacentem infra dictas limites et boundas Et Ibidem prenaratus Magister David totam et integram predictam suam domum siue scolam gramaticalem cum pertinenciis dictorum terre et lapidis per exhibicionem prefato Willelmo Seytoun nomine et ex parte prepositi balliuorum consulum et communitatis huiusmodi burgi secundum tenorem carte fundacionis per supradictum Magistrum David Vocat desuper conficiende iure saluo cuius libet

Ita est Vincencius Strathachin
Notarius ad premissa.

Vol. II. fol. 38. Vicesimo quinto die mensis septembris Anno Domini Jm Vc XXVI^{to} Indictione XV^{ta} pontificatus Domini Nostri Clementis pape septimi anno 3^o personaliter accessit honorabilis Vir Adam Johnstone

unius ballivorum burgi de Edin^r ad quandam terram Magistri David Vocat jacentem in dicto burgo ex parte australi vici regii ejusdem prope cimiterium ecclesie Collegiate beate Marie Virginis de Campo ex parte orientali transitus eisdem supra introitum siue portum maiorum ad curium prebendariorum predictae ecclesie collegiate inter predictum cimiterium huiusmodi ecclesie ex parte occidentali et curiam communem dictorum prebendariorum ex parte orientali et terram predictae Magistri David Vocat ex boreali et magnam mansionem quondam Magistri Mathei Ker prepositi dictae ecclesie collegiate ex australi partibus ab una et alia, Et Ibidem sepedictus Magister David Vocat Magister summe scole grammaticalis huiusmodi burgi totum et integrum unum annum redditum xiiij^{em} solidorum et quatuor denariorum dicte usualis monete annuatim percipien. et levan. ad duos anni terminos &c de tota et integra predicta terra subtus et supra cum pertinenciis per exhibicionem unius denarie in manibus dicti ballivi sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignavit qua resignacione sic ut premittitur facta pretactus ballivus Adam Johnstone virtute et vigore officii statum possessionem corporalem et sasinam hereditariam totius et integri predicti annui redditus xlii^{em} solidorum et quatuor denariorum cum pertinenciis dicti denarii per deliberationem discreto viro Domino Roberto Lilly Capellano uni prebendariorum ac nomine et ex parte ceterorum prebendariorum dicte ecclesie collegiate beate Marie Virginis de Campo et successorum suorum qui pro tempore fuerunt in puram elemosinam nouem missorum annuatim factur. et celebran. imperpetuum ad altarem sancti Mathei apostoli infra dictam ecclesiam collegiatum fundatum per prefatum Magistrum Matheum Ker in honore beate barbare virginis secundum tenorem carte per dictum Magistrum David Vocat desuper conficien. dedit utique et deliberavit jure salvo cujuslibet Super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis predictus Dominus Robertus Lilly nomine suo et dictorum prebendariorum A me notario publico peciit presens publicum Instrumentum Acta erant hec super solum dicte terre hora quasi 3^{ta} post meridiem presentibus Ibidem providis et discretis viris Johanne Vernor Magistro Thoma Frank Capellano Domino Georgio Ker Capellano Jacobo Johnstone Alexandro Mercer et Roberto Mackippane cum diversis aliis.

Pro capellanis chori ecclesie Collegiate beate Marie Virginis de Campis.

Fol. 63. Undecimo die mensis Decembris anno domini Jm Vc XXVIIo hora 3a postmeridiem Indictione prima pontificatus Clementis pape septimi anno quarto personaliter accessit honorabilis vir Willielmus Lauder unus ballivorum burgi de Edinr ad tenementum terre quondam Johannis Twedy prefati burgi burgensis jacentem in dicto burgo ex parte boreali vici regii eiusdem inter tenementum quond Domini Alexandri Lauder de Blyth militis ex parte orientali et tenementum Roberti Logane ex parte occidentali et Ibidem Dominus Andreas Myll Capellanus ac unus prebendariorum ecclesie Collegiate beatissimi Virginis Marie de Campis ad altare sancti Rothi fundate infra dictam ecclesiam cum consensu et assensu et autoritate Magistri David Vocat presidentis prepositi dicti ecclesie totam et integram suam terram jacentem infra dictum tenementum subtus et supra cum pertinenciis inter terram anteriorem eiusdem ex australi et terram Alexandri Adamson ex boreali partibus ab una et alia per deliberacionem terre et lapidis in manibus dicti ballivi sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignavit Qua resignacione sic ut premittitur facta dictus Willielmus Lauder ballivus virtute et vigore sui officii statum possessionem corporalem et sasinam hereditariam ac quietam infeodacionem tocius et integri prefati terre subtus et supra cum pertinenciis dictorum terre et lapides per exhibitionem provide viro Johanni Cunninghame et Helene Ross sue sponse ac eorum alteri diucius viventis et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus veris legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus seu assignatis dicti Johannis quibuscunque contulit exhibuit et secundum tenorem carte desuper conficiende dedit utique et deliberavit salvo jure cujus libet solvendo inde annuatim dicti Johannis et sua sponsa heredes sui et assignati dicto Domino Andree Myll et suis successoribus unum annum redditum sex mercarum ad duos anni terminos Penthecostes viz et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones et Dictus Johannes et sua sponsa pecierunt instrumenta, testibus Magistro David Vocat Domino Roberto Lille Roberto Smythberd Johanne Gudzeman et Patricio Linlithgow servando cum diversis aliis

Ita est Vincencius Strathachin Notarius Publicus
ad premissa requisitus

Pro Johanne Cunynghame et Helena Ross
eius sponsa.

In examining the books of Alexander King, I was much struck with the frequent occurrence of the words "*vasta et combusta per Anglos*" in the instruments from 1548 to 1556. I noticed three in 1548, eight in 1549, ten in 1550, and many in after years. From these notices it seems probable that the houses burnt during the invasion of the Earl of Hertford in May 1540 were not rebuilt for many years. In some of the descriptions, the words are "*per Anglos hujus regni antiquos inimicos*," and only in a few instances the words "*nunc edificatos*" are inserted. In general they seem to have been left waste.

The next instrument is interesting, as showing the zeal with which the Magistrates defended their rights against the interference of the Court :—

Vol. V. fol. 79. Die Septimo mensis Mai anno Jm Lvj^{to} Indictione decima quarta pontificatus Domini Pauli Pape tertii quarti anno primo The quhilk day Johne Sym Robert Fleming and Richard Carmichael baillies James Barroun Dene of Gild Maisteris Thomas Makailzeane John Spens and Robert Heriot assissors Andro Murray of Blakbarony Johne Symouns James Carmichael James Adamson Edward Hoip Adam Foulartoun Alexander Aichesoun Maister James Lindesay Maister Johne Prestoun Johne Spottiswod and John Loch of the Counsale of the Burch of Edinburgh beand convenit in the Inner Counsallhous of the Ovir Tolbuith of the said burch. Archibald Douglas of Kylespyndy Provest of the samyn chagit all the saids personis to remaine in waird except the said assessors quhill he returnit fra the Abbey and Palice of Halyrudehous fra the Queenis grace quhame to he wes passand as he declarit and tauld nocht how soun he wald return and siclik the saids baillies dene of Gild assissors and Counsall all in ane voce protestit in cais thai gaif the office of Watter balzery to Johne Litill burges of the said burch at the command of the Queenis grace divers and grete charges for remeid and reduction thairof and refounding to the Towne of the dewiteis of the said office quhilke he sal happin to intronett with in the meyntyme Becaus thai wer of mynd to haif haldin still the said Office in the townis hands, and to caus to be usit be the baillies of the burch as the Counsale plesit to charge thaim, and gif thai now gaif the samyn to the said Johne, It was as thai all declarit be compulsion of the saids charges Et desuper dictus Johannes Sym nomine proprio et omnium

aliorum consentientium petiit Instrumentum Acta In loco prescripto hora quarta post meridiem anno ut supra Testibus Willielmo Farnlie servatore mei Norij et Jacobo King notario publico.

Pro Ballivis et Consulibus burgi de Edinburgh.

The following, taken from the Protocol Book of Wm. Stewart, elder, vol. ii., is an instrument of annulling or breaking a sasine, which is inserted as a curious legal form frequently occurring in these Protocol Books, and also as showing how the ecclesiastical property was disposed of on the eve of the Reformation :—

Pro preposito ballivis et Consulibus et Communitate de Edinburgh.

Decimo die mensis Julii anno Domini Jm Vc sexagesimo sexto In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presenciis, &c., personalie constituted Honorabill men Johnne Westoun Thesaurer of the Burgh of Edinr and John Sym ane of the Bailzeis of the samin past to the Lugeing quhairin sumtyme lugeit the Provost of the Kirk of this Burgh liand in the South Kirk zard of the samine upoun the West end thair of betwixt the lands of umq^{le} James Adamsoun on the west the ouer Kirk zard of the said Toun and Curates Chalmer on the eist, the Gardene or zarde new foundit be the Provost baillies Counsale and Communitie of the said Burgh on the north and the zarde sumtyme callit the Curates zarde on the south and brak ane treyne Dische for nullitie of the Sasing gevin to my Lord Drummond of the said lugeing, and protested the samin war of nane avale force nor effect and for reduction & annullatioun thair of quhen tyme and place suld occur Becaus It was gevin without consent of the Prebendars and pertemit to the gude Tounne as Patronis thair of & sua without thair consent and assent thairto the samin was invalide and null in the self super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis predictus Johannes Westoun Thesaurius et Johannes Sym Ballivus a me notario publico subscripto nomine prepositi ballivorum Consulum et Communitatis dicti burgi eis fieri pecierunt presens publicum Instrumentum seuplura publica Instrumenta Acta erant hec super fundum dictarum edificium horam circiter undecimam antemeridiem sub anno die et mense quibus supra presentibus ibidem providis viris Alexandro Park Alano Dikesoun magistro Johanne Prestoun magistro Roberto Glen Johanne Cunynghame et Francisco Ur cum diversis aliis.

Fig. 1.—Front view of Bronze Shield ; diameter, $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

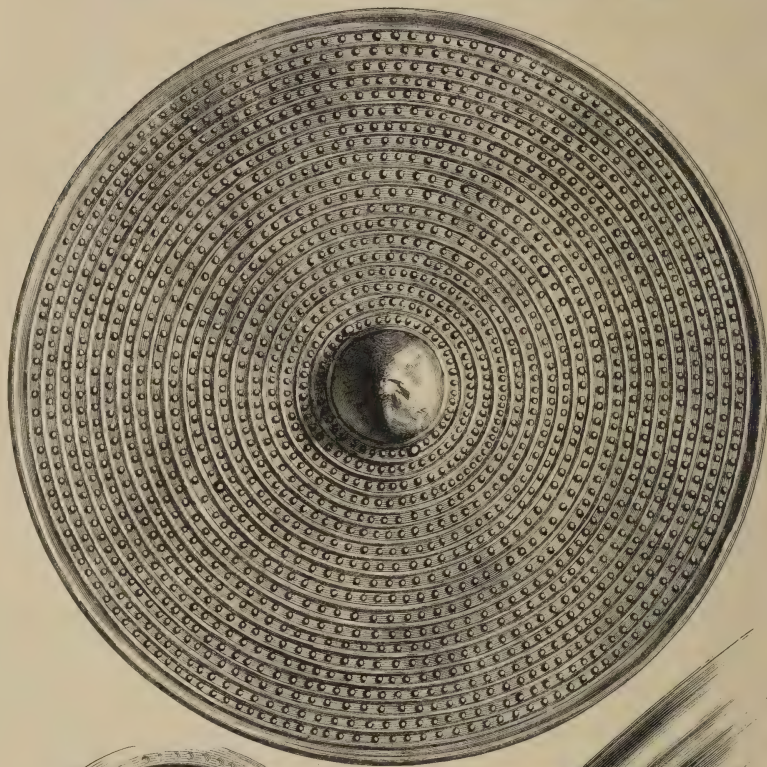


Fig. 2.—Boss of Shield inside ;
diameter across the hollow, 4 inches.

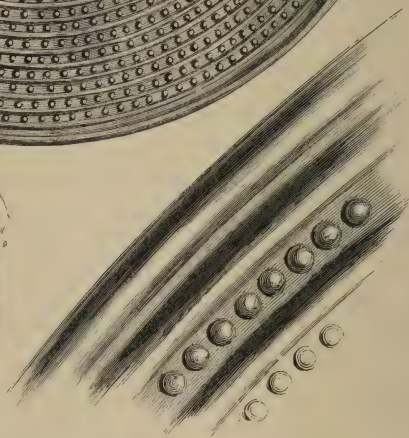


Fig. 3.—Portion of front of Shield ;
full size.

VI.

NOTES RESPECTING TWO BRONZE SHIELDS RECENTLY PURCHASED FOR THE MUSEUM OF THE SOCIETY; AND OTHER BRONZE SHIELDS. BY MR WILLIAM T. McCULLOCH, KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM. (PLATE IV.)

The two circular shields now exhibited were found in 1837, in digging a drain in a marshy field near Yetholm, about eight miles south from Kelso. They are formed of thin bronze. One of them measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is ornamented by thirty concentric rows of small convex studs or knobs, alternating with projecting circles or ribs; the other measures 24 inches, and has twenty-four rows of knobs and ribs. In the centre of each shield is a hollow circular umbo or boss, projecting $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and measuring 4 inches in diameter. The bronze handle of each shield is placed across the boss, and is fastened by rivets to its edges. Each shield has on the inner side two small metal tongues in the same line of diameter, which is shown on the front of the shield by a larger knob or rivet, each is placed six inches from the outer edge; the use of these tongues, which also occur in other bronze shields, is not very apparent. Shortly after their discovery they were exhibited, by George Wauchope, Esq. of Niddry, at a meeting of the Society, on the 10th of April 1837. They are well shown in Plate IV.

The only other recorded example of bronze shields having been found in Scotland, occurred in the year 1780, on a farm called Luggtonrigge, near Giffin Castle, in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire. The group, in number five or six, were discovered in a peat moss several feet below the surface, and were stated to have been arranged on their edges, so as to form a circle. One of the shields, which displays twenty-nine concentric circles, and measures $26\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, was presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Shields of the same type have been found in various places in England. Two specimens are in the Goodrich Court collection, one having twenty-seven and the other twenty concentric rings of knobs and ribs: They were found in a turbary called Rhyd-y-gorse, not far from Aberystwyth, in

Cardiganshire. Sir Samuel Meyrick, in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries of London (*Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 95), says respecting these shields, that "they are ancient British, and termed, in that language, the *Tarian*," and such as were "used by the Britons before the Roman invasion, and such as they had been taught to manufacture by the Phœnicians, for when that people commenced trading with the Britannic Isles the targets were of wickerwork—in which the natives are said to have excelled—of a circular form, flat, and covered with hide." Another specimen in the same collection was found in 1784 in a peat moss at Moel Sinbod, near Capel Curig, Caernarvonshire. Meyrick also mentions that one was found near Newcastle-on-Tyne, but the owner, wishing to oblige his friends, had it cut up like a cake, so that each might have a slice.

Mr Roach Smith describes, in the published Catalogue of his own collection, two similar shields, which were found in the bed of the River Thames, the one off London, which measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and has eleven concentric rings; and the other off Woolwich, having twenty-six concentric circles. Along with the latter was dredged up a bronze leaf-shaped sword. These shields are now in the British Museum. Mr Smith is inclined to suppose them of Eastern origin.

In the "*Journal of the Archæological Institute*" (vol. vii. p. 77), is an account of the discovery of a bronze shield in a peat moss at a depth of about 12 inches from the surface, near a very perfect cromlech, about 400 yards south-east of Harlech, North Wales. It measures 22 inches in diameter, and has seven concentric ribs, without any knobs. Like those found in Ayrshire, this shield had been buried in an upright position. A shield similar to the last-mentioned one was discovered at Coveney Fen, near Ely, in 1846, and with it was found another, having only two outer concentric circles, the rest of the shield being covered with projecting ribs of a meandering pattern, supposed to represent snakes. These are both preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Cambridge. The result of analysis of the metal showed in the one case—copper 87·50, tin 11·62; and in the other, copper 87·72, tin 11·72; and nickel 0·40.

The British Museum contains a specimen of a shield which has only two rows of large projecting knobs, with a single concentric circle or rib

between them, and a large boss in the centre. It measures 14 inches in diameter, and was found in Oxfordshire, on the lower margin of the pool of little Wittenham, or Day's Lock, upon the river Isis, near an earth-work called Dyke Hills, and three quarters of a mile from the entrenchment upon Sinodun or little Wittenham Hill. The shield is figured and described in the "Archæologia," vol. xxvii. p. 298.

In Lord Londesborough's collection there is a shield similar to the specimen found in Oxfordshire, but smaller in size. It was found in Ireland. The shield measures 14 inches in diameter, has a large boss, and two rows of knobs, with one raised concentric rib between. It is said to have been found along with a large bronze spear-head in a rath or mound at Athenry, county Galway.

It may be worth noticing, that of the bronze shields found in Great Britain, seven were discovered in Scotland, six in England, and four in Wales, extending over a district of country from Luggtonrigge, in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire, in the north; to Woolwich, Kent, in the south. One only is stated to have been discovered in Ireland.

Circular shields occur on several of the early monumental stones found in the north-eastern parts of Scotland, and which are figured in the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," by Mr John Stuart, Sec. S.A. Scot. Plate 79 of that work shows a stone, now in the churchyard of Aberlemno, Forfarshire, on which is cut, in relief, a battle scene; two of the figures are drawn in profile, and each bears a shield, which is slightly convex in outline, and is held by the left hand grasping the handle inside the projecting boss in its centre. On another stone at Benvie, Forfarshire, plate 126, is a figure on horseback, bearing a shield, which is ornamented by three concentric circles. There is no evidence to show of what material the shields thus represented were composed, but in all likelihood they were made of bronze.

In the "Horæ Ferales" (1863) there are notices of a shield found at Bingen on the Rhine; also of eight discovered in a tomb opened at Cære, in Italy; of one found in a tomb at Tarquinii; and of another discovered in the Island of Crete.

Several shields found in Denmark, with a similar style of ornament, though slightly differing in pattern, are figured and described in Mr Worsaae's Catalogue of the Museum at Copenhagen, 1859.

Circular bronze shields were found by Mr Layard in a chamber of the Palace at Nimroud. The diameter of the most perfect, which is now in the British Museum, measures 30 inches. The handles of each were of iron, and were fastened by six bosses or nails, the heads of which formed an ornament on the outside of the shield. They were held by one hand when in use, in the same manner as the other shields now described, as is shown on various sculptured stones found in the excavations at Nineveh.

A portion of a shield formed of thin bronze, with a projecting boss, which was found in a tomb at Thebes, was presented to the Museum of the Society by the late Mr A. Henry Rhind.

This being the concluding meeting of the Session, the usual thanks were voted to the Office-bearers; and the Society adjourned to the commencement of next Winter's session.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

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EIGHTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1863-64.  
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ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1863.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing Session were elected,
as follows:—

Patron.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

COSMO INNES, Esq.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq.

Hon. Lord NEAVES.

Councillors.

GEORGE PATTON, Esq., } *Representing the*

FRANCIS ABBOTT, Esq., } *Board of Trustees.*

Professor JAMES Y. SIMPSON, M.D.

WILLIAM FORBES SKENE, Esq.

Professor WILLIAM STEVENSON, D.D.
 WILLIAM FORBES of Medwyn, Esq.
 ADAM SIM of Coulter, Esq.
 Rev. THOMAS M'LAUCHLAN.
 JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq.

Secretaries.

JOHN STUART, Esq., General Register House.
 JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.
 DAVID LAING, Esq., } *For Foreign*
 JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq., } *Correspondence.*

Treasurer.

T. B. JOHNSTON, Esq., St Andrew Square.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., R.S.A.
 ROBERT MERCER of Scotsbank, Esq.

Curator of Coins.

GEORGE SIM, Esq.

Librarian.

JOHN HILL BURTON, Esq.

Auditors.

GEORGE SETON, Esq.
 ALEXANDER BRYSON, Esq.

WILLIAM T. M'CULLOCH, *Keeper of the Museum.*
 ROBERT PAUL, *Assistant.*

On a ballot the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE, Bart., of Duntreath.
 Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, Aberdeen.
 JOHN GRIGOR, Esq., Nairn.
 EDWARD WISHART, Esq., Leith.
 ROBERT FRIER, Esq., Artist.
 DAVID BREMNER, Esq., Aberdeen.

Also

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., London,
 as a Corresponding Member.

During the past session the Society has lost by decease six of the FELLOWS, and three of the HONORARY MEMBERS. In reading over the names, at the request of the Secretary, Mr LAING said, that he should not detain the meeting with many remarks :—

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANTHONY ARCHIBALD, DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON, succeeded his father Alexander, tenth Duke, in 1852. He was admitted a Fellow of the Society in 1859, and had he been spared for a longer period, having only attained the age of 52, he would in all probability have taken a special interest in the Society's proceedings. It will be seen in the Part just completed (vol. iv. p. 501), that the excavations within Stone Circles, in the Island of Arran, were carried on not only with His Grace's permission, but were conducted at his expense. He inherited the unrivalled collection of works of art preserved in Hamilton Palace, enriched with those of his grandfather Mr Beckford. In the Archæological Exhibition at Edinburgh in 1859, he was a liberal contributor of various precious works of art, and the same liberality was displayed by His Grace in regard to the magnificent loan collection in the South Kensington Museum.

BERIAH BOTFIELD, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, and M.P. for the borough of Ludlow. He was born 5th March 1807, and succeeded his father in 1813. He received his classical education at Harrow, and became a gentleman commoner in Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1828. In early life he showed a disposition as a collector, for which he had ample means, having inherited a large property from his father, increased by the accession, at a later period, of estates in Shropshire, by the death of his two uncles.

The year after leaving Oxford, Mr Botfield made a tour in Scotland, of which his journal was printed for private circulation, under this title : "Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland in the Summer of 1829." Norton Hall, 1830. 12mo. Copies of this volume were presented by him in 1850 to the members of this Society. I may also notice, that, among other donations to this Society, he presented the models of Stonehenge and Abury, which are exhibited in the Museum.

Among other works which Mr Botfield printed for private circulation, some were connected with his own family. He published a volume entitled "Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England." Royal 8vo.

London, 1849; being the result of personal observation. He also was at considerable expense in having separate and valuable works edited in his name as contributions to the Abbotsford, the Bannatyne, the Maitland, the Roxburghe, and the Spalding Clubs, of each of which he was a member.

Mr Botfield was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of all the principal societies, literary and scientific, in Great Britain.

In 1840, Mr Botfield was elected M.P. for Ludlow, and again in 1841. At the election in 1847, he contested the borough unsuccessfully; but his former constituents, in 1857, solicited him again to represent them in Parliament, and he sat for that borough during the rest of his life. He died at his residence in Grosvenor Square, London, 7th of August 1863, aged 56.¹

JAMES BURN, Esq., admitted a Member of the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1817; became a Fellow in 1821. He was thus among the oldest members on our list.

JAMES KEITH, M.D., was also elected a Fellow of the Antiquaries on the same day with Mr Burn in 1821; but like him, his professional engagements prevented him from taking any special interest in the Society's proceedings. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1804, and was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1810. He was the nephew of Alexander Keith of Ravelstone, one of the early Members, and for a time a Vice-President of this Society.

JOHN SMELLIE, Esq., admitted in 1846. I had occasion to notice his decease at a recent meeting in connection with the donation of the existing portion of his Grandfather's Correspondence. I have merely to add, that he relinquished the long-established business of printers, a few years after his father's death in 1849.

The last to be mentioned is JAMES CRAWFORD, Esq., Junior, Writer to the Signet, in 1833. He only joined our Society so recently as 1861. As Depute-Clerk to the Free Church his recent loss has been much and justly lamented. He was a most amiable man, and took a special interest in works of early English literature.

¹ The Secretary has since been informed that Mr Botfield has bequeathed a small sum of money to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, as marking his appreciation of its labours.

As Foreign Secretary, Mr LAING said, that he considered it as part of his duty to notice in a more particular manner the decease of Foreign HONORARY MEMBERS; and accordingly made the following communication respecting two recent vacancies :—

FREDERICK THE SEVENTH, KING OF DENMARK, who died at the age of 55, succeeded his father in 1849. I need not say that his death is likely to be productive of serious political consequences throughout Europe. His loss as a zealous archæologist will be deeply felt, more especially in Copenhagen, where he was accustomed for the last twenty years to preside at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, while, as President of the Society, he afforded liberal encouragement for carrying on their investigations, which have proved so eminently successful for enriching their great national museums. While Crown Prince, the late King visited Scotland in 1844, and found his way to the Society's Museum, under the guidance of my colleague, Mr J. M. Mitchell, inspecting the articles in the Museum with more than ordinary interest. Upon his return to Denmark he transmitted, as a donation to the Society, the various stone implements, &c., which are exhibited in one of the cases in the Museum.

In the person of Professor PETER ANDREAS MUNCH, I have to lament the loss of a dear personal friend, cut off in the prime of life, while engaged in many important undertakings. Having seen no particular account of him in any obituary in the English journals, I may be excused in attempting to furnish a detailed notice. For some of the information I am indebted to a number of the *Illustreret Tidende*, printed at Copenhagen, 10th August 1862, which contains an excellent woodcut portrait, along with a biographical sketch till that date. Professor P. A. MUNCH was born at Christiania, in Norway, on the 15th December 1810. His father, Edward Munch, who died in 1847, was Stiftsprovst or Dean of the Cathedral in that city. After completing his studies in law, he commenced his researches, which were very productive in their results regarding the history and antiquities of the northern countries. In 1835, the "Storting" having voted a sum of money for collecting and publishing the old Norwegian Laws, along with Professor Keyser, young Munch spent

two years in Copenhagen and Stockholm. He was appointed, in 1841, Professor of History in the university of his native place, and soon after commenced a series of publications of great importance. In preparing his large map of Norway he had previously made an extensive tour through that country; and afterwards visited France and other countries to prosecute his various historical investigations.

In the autumn of 1849, Professor Munch came to Scotland. I was then about to make a short visit to Iona, and as this fell within his own plans, he readily agreed to a proposal to accompany me. From some pencil jottings, I find we left Edinburgh on the 20th September by railway for Glasgow. The following day we took the steamer to Oban, sailing through the Kyles of Bute and the Crinan Canal, and visiting Dunstaffnage Castle. Next morning the Dolphin steamer carried us along the coast of Mull, and the weather being favourable, we landed at Staffa, and on reaching Iona, we left the steamer on its return to Oban. Taking up our abode in the schoolmaster's house, we immediately commenced to explore the monuments in this far-famed island. I prepared a joint-communication connected with our visit to Iona, which was read at a meeting of the Society in December 1849, Professor Munch being present; but this was before the publication of the "Proceedings" had been commenced, and it remained unprinted. On returning to Oban by the steamer, we enjoyed another opportunity of revisiting the marvellous caves of Staffa; and during this pleasant excursion I had occasion to admire a kind of intuitive knowledge displayed by the learned Professor of the islands and other localities on the West coast. He then proceeded northwards to visit the Orkney Islands, but returned and spent about three months in Edinburgh. In his letters he often expressed the great delight he felt during his residence in this place, and his longing desires again to revisit Edinburgh, or even to take up his permanent residence here.

After some interruption in our correspondence, which left me uncertain regarding his plans, I set out on an excursion to Scandinavia, in August 1858, cherishing the hope of renewing our personal intercourse in his native place. I should have, indeed, been greatly disappointed, on reaching Christiania, had I not previously learned at Copenhagen that he had passed through that city on his way to Italy. In the view of com-

pleting his great work, the "History of Norway," he had obtained three years' leave of absence from the Norwegian Government, with an annual allowance to enable him to prosecute his researches in foreign libraries and in record offices. At Rome, in December 1858, he took up, as it were, his residence, in the midst of the secret archives of the Vatican, having succeeded, as he said, "beyond all expectation," in obtaining free access to that collection. Here, by the liberal and friendly permission of the principal keeper, Pater Theiner, for weeks and months Munch devoted his time to the examination of public documents there preserved. In the Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 454, along with a communication sent to the Society respecting an old historical document (a treaty between the English and Scots, A.D. 1322-23), I gave an extract from his letter, dated Rome, 29th June 1859, containing an interesting account of the formidable task which he had undertaken in examining and transcribing important documents from the secret archives of the Vatican. I wished much for an opportunity to have benefited by the privilege he enjoyed, by accepting an invitation to visit Rome during his residence there, but this I could not accomplish. In the meanwhile Professor Munch continued his incessant labours amidst this overwhelming mass of documents and registers, serving as he said, to illustrate the history of almost every European country from the middle of the thirteenth century, or prior to the Reformation. His knowledge of languages, his familiarity with old writings (which he could copy in facsimile with wonderful exactness), and, above all, his extraordinary memory, and intense application, were fully required for the prosecution of this task.

The period of his leave of absence having expired, Professor Munch left Rome on the 8th of May 1861, and, after a very rapid journey, he arrived at Christiania on the 17th of that month. The death of his friend, the State Archivist Lange, having left this office vacant, it was conferred on Professor Munch.

About the same time, as a national distinction, he was made a Knight of the Northern Star, as in 1857 he had received the Order as a Knight of St Olave. In a letter written from Christiania, 21st September 1861, he mentions that he had left his wife and family in Italy, partly on account of his wife's health, in a pleasant place of residence at Castel

Gandolfo, and he says, "I am sorry that I could not postpone my return till I got them all along with me; it was impossible, things here requiring my presence. But it is my intention, which I hope being able to carry into effect, to return to Rome perhaps even in the course of the winter, and to stay there till next spring, in order then to return with them all."

In May following, he sent me his *carte de visite* portrait, and says, "being prevented from giving my excuses verbally, and presenting myself humbly *coram vobis*, I venture to do so *in effigie*, as the lawyers say, sending hereby enclosed my *photogramme*, which, according to proper judges here, is exceedingly well done, and leaving nothing to desire." In the same letter he says, "For almost a year I have had so much to do that my whole life during that time has been more like a dream than anything else, especially as I have been constantly necessitated to encroach terribly upon the hours generally appropriated to sleep, and feeling therefore myself always exceedingly weary and nervous. The climate has also contributed its part to make me feel indisposed and sore. I feel that our Norwegian winter cannot at all agree with my constitution, now so long accustomed to the delicious air of beautiful ever-to-be-regretted Italy."

Another letter from Christiania, June 7th 1862, was delivered to me by his "friend and cousin, Mr A. Munch, our celebrated poet." A part of this letter, the latest, I think, of his kind-hearted communications, may be quoted: "I need not (he says) speak a word for himself, but I anticipate with pleasure his telling you and Miss L. *viva voce* of me and my pursuits, thereby remembering you both, perhaps, more vividly than by means of letters, of your humble servant, who always am looking forward to the day, as one of the happiest in his life, when he can contrive to visit 'Auld Reekie' again, and frequent the old familiar haunts." This expectation, however, was never to be realised.

It was not till last spring that he was enabled to set out on his second journey for Italy. I only learned incidentally from Copenhagen that he was again on his way south; and I fully expected he would have realised his intention to revisit Edinburgh when he returned with his family. I have seen no account of the immediate cause of his death at Rome, or even the precise date when it happened; but I may obtain such particulars from Christiania in time to be added to this commu-

nication. There is little doubt he had overtaxed his strength by such incessant application.

It is superfluous to say that Professor Munch was a distinguished scholar and profound linguist. He spoke and wrote English with great ease and correctness. Neither shall I attempt to specify the numerous works which he published. In connection with Runic literature, and the ancient Northern languages, some of the Icelandic Sagas, and the Laws of Norway, his name will always be honourably remembered. His "Historisk Geographisk Beskrivelse over Kongerig et Norge i Middelalderas" (Historical and Geographical Description of the Northern Kingdom in the Middle Ages), 1847, is full of valuable information; and his large map of Norway is a noble specimen of topographical skill. But his great work, and the one by which he will be best remembered, is "Det Norske-Folks Historie," or History of the People of the North, commenced in 1853, and carried on in successive volumes to the sixth. In this country the members of this Society have but too good reason to lament the loss of Professor Munch, as he had made large collections, to illustrate the early history and topography of Scotland; and, in particular, it is matter of deep regret that his long-cherished plan of publishing the "Orkneyinga Saga," with a translation and notes, should have been frustrated.

Since the above communication was read to the Society, a circular letter has been received, announcing Professor Munch's death, from Professor Holst, secretary of the Royal University of Norway, and one of our Corresponding Members. It is in French, and a copy of it is here subjoined:—

"SECRÉTARIAT DE L'UNIVERSITÉ ROYALE DE NORVÈGE,
ce 24 Juin 1863.

"L'UNIVERSITÉ ROYALE DE NORVÈGE a l'honneur de vous informer de la perte qu'elle vient de faire en la personne de Mr. P. A. MUNCH.

"Mr. Munch, que la voix du peuple a proclamé l'Historien National de la Norvège, est né à Christiania le 15 Décembre 1810. Son père, Edouard Munch, Ministre Protestant, lui fit faire ses premières études classiques à l'école de Skien et l'envoya plus tard étudier le droit à

l'Université de Christiania. Le jeune Munch attira bientôt l'attention publique par une remarquable intelligence, une imagination vive et une mémoire prodigieuse. Il abandonna le droit pour les études historiques et fût nommé professeur d'histoire à l'âge de 31 ans, le 16 Octobre 1841. Il s'était voué dès lors exclusivement à l'histoire de son pays, dont les monuments se retrouvent presque aussi nombreux hors de la Norvège que dans ses limites actuelles. Ses recherches le menèrent successivement en Suède, en Angleterre, en Irlande et en Normandie, où il séjourna à différentes époques. Peu à peu son nom acquit une célébrité Européenne et il fut élu membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes étrangères. En 1857 le Storthing lui ayant accordé une subvention pour faire à Rome des recherches sur l'histoire ancienne des Scandinaves, il consacra plusieurs années à remplir cette mission dans les archives du Vatican. Il se livra à ces études, qui eussent effrayé une énergie moins persévérante, avec une sagacité qui n'est égalée que par l'étrange hardiesse de ses conclusions. Les siècles ne réussaient à lui cacher aucun de leurs secrets et ses vues profondes dans l'obscurité des tems passés le mettaient à même d'éclairer de la lumière d'hypothèses étincillantes le chaos de nos origines. N'est ce pas l'hypothèse seule qui peut ouvrir à l'histoire les voies que la critique déblayera plus tard ?

“ Mr. Munch est auteur d'une foule d'écrits historiques, géographiques, philologiques et politiques. Mais sa grande oeuvre, son titre spécial à la gloire en même tems qu'à l'éternelle reconnaissance de sa patrie, est son histoire de Norvège (*Det Norske Folks Historie*), oeuvre remarquable de science et de critique, par laquelle il a rendu aux Norvégiens leurs origines nationales. Malheureusement ce monument, élevé par un esprit d'élite à l'honneur d'un peuple autrefois puissant et dont les annales se confondent au moyen âge avec celles de la plupart des grandes Nations Européennes, est resté inachevé. La mort a arrêté ce livre au moment de l'Union de Calmar (1397); Mr. Munch a été subitement frappé à Rome, le 25 Mai dernier, à l'âge de 52 ans; il laisse une veuve éplorée, un fils et quatre filles.

CHR. HOLST.”

There has also appeared another publication under this title, “*PETER ANDREAS MUNCH. Bed Paul Botten Hansen. Christiania: Chr. Tonsbergs Forlag, 1863,*” 8vo, pp. xxxviii. This tract gives a detailed account

of Professor Munch's life and writings. I avail myself of the information it conveys to give a few extracts, translated, chiefly in regard to his decease; and the notice of his funeral in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome, in the "*Prati del Popolo Romano*," so well known by the striking and picturesque sepulchre of Caius Cestius, which is never seen without admiration, although time has somewhat changed the colour and defaced the polish of the original marble pyramid. It is a spot hallowed by many associations.

"Professor MUNCH reached home shortly after the death of his friend Christian Lange, Archivarius of the State; and, in order to assist him in his oeconomical position, the Government constituted him, in October that year, to be Archivarius of the State, and to edit the manuscripts relating to the history of Norway from the earliest times, which Lange had in progress. He commenced the continuation of the history directly from the time when his had ceased. In order to obtain such information as might be found in the archives at Stockholm, he made two journeys thither. On the last journey, about Christmas 1862, he suffered much, both from the advanced season of the year, and from his horse having run away at an uninhabited place, which obliged him to walk a long distance in snow and mud before he could find shelter. Already, in 1859-60, the Government had proposed to the Storting an increased salary for him as Historian of the country, or as extraordinary professor, that he might be enabled to devote himself exclusively to literary works concerning the History of the North, and particularly his native country. But 'Storthinget,' or Parliament, with a regard to the budget, being more than usually unwilling to grant any new salaries, refused the proposition; and Munch still remained as University tutor, while every freedom regarding his duties was now, as before, allowed him. A similar proposal to the Storting of 1862-63 was also refused, but his salary was increased to 1500 sp.d. (species dollars), by which he obtained an addition of 300 sp.d to his salary as professor. As far as the opinion went, that he should be free from his employment at the University, the Storting made no formal resolution, as it did not grant a salary for a substitute.

"The nearly incessant pressure in regard to pecuniary matters under which Munch had laboured, had, however, since his arrival from Rome (in

spite of his family's stay in that expensive city), on the whole improved, and in consequence thereof, as also of his increased salary, he could look forward to a brighter æconomical future. It was, therefore, with double satisfaction that he was enabled to proceed to Rome on the Easter evening 1863, in order to fetch his family, to whom he clung with so much tenderness and love. But alas! it was not granted to him to accompany his beloved ones back, and to behold with them their home and country. He travelled by Copenhagen and Germany, partly by rail. On the journey across the Alps, he was exposed to more intense cold weather than he was prepared to resist; and when he reached Venice he continued to suffer from the severity of the cold. After his arrival to the bosom of his family at Rome, he was still suffering from its effects, when he was suddenly attacked by an inexplicable illness, from which, however, he had so much recovered, that he believed all danger to be past.

“On the 23d of May, he wrote to one of his relations at Christiania, in these terms:—‘I became ill on Tuesday morning last week, just as I was dressing myself in order to hurry to breakfast, and afterwards to the Vatican. Except some cold, I felt myself quite well, when, by suddenly coughing, somewhat severely, I experienced a violent, and at the same time indescribable, pain in the head, so that I nearly lost my senses. But, as it were, in one moment this pain entered down the neck to the sides, back, legs, and to the foot-soles, so that I sunk down, and was compelled to lie on the floor for some minutes without being able to move, until I was dragged to bed again, and undressed; after which I remained lying with severe pains, which only gradually and slowly ceased after nine days. I was compelled to use cold bandages on the head, partly with ice, and several kinds of medicine. I cannot recollect to have suffered such a painful illness; although that one in 1855 was much more dangerous, it was not united with so much bodily suffering. The doctors do not yet agree whether it was the effect of a sun-stroke, which had attacked the brain, and thereby affected the nervous system, or if it was the effect of over-work during the winter, united with anxiety of the mind, together with the sudden change from cold to the already powerful heat here; or, if it is a rheumatical affection, which has attacked the system of muscles and nerves, and from thence affected the brain. The

best is, that there neither has been, nor is there any danger. I have as yet much pain in my limbs, and am so weak that I can hardly walk, and am only able to sit up for a few hours every day (and, as you may judge from the writing, I have written this in bed); but I appear, however, to make a good progress towards health, so that I may be on my legs again about the middle of next week, and perform such small things as are needful for our departure. *But I must, alas! give up any more work at the Vatican.* The doctors forbid that absolutely; it would attack me too much. It has been a great consolation to me to have my dear ones about me, and also to receive so many proofs of our friends' love and sympathy."

"Professor Munch had fixed their journey from Rome to take place on the 3d of June; but two days after the above letter was written he was cut off by an attack of apoplexy. He was buried on the 27th of May, 1863, towards sunset, in the Protestant church-yard, near the foot of Cestius's Pyramid, opposite the Aurelian town-wall. Doctors D. L. Dietrichson and Gregorovius made Orations. Pastor Golz, the Protestant minister to the Prussian embassy in Rome, performed the ceremonies. The news of his death reached his native country the next day by telegraph, and caused, as one may say, a truly National mourning. The sudden news of his death appeared so much heavier, as Munch had not reached an advanced age, and was apparently of good health, so that his native country, might have expected still greater results from his labours, in the union of great learning and research, combined with mental power. . . . The sympathy on his death pronounced itself in several ways. As soon as the news of his death arrived, the 'Storthing' granted his Widow an annual extraordinary pension of 300 species dollars, and granted also the necessary sum (1050 s.p.) for the return of his family from Rome. A national subscription, with men of all ranks at the head, was opened, in order to obtain a pension, which shall bear Munch's name, of which the interest shall first go to his children, and afterwards as stipends for students, particularly to those who devote themselves to the same pursuits in which the deceased so greatly distinguished himself. The academical youth likewise placed themselves at the head of a subscription to obtain a portrait, to be placed in the collection of portraits of distinguished Professors of the University."

Respecting the late A. HENRY RHIND, Esq., elected a Fellow in 1853, and an Honorary Member in 1857, Mr STUART read a Memoir, with extracts from his correspondence, giving various details of Mr Rhind's labours in Archæology, and of his various bequests to the Society. This Memoir the meeting authorised to be printed for separate publication; and on the suggestion of Mr Stuart, it was remitted to the Council to take such measures as they might think best for procuring an engraved portrait or bust of the late Mr Rhind.¹

Extracts from Mr Rhind's Settlement, relative to the bequest of his Library to the Society, and copyright of his work, "Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants," will be inserted in the Memoir, along with those relative to the foundation of a Professorship of Archæology, and also to a sum to be spent on Excavations in the North of Scotland.

The Treasurer read a statement regarding the income and expenditure for the past year, from which it appeared that the affairs of the Society continued to prosper.

At the request of Mr Drummond, one of the Curators, it was remitted to the Council to define the special duties of the Curators of the Museum, and also of the Keeper.

The following Report was read by the SECRETARY, for the approval of the Society, previous to its being laid as usual before the Board of Trustees, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury:—

REPORT to the Honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c., in Scotland (read and approved by the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on the 30th day of November 1863).

THE number of visitors to the Museum during the year ending 31st October was 91,366. Of that number, 9118 entered between the hours

¹ This has since been printed in a separate form for the Members, as a "MEMOIR OF ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND, of Sibster. By JOHN STUART, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland." 1864, 4to, pp. 57. With a Portrait from a photograph taken in 1860. It may be bound up with the Proceedings, at the end of the present volume.

of seven and nine o'clock on Saturday evenings, and 1874 paid sixpence each, the admission fee charged on Thursdays and Fridays. The total number of visitors during the previous year was 72,367—the additional number for the year just ended being 18,999.

Donations have been received from 128 donors, who have contributed 301 articles of antiquity, besides 140 coins, and 104 volumes of books and pamphlets, exclusive of the very valuable library of nearly 1500 volumes bequeathed by the late Mr A. HENRY RHIND, of Sibster, but which, for want of book-shelves, will not be available for some months to come.

The largest increase in any of the divisions of the collection, has been in the department of "Early Remains," the donations to which include many Sepulchral Urns, Stone and Bronze Weapons, &c. &c. Those most worthy of notice are the remains found in excavating in Orkney, presented by James Farrer, Esq., M.P.; the Stone and Bronze Weapons presented by William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn; the Stone Implements from Abbeville, presented by John Evans, Esq., London; the collection of Stone and Bronze Weapons found in Scotland, and also an extensive series of Stone Weapons and fragments of urns found in mounds in Canada and other parts of North America, presented by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in Queen's College, Toronto.

A cast of the Stone at Newton, Aberdeenshire, with two inscriptions, one of them in doubtful characters, and the other in Oghams; cast of a Sculptured Cross at Campbeltown; two Bronze Shields found some years ago near Kelso; with other objects of interest, have been added to the Museum by purchase, from funds arising from the admission fees; W. F. Skene, Esq., contributing a share of the expense of the Newton Stone.

The Romano-British section has been enriched by a Bronze Patella, Fibulæ, &c., presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair.

The Middle-age division has been largely contributed to; the donations are all of considerable interest, although no single donation calls for particular notice. This remark applies also to the series of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities.

The large collection of Arrows, Clubs, and Spears, some with stone heads, from the South Sea Islands, presented by Professor J. Y. Simpson, and the collection of Skulls, Pottery, Woven Fabrics, &c., found in

tombs of the Inca and Yunga races in Peru, presented by Dr Archibald Smith, are particularly interesting.

To the cabinet of coins and medals have been added several new specimens and varieties of coins, and some medals of national interest.

The Library has been increased by many volumes of proceedings of several learned Societies, not only in Britain, but on the Continent, and in America. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland liberally encouraging the exchange of transactions between kindred bodies and themselves.

During the past year, a considerable portion of the collection of Antiquities was re-arranged; corresponding numbers to those in the catalogue have been affixed to each article, and the Catalogue has been published.

The ancient British and Anglo-Saxon Coins have been arranged, and considerable progress has been made by Mr George Sim, the Curator of Coins, in the classification of the valuable Greek and Roman series.

Annexed is a table showing the number of visitors during each month of the year, showing also the number of visitors on the Saturday evenings.

	Week Day.	Sat. Evening.	Total.
1862. December,	6,832	514	7,346
1863. January, .	15,570	878	16,448
... February,	3,796	772	4,568
... March, .	7,085	712	7,797
... April, .	3,107	466	3,573
... May, .	5,536	553	6,089
... June, .	5,996	619	6,615
... July, .	8,891	1,144	10,035
... August, .	11,962	1,315	13,277
... September,	8,444	1,086	9,530
... October, .	5,029	1,059	6,088
... November,*	...	...	...
* (Shut for Cleaning).	82,248	9,118	91,366

Thanks were voted to JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, Esq., the retiring VICE-PRESIDENT, and to the Chairman.

MONDAY, 14th December 1863.

THE HON. LORD NEAVES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society :—

Rev. JAMES BECK, M.A., Rector of Parham, Sussex.

GEORGE BURNETT, Esq., Advocate, Lyon Depute.

GEORGE E. SWITHINBANK, Accountant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Rev. JOHN ROBIN, Minister of Burntisland.

The following Donations were presented to the Museum and Library, and the thanks of the Meeting voted to the respective Donors :—

(1.) By the PRINCESS MARIE, Duchess of HAMILTON and BRANDON.

Large Cinerary Urn, of the usual type, with broad projecting band or lip round the mouth, a small portion of which only remains. It measures 12 inches high; 11 inches across the mouth; and at the base 4 inches. The urn, besides ashes, contained calcined oval-shaped chips or flakes of flint, which show a pure white fracture, and appear to have been burnt with the human remains; it was found at Ballymichael, in the Island of Arran.

Bowl-shaped Urn or Drinking Cup, of reddish clay, covered with a lozenge-shaped pattern of crossing lines, each line being formed of a series of small indentations, apparently made by a stamp. It measures 5 inches in height, 6 inches across the mouth, and 3 inches at the base, and was found in a field behind Whitehouse, near Lamlash, in the Island of Arran.

(2.) By CHARLES S. TEMPLE, Esq., Udney, Aberdeenshire.

Four stemmed and barbed Arrow Heads, one broken; twelve leaf-shaped Arrow Heads, of red and light-coloured flint, varying in size, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. Two Spear or large Arrow Heads, one 2 inches, the other 4 inches in length, of grey flint; various Flint Flakes or chips of dark grey and red-coloured flint. Dark-coloured Stone Celt, 7 inches long; Whetstone, measuring 6 inches in length, tapering towards the

ends; and small Stone Cup, measuring 3 inches in diameter. Found at various times at Cloisterseat, Udny, Aberdeenshire.

Small portions of a rude, coarse Urn, calcined bones, wood charcoal, &c. &c.; found in an underground chamber at Bogfechil, in the parish of Udny. (See Communication, p. 195.)

Small portions of a Clay Vessel, with wood charcoal, and chips of flint, pebbles, &c.; found in 1850 in an underground chamber on the farm of Mill of Tory, parish of Udny.

Small straight and tapering Drinking-Horn, with a dog-call or whistle at its pointed extremity, dug, in 1844, out of the ruins of Waterton Castle, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Brass Belt Keeper; small Steel Box for flint and tinder, with letter D inlaid on the top; pair of Iron Scissors, with large looped handles; Brass Boss; Pair of Spectacles, the eyes being set in horn, and the frames of iron, &c. &c. Collected in the district of Udny.

(3.) By WILLIAM FORBES, of Medwyn, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Leaf-shaped Spear or Arrow Head, of light-coloured flint, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; found at Slipperfield, Peeblesshire.

Iron Dagger Blade, 5 inches long, ornamented with engraved interlaced pattern, with screw for fixing into handle; found when ploughing in a field close to the Roman camp, at Walston, West Linton.

(4.) By R. P. SCOTT, Esq., Liberton Tower.

Portion of the Shaft of a Sculptured Cross of Sandstone, measuring 2 feet 4 inches in length, 14 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in thickness; it is covered on all sides with interlaced knot work.

(5.) By JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., Hemel-Hempstead, Herts.

Eight Implements or Weapons of Flint, varying in size from 3 to 6 inches in length, and in character, from a rudely chipped, to a leaf-shaped celt; found in beds of gravel, which contained remains of the mammoth and other extinct animals; at Saint Acheul, Amiens, France.

(6.) By WALTER BERRY, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Danish Consul-General, Leith.

Flint Spear Head or Dagger, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ at its greatest breadth; and a Celt or Chisel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across face; of grey flint. Found in a tomb in the Island of Moen, in Denmark.

(7.) By M. FRÉDÉRIC TROYON, Lausanne, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Portion of an Oak Pile, torn up, by the donor, from a depth of 12 feet, on the piled site of Morges, in the Lake Lemman, Switzerland. This pile, assigned by the donor to the age of bronze, is now worn to a sharp point by age and the action of the water; and is believed to have been originally more than 20 feet in length. See "*Habitations Lacustres, par F. Troyon*. 8vo. Lausanne, 1860."

Portion of a Vessel of coarse pottery, picked up in the Lake of Neuchatel, and a portion of a large pot-shaped Vessel, of grey earthenware, from a piled site at Hermance, in the Lake Lemman, Switzerland. The first portion of pottery is assigned by the donor to the age of stone, and the latter to the age of bronze.

(8.) By Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE, of Duntreath, Bart., F.S.A. Scot.

Wax Tablet, with hieroglyphics, apparently ancient, brought by the donor from Thebes in 1819.

Portion of limestone, showing wall painting, a red ground with lozenge pattern in white and green; from the tomb of the kings at Thebes.

Small Bronze Three-edged Arrow Head, from Thebes.

Bronze Fibula, of the cruciform-shaped type, 1½ inches in length.

Bronze Ornament, 3½ inches long and 1 inch broad, with pattern of leaves in blue and white enamel; Small Female Head in bronze; Double Hook for waist-belt, ornamented with blue enamel, the ends terminating in heads of animals; brought by the donor from Italy.

Spade-like Implement of black oak, with pointed blade, the handle measures 3 feet 7 inches, the blade 10 inches, its greatest breadth being 5 inches across. It was found in an old coal mine near Glasgow. (See the annexed woodcut.)



Spade.

(9.) By the Right Hon. The EARL of STAIR, F.S.A. Scot.

Small Pot or Patella, of yellowish bronze, with a handle springing from

the upper edge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and pierced at its further extremity by a three-lobed opening. The bottom is ornamented by three projecting rings, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; its diameter at the mouth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches (see Plate V. fig. 1). A Bronze Penannular Ring Brooch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, ornamented at the extremities with moveable pin (fig. 2); also a small Three-looped Buckle (fig. 3); found near the Roman Camp at Longfaugh, in the parish of Crichton, Mid-Lothian. This donation was formerly exhibited to a meeting of the Society, held in March 1856, and was accompanied by a note giving an account of their discovery. (See Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 237.)

(10.) By JAMES COWAN, Esq.

Shuttle-shaped Stone of quartz, 3 inches long, and a rounded piece of quartz.

Two Table Men, or Beads, and a large Stone Bead.

Oval-shaped Stone, probably used for sinking a net, &c.; found in the "Giant's Grave," at Mandal, Norway.

(11.) By GEORGE SIM, Esq., Curator of Coins, S.A. Scot.

Four farthings of King John (Irish).

(12.) By JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., Curator, S.A. Scot.

Silver Edinburgh Token, 1811.

(13.) By DAVID LAING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (the Editor).

Diary of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, 1652-1680, and of his son James Brodie of Brodie, 1680-1685, consisting of extracts from existing manuscripts, and a republication of the volume published at Edinburgh in the year 1740. 4to. Aberdeen, Spalding Club, 1863.

(14.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

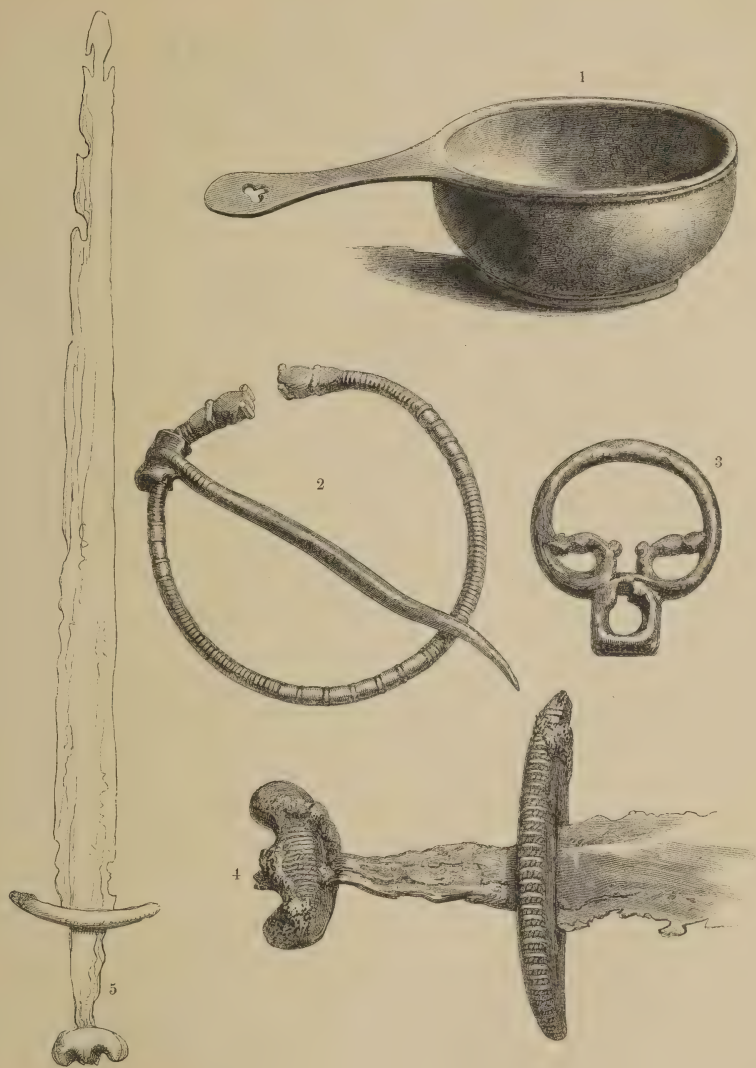
Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. xxxix. part 1. 4to. Lond. 1863.

(15.) By PROFESSOR FREDERIK SCHIERN (the Author).

James Hepburn, Jarl af Bothwell, hans Anholdelse i Norge og Faengselsliv i Danmark. En historisk Undersogelse af F. Frederik Schiern. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1863.

(16.) By C. ROACH SMITH, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. (the Author).

On the Scarcity of Home-Grown Fruits in Great Britain, with remedial suggestions. 8vo. (pp. 14.) Liverpool, 1863.



BRONZE PATELLA, BROOCH, AND BUCKLE, FOUND AT LONGFAUGH, NEAR CRICHTON, MID-LOTHIAN.

Fig. 1. Diameter of Patella, 5 inches.
Including handle, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fig. 2. Diameter of Brooch, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Fig. 3. Diameter of Buckle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

SWORD, WITH HANDLE AND CROSS-GUARD, FOUND NEAR GORTONS, ELGIN.

Fig. 4. Handle of Sword, 4 inches ; Cross-guard, 5 inches. | Fig. 5. Length of Sword, with handle, 36 inches.

(17.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF ZÜRICH.

Urkundenbuch der Abtei Sanct Gallen. Auf Veranstaltung der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich bearbeitet von Hermann Wartmann. Theil I. Jahr 700-840. 4to. Zürich, 1863.

There was exhibited to the meeting a Silver Tankard, formed apparently of silver coins, it belonged to the King of Denmark and Norway, and is now the property of James Cowan, Esq., who also furnished the following notice:—

"The Silver Tankard, now exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, was bought by me in Norway this summer. It belonged formerly to the King of Denmark and Norway, and was in the royal palace of Aasgardsted in Norway. Upon the junction of Norway and Sweden in 1818, it was handed over to Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), as King of Norway. It was given by him to Mr Christie, the president of the Storthing or Norwegian House of Commons, Mr Christie having been one of the chief instruments in having the junction of the kingdoms voted in the Storthing. It was bought by me from Mr Christie's son, who is at present collector of Customs at Bergen. The tankard was used, I suppose, at the meetings of the Knights of the Elephant, which is the oldest order in Denmark.¹ The coins appear to date from 1505 to 1647, but some of them are evidently older; one is a medal struck in honour of Gustavus Adolphus, on the occasion of the battle of Leipzig. It weighs nine pounds of silver."

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTES OF AN EXAMINATION OF "THE DEVIL'S DYKE IN DUMFRIESSHIRE." By GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

SOME years ago, I had an opportunity of inspecting a portion of "The Devil's Dyke" in Dumfriesshire, and while looking lately over my Archaeological papers, I fell in with my notes of this examination.

¹ Order of the Elephant (Denmark), instituted by Christian I., in the year 1478.

I started from the Farmhouse of Gateslack, in the parish of Durrisdeer, and on ascending the hill above it, I soon met with the dyke clearly and distinctly marked running along the face of the slope, at an elevation which is best described by the common Scotch expression, "Mid-brae." I followed it to the northward, and a short distance from the point at which I struck it, I found that there rose from the valley a considerable spur, the top of which reached very nearly the precise level at which the earthwork was carried along the slope of the hills. The dyke, however, was not deflected from its course so as to follow the crest of the spur, but passed straight across its neck, as shown in the section exhibited. Some little way beyond this point the rampart was lost for a short distance on the sides of a rocky burn, but again appeared on the face of the hill which overlooks the village of Durrisdeer. This line it followed till it reached the mouth of the pass of the Wellpath leading into Lanarkshire, where it made a sharp turn to the left, and descended to the stream, which runs down that valley, crossing in its course a well-known Roman vicinal road. Near to this point of its course, there is between the road and the stream, on the upper side of the dyke, a small, nearly rectangular encampment, measuring 100 by 80 feet. This fortification may have been used in connection with the dyke. It was not, in my opinion, connected with its construction, but with that of the Roman road. In fact, it is one of those small *præsidia* or *castella* which that nation raised during the period when they had occupied the country, but had not entirely subdued the inhabitants, for the purpose of guarding their lines of communication. The range of hills which separates the pass of the Wellpath from that of Dalveen, up which the modern road from Dumfries by Thornhill to Edinburgh is carried, terminates in what I can best describe as a broad, bold bluff. Along the face of this the dyke is not carried as formerly, but, on the contrary, ascends from the Wellpath to the top of the hill, and again descends to the pass of Dalveen, where my examination terminated, thus leaving the whole face of the bluff on its western side.

Although the portion of the Devil's Dyke which I examined forms but a small portion of its whole extent, I think it presents certain features, which fully enable us to come to a pretty accurate conclusion as to its character, and the purposes for which it was formed; while,

from these, we can make a very safe conjecture as to the time when it was erected.

1st. From the manner in which it overhangs the valley in which it so much resembles the great earthwork known as Offa's Dyke, and other examples of similar earthworks in England, there can be no doubt that it was thrown up by the inhabitants of the country, on what may, generally speaking, be called its Eastern side, as a protection against the tribes located on its Western one.

2d. It is equally clear that the Devil's Dyke was not intended for a defensive military work in the strict sense of the term. Its very extent is conclusive against such an idea; for what amount of force would be necessary to guard an *enciente* of not less than sixty miles. Independent of this, the direction it takes across the neck of the spur I have referred to, would, in itself, be sufficient evidence that this could not have been the intention of its construction. A divergence of a few yards would have enabled the defenders of the rampart to command the approaches from the valley, while, as the earthwork is now carried, a strong force of assailants might approach within a few feet of it undiscovered and in perfect security.

3d. From the features presented by this and other similar earthworks, there can be no doubt that their purpose was not to frustrate an attempt to penetrate them, which could always have been easily accomplished by a light-armed body of invaders, but to impede their return with the booty they had collected. This booty, in early times, consisted entirely of cattle, horses, and sheep. The existence of such an earthwork as the Devil's Dyke was a great obstacle to the safe return of a body of foragers and their spoil. They must either have made for well-known passes and outlets, which could be easily guarded by a small force, or have spent much time, unprovided as they necessarily were with entrenching tools, in getting the cattle over the obstacle, which would give opportunity to their plundered owners to raise a force to overtake and recover their lost property. Looking at the purpose of the dyke in this light, the manner in which it crosses the spur, and that in which it abandons, after crossing the Wellpath, its former "Mid-brae" line, and ascends the hill, can easily be explained, as the course adopted would render it more difficult to force cattle across it—a fact which would be more apparent to any one who visited the ground.

4th. From this latter conclusion, we may deduce another—viz., that earthworks of this class were always constructed by the inhabitants of a more settled district as a protection against the predatory forays of their more restless and more uncivilized neighbours.

This last deduction again enables us to arrive at a near conjecture as to the date when the Devil's Dyke was erected, for the question resolves itself into this, "When were the population on the two sides of this dyke in that relative position to one another."

1st. We have no reason to suppose, that in the period which preceded the advent of Agricola, the Celtic tribes of the Damnii and the Selgovae and Novantes differed in the degree of civilization which prevailed among them.

2d. During the Roman occupation, the district on one side of the dyke appears to have been as much occupied by their forces as on the other. This is not only proved by such instances of their encampments as that between the town of Kirkcudbright and the river, but also by a fact more immediately connected with the dyke—viz., that the vicinal Roman road, which leaves the great north and south Iter, at the village of Crawford, descends the Wellpath, passes through the dyke, makes a sweep into the valley of the Nith on the western side of that earthwork, again passes through it, and rejoins the Iter at Dryffe Church.

3d. The withdrawing of the Roman legions made no difference in the relation of the Celtic tribes in the South of Scotland. The Strathclyde Britons, as the major part of the Damnii were then called, were the strict allies of the Selgovae during the great struggle between the Intramural tribes and the Saxons of Northumberland, in the sixth and seventh centuries. Of this we have abundant proof in the poems of Taliesin, Lywarch, and Aneurin. The latter belonged to the kingdom of Strathclyde, and not only does he launch out in terms of the most enthusiastic praise of the chieftain of the Selgovae; but informs us that when he was taken prisoner in the disastrous campaign of Kaltraez, he was ransomed by that valiant warrior.

SELLORIR REEN . . .

NA BE KENHAVAL KENEILLOUNT.

PAM BUOST E KENNEVIN KLOD.

ENN AMOUEU TEOUIS ENN GORTIROD.
 OS AZEOT ENN GELVER EDREC'H GONIR NOD,
 OEZ TRE TOR, DRIAC'HOREZ TOR DIN TRE.

KEIT BE KAOUAOUR ENN UN TI,
 AZDOUEN GOVALON KENI,
 PENN Ë GOUIR TALBENIK A DELI.

Gododin St. xxxvi.

4th. The crushing defeat which the Celtic tribes of the South of Scotland sustained in the campaign of Kaltraez, had, however, a very different effect upon those who inhabited the two sides of the Devil's Dyke. The power of those on the East of it, or the Strathclyde Britons, gradually wasted away. The Celtic inhabitants emigrated to Wales, and the district became occupied by a mixed population, who adopted the Anglo-Saxon as their language. This change cannot be better described than in the words of an Inquisition, as to the possessions of the See of Glasgow, ordered in the year 1118 by King David, then only Prince of Cumbria—*diversæ seditiones circumquaque insurgentes, non solum ecclesiam, et ejus possessiones destruxerunt; verum etiam totam regionem vastantes, ejus, habitatores exilio tradiderunt. Sic ergo omnibus bonis exterminatis, magnis temporum intervallis transactis, diversæ tribus diversarum nationum; ex diversis partibus affluentes, desertam regionem præfatam, habitaverunt.* On the other hand, the district to the west of the dyke, most probably from the fact of its greater distance from the tide of invasion, continued to be inhabited by its ancient possessors, who became known in our records as the Wallenses, and retained their Celtic speech and laws down to as late a period as the fourteenth century. In this period we first find the two sides of the Devil's Dyke inhabited by tribes of different races, language, and customs, while, from the accounts which Riccardus Hugastuladensis, Ælred, and Mathew of Paris, have given of the campaign which terminated in the battle of the Standard, we learn that the Wallenses were considered much more uncivilized than their eastern neighbours. Indeed, the former of these authors applies to them by implication the term *barbarous*, and contrasts them with King David *et baronibus suis cum gente eorum* (Twysden, pp. 77, 319, 322,

342). To it, therefore, I have no hesitation in referring the construction of the Devil's Dyke.

This state of matters existed during several centuries, but I think we are in possession of data which will enable us to fix even more definitely the time when this earthwork was erected. Were we to give its literal sense to the following passage in the Inquisition of Prince David, we would be forced to believe that the inhabitants of Lanarkshire had not attained that degree of quiet occupation which would be required before they could have thought of such a protection prior to the twelfth century. *Quos infilices damnatæ habitationis habitatores, more pecudum, irrationabiliter degentes, dignatus est Dominus, qui neminem vult perire, propitiacione sua visitare ; tempore neminum Henrici Regis Anglicæ, Alexandro Scotorum Rege in Scotia regnante, Misitius Deus David prædicti, regis Scotiæ germanum, in Principem et Ducem, qui eorum impudica, et scelerata, contagia, corrigeret ; et animi nobilitate, et inflexibili severitate, contumeliosam eorum contumaciam refrenaret.* We must, however, recollect that this document is an ecclesiastical one, where, of course, the power of the Church and Crown is the great point to be brought forward, and the effect of the passage, as bearing upon the present inquiry, is destroyed by the context, which states that the new inhabitants of Strathclyde, *Gentilitatem potius quam Fidei cultum tenuerunt.* This very *gentilitas*, or feeling of nationality, being the feature of which we are in search. In addition to this, we possess evidence that in the time of King David the Wallenses had lost possession of the valley of the Nith, and that the Devil's Dyke no longer formed their boundary ; we must therefore seek an earlier date for its construction. Now we are told by Caradoc of Llancarvain and other Welsh historians, that the last King of Strathclyde went to Rome in the year 972 ; and although these writers are not the best of authorities, they certainly lead us to believe that the change in the inhabitants of Strathclyde occurred in the early part of the tenth century. Giving another fifty years for the settlement and consolidation of the new comers, I do not think we will be far wrong in placing the construction of the Devil's Dyke about the year 1000 of our era.

I may add in support of this view, that earthworks of this class were favourite defences among the tribes of Saxon origin, as witness the long

lines known as Wans or Woden Dyke, near Bath, and Offa's Dyke on the boundaries of Wales; while we know from a M.S. in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, that Bun's Dyke, which surrounds the village of Attleborough, in Norkfolk, was constructed about the same time as I have assigned to our Dumfriesshire example.

Mr JOHN STUART referred to the late Mr Joseph Train's account of this dyke, from which it appeared that he had examined its remains from its commencement at Lochryan, as it runs through Galloway and Nithsdale, from a distance of above fifty miles to Southmains. It is said that the dyke extended from thence in an easterly direction, and to have run into the Solway, nearly opposite Bowness, in Cumberland. The part of it examined by Mr Train is described as invariably 8 feet broad at the base, with a ditch on the north side. Mr Stuart alluded to the frequent occurrence of the term "Devil's Dyke" and "Devil's Causeway" in connexion with ancient remains like the present, and expressed a hope that we might get further details of this remarkable remain.

II.

NOTICE OF AN 'EIRDE HOUSE' AT BOGFECIL, PARISH OF UDNY. By
THE REV. WILLIAM TEMPLE. COMMUNICATED BY JOSEPH ROBERTSON,
Esq.

THIS subterranean abode of ancient times was discovered on August 13th, 1862, at Bogfechil, on the property of Alexander Milne, Esq., of Pitrichie, in the Parish of Udney, Aberdeenshire, by the tenant Mr Murray, while in search of a quarry for stones to form a road. It was situated on a small rising ground opposite Pitrichie House, was of a semi-circular form (or rather of a bent pear shape), with its two ends towards the west. One of the ends was larger than the other and rounded. From the round end to about 30 feet, it had been vaulted with an arch of a rude construction. This part of the roof had given way, but sufficient remained to show its construction. At the largest extremity it was 5 feet wide—from the surface of the ground to the

bottom 9 feet deep. From the middle to the other extremity it became narrower, and was covered with granite flags 5 feet in length, and 2 in breadth. The walls were built of rough field stones without any mortar.

This house is similar to one discovered in 1813, at Mill of Torry, in the other end of the parish, with this difference that there was none of it arched. It was entirely filled with the stones of the roof—earth—ashes of wood—and bones seemingly of cattle. There were some pieces of pottery found—pieces of flint—something resembling a pearl button—two parts of the upper and one of the nether pieces of a small hand mill. They are in Mr Murray's possession. The arched part being situated in the new road made for the farm has been entirely cleared out from the foundation; but the other, covered with flags, remains untouched and unexplored.

TUESDAY, 26th January 1864.

PROFESSOR COSMO INNES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Special *Conversazione* Meeting of the Society was held within the Library of the Royal Society, Royal Institution, at eight o'clock P.M. On this occasion the Society was honoured with the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who was accompanied by Major Cowell and Lord Henry Scott. Professor COSMO INNES delivered the following Annual Address:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It seems proper at this our anniversary meeting to lay before you a note of the state and prospects of the Society as regards its members. During the last year we have to lament the loss by death of six ordinary and two honorary members. Among the former, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, a very discriminating lover of art, and skilled in many branches of antiquities; among the latter, his Majesty Frederick VII., King of Denmark, a zealous and munificent

promoter of our study ; and Mr H. Rhind, who will be long remembered for his intelligent cultivation of antiquarian study wherever he found himself thrown—alike in Egypt as in his native Caithness—and who has enriched our museum, first with a valuable collection from the Egyptian tombs, and later, by the bequest of his library. We have lost one ordinary member by resignation. Our whole loss has thus been nine. On the other hand, we have elected during the past year nineteen new fellows, and the whole number of our Society now amounts to 288. Knowing well the previous members, and the class of men who are now coming forward in steady succession to join our body, I think I may congratulate the Society on its present state, and its prospect of success and usefulness.

In hope to make my address of some definite and practical use, I have sought back among the early Transactions of our Society for any suggestions unworked, or but half-worked, that might be advanced by modern skill and industry, and I venture to submit a few hints drawn from that search. I was not led to the investigation by any undue reverence for the wisdom of our ancestors, which, however, weighs with me as with all loyal antiquaries. But I think it interesting to observe how a study like ours—somewhat like the history of a great nation—beginning in marvels and myths, in clouds and thick darkness, “slowly broadens down,” as Tennyson says of English freedom—

“ Slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent,”

till, as the light increases, we arrive by collecting facts, and comparing them with the experience of the past and of other countries, at a well-digested system, which guides us in classing and explaining all subsequent observations. From the study I have gone through within the last few days, I can assure you that it is a very agreeable thing to compare the older volumes of our Transactions with the more recent—to contrast the old rashness of assertion, the scanty and ill-ascertained facts swimming in the seething whirlpool of boundless and baseless speculation of our early Transactions, with the accurate observation, the careful comparison, the avoidance of rash assertion and dogmatising, which seem to me to characterise the present series of our Proceedings. There

are but a few of our brethren now who still put their faith in the once honoured names of Boece and Buchanan, and the martial achievements of Abercromby. And not only are the old idols broken, but new standards—trustworthy canons of study—are set up in all directions, like the posts planted where a road crosses a wild moor, to save travellers from being lost in the snow.

In those early days of our Society, we counted perhaps more country gentlemen than we have now, though that class is again enlarging; or perhaps they were more active in our affairs, and found subjects of investigation which are still worthy of study. Let me name a few of these country gentlemen and their contributions to our Transactions. And first, I must be permitted to do justice to one who is too often mentioned only with some degree of ridicule. The Earl of Buchan, the founder of the Society, a man of great originality and some of the eccentricities of genius, was not quite unworthy of his brothers—Henry Erskine, the wit of the Scotch bar, and Thomas, the brilliant advocate, the Lord Chancellor of England. The Earl of Buchan was not only our founder, he was the life and soul of the Society in its tender years; and his care appears in some things we should not have expected from a person of his peculiar nature and temperament. It is remarkable how many of the most practical and useful investigations were suggested and even undertaken by Lord Buchan. The price of corn at different periods, and the fluctuation of prices generally, parochial history and statistics, were special objects of his care. Indeed, it should not be forgotten, that he originally directed or promoted those accounts of individual parishes which appear in our early volumes, and which led the way to that most honourable effort of our country and its national Church—the statistical account of all the parishes of Scotland. Mr Little of Liberton, besides a careful paper on the antiquities of the Corporation of the Hammermen of Edinburgh, contributed a very sensible essay upon the expedients used before the introduction of metals—pointing to the use of flint, horn, shell, bone—but avoiding any attempt to limit precisely the successive materials of domestic and warlike implements and personal ornaments—a tempting classification, and very convenient, if true, in which we have followed almost blindfolded the antiquaries of the north. Sir James Foulis of Colinton gave a dissertation on the origin

of the name of our Scotch nation, not distinguished by much learning; another upon the beverages of the ancient Caledonians—one of them, the famous nectar brewed from heather, which all the world knows was made and drunk by the Picts; and a third dissertation, equally founded on fact, regarding the league between the Emperor Charlemagne and the mighty but apocryphal Achaius, king of Scotland. Another of the country gentlemen of that time—Mr Barclay of Ury—the direct descendant of Robert Barclay, author of the “Apology for the Quakers,” and father of the mighty Captain Barclay, the pedestrian, the hero of “the Ring”—himself a most active and judicious agriculturist—studied Tacitus, and quoted him to prove that Agricola defeated the Caledonians at Raedykes, on the height above his own house of Ury, where there are evident remains of an ancient encampment, but no one now thinks it Roman.

Mr Roger Robertson of Ladykirk, who, I believe, was also a great and enlightened agriculturist, contributed what appears to me the most remarkable paper of that series, which he modestly entitles “Observations and Facts concerning the Breed of Horses in Scotland in ancient times;” and here let me remark what a curious and pleasant subject of inquiry for some lover of horses, or for any of that happy class who cultivate their paternal acres, might be that connected with horses and their use in former times. I trust none of my hearers are troubled (like myself) with that shabby doubting spirit which leads me to distrust, not only Boece and our own chroniclers, but even some authors of higher name. Will you believe me—I almost hesitate to confess it—almost as soon as the happy undoubting days of boyhood were over, I began to doubt Caesar’s story of the chariots of the ancient Britons, armed, you know, with huge scythes, which mowed down the enemy as our reaping machine disposes of the field of tall wheat. I don’t try to explain the origin of the mistake, if it was one; but the question occurs to any one, where were the chariots to be driven? One part of Britain was closely wooded—a difficult country for a chariot, with or without scythes, to cross. The continuous swamp of the eastern shore was more accessible to a boat or punt than to such a war chariot. In the part of the island we know best, in our own “land of the mountain and the flood,” such an equipage would be very inconvenient.

Where were the war chariots to run? Even if there were high roads for their use, they could not be very serviceable for war purposes there. Such being my doubt—Cæsar's authority being somewhat shaken in my mind—I was much struck by the curious Meikle monument—"the ladies in the gig," as some people irreverently style it. To be sure, it is the only representation of a wheeled carriage of ancient Scotland. I am not aware of any in England of so great antiquity; still the horses harnessed—curricie fashion—the wheels of twelve spokes, shapely and of good height—give some support to Cæsar's mythical story. But more important was the discovery, both in England and here among ourselves, of articles in ancient tombs, which seem undoubtedly to be the ornaments and metal work of horse harness of a very showy sort. In one case—a digging among the Yorkshire wolds—the contents of a tomb show that an actual charioteering Briton had been interred there, and with him the car or chariot, the pair of horses—ponies rather—with their accoutrements, apparently actually harnessed and attached to the car, have been buried with the deceased owner. Was it to enable the master to start all ready on the racecourse of the Elysian fields, where Virgil tells us the heroes find pleasure in the arms and horses they loved while living, and still strive in the shadowy chariot race, and the sports which they practised on earth?

Quæ gratia currum

Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes

Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.

Or, as our own Gawin Douglas renders it:—

For what plesour of armys or chevalry,
Or what cuyr to address thar cart or wedis,
To fedyng and to dant thair sleik swail stedis,
Thai hantit quhil thai levyt heir alyve—
The sammin solace, be thai man or wife,
Yit doth thame follow undir the erth stad.

It is a long stride from those chariots with their little ponies, like the forest ponies of Hampshire and Wilts—used perhaps sometimes in war-like processions and triumphs rather than in actual war—used more probably at some games on such a natural course as Salisbury Plain, or

one of those remarkable Yorkshire flats where antiquaries fancy they find in the great stone pillars still standing the starting and winning posts, the goal and distance marks, of the old chariot and horse race, the *meta fervidis evitata rotis*—it is a long step from those to the time when the knight—the man-at-arms of the Middle Ages—required a larger horse, a weight-carrier, to bear him and his arms, the horse's armour too, into battle or the tiltyard, where weight formed a more essential requisite than speed. That is the period when the subject is taken up by Mr Roger Robertson of Ladykirk. His paper is to my mind, as I said before, the most remarkable of the early series. At that time few records were printed, and the student who wished to search the foundations of our antiquities was obliged to spell them out of MSS. Yet Mr Robertson, in his paper "On the Breed of Horses in Scotland in Ancient Times," without once diverging from his subject, used the chartulary of Kelso—our own records, even the less known of them, such as the accounts of the Great Chamberlain, the English National Records—at least those published—our Acts of Parliament, and even the Black Acts and the Rescinded Acts; our chroniclers, Fordun, Boece, Æneas Sylvius, Pitscottie, Leslie, Sadler's Letters, Sir D. Lindsay, Froissart, Ruddiman's Collection of Royal Letters—and by help of such authorities, was able to trace the care of horses among us, and the anxiety to improve the breed, from the time when Gilbert de Umphraville pastured his studs of brood mares and their followers on the green hills of the Borders, down to the reign of James VI., when he seems to think the interest in the noble animal was transferred with our native crown to England. Mr Robertson is undoubtedly right when he asserts that horses were hardly used for agriculture in the olden time. The plough was of twelve oxen. The pace of the slow-stepping ox suited the lazy farming of a rude age. It is curious, if we hold the author to be speaking of his own time and country (he was a Berwickshire man), when he describes horses yoked by the tail, and the driver of harrows walking backwards with his face to the horse he leads! Among his historical notices, Mr Robertson should not have passed over the sagacious precept of King Robert the Bruce, who had won his great battle by his infantry, and who, in what is called "Good King Robert's testament," admonishes his countrymen to fight on foot—to trust to the natural strengths of their country—the

bog and the loch, and the rock and the ravine—which make it impracticable for cavalry movements. Impracticable, I mean, for movements in war, with a light-footed native force occupying the ground, which the war-horse could not venture on. As for journeys, the horses of those days—English horses, to be sure, or Flemish—overcame distances which to us seem altogether marvellous. Witness that famous ride of Edward III., with 400 men-at-arms and as many light horse and archers, to relieve the Countess of Athole, besieged during the whole winter in the Castle of Lochindorb. The little army rode from Perth through Drumochter, the mountains of Athole and Badenoch, and leaving Perth on Friday, Edward raised the siege of the island castle on Monday! It is no wonder that he lost many of his horses, and ran imminent risk of losing his whole troop from starvation, for the Athole men had driven off their cattle, and the saving of his host turned upon the success of a raid back across the mountains into Marr, where the King's foragers were lucky enough to find and bring away 1000 head of cattle to feed his troopers. Mr Robertson misses, I think, a curious order of our Parliament of a later time, which prohibited persons joining the royal army with more than a limited number of horses, lest they should eat up the fodder required by the soldiers of the host. But though we have more materials, we cannot deny Mr Robertson the praise of having worked a new subject with great care and industry. Precisely where Mr Robertson stopped we find some information now accessible which had not been dug out in his time. Among the Breadalbane papers are details of stud pasturing and the management of brood horses in the central Highlands at that time, as well as proofs of the interest the Prince, afterwards Charles I., took in improving the Scots breed by introducing English horses, to give size as well as blood to our hardy native horse. The rearing of horses is neglected now, and yet there are pastures in the Highlands that would suit that stock better than sheep.

It would be hardly a less curious subject, and in all respects more important, to investigate the old modes of agriculture, the crops, the productiveness of the soil, long ago; the knowledge of manures, the animals used for tillage and for stock. It seems evident the farmer of old was idle all winter; now perhaps the time of his hardest work. Wheat was unknown, or confined to a few favoured spots where the churchmen

taught its cultivation. Grass sowing was unknown absolutely. And yet consider what need for hay, when there were no winter green crops, no turnips, no potatoes! And how was hay produced and saved, in an agricultural country, with no fences? It is no wonder, with all those difficulties, that our forefathers were often on the point of starvation, often actually died of want. It is by no means in the earliest and rudest time of agriculture that we find the people, when the meal-girnal was empty, bleeding their poor cows, and feeding on the blood. That supply could not last long, and a late spring or a long snow-storm saw cows and all animals exhausted and dying, and then the poor people. For this subject we have now abundant materials of study, including some calendars or registers of weather. These would naturally lead to some speculation on change of climate—if, indeed, our climate has materially changed—I mean within the present geological era. No one has travelled much among our Highlands without observing marks of cultivation—evident ridge and furrow of plough—at a height above where any farmer would now think of ploughing or sowing. Does that show that our climate has deteriorated, while we are deluding ourselves with the idea that in our own time, under our own eyes, it has notably improved, from drainage, shelter of plantations, and better cultivation? I myself believe not, but let us inquire. It would be curious if we could join on our study to that of the meteorologist at one end, while we are crossing the marches of the geologist at the other.

Next to the soil, it is worth inquiring who tilled it? What manner of man held the plough and goaded the patient oxen, at our earliest acquaintance with the rustic? How was he fed, housed, clothed? Did he go to school—say his prayers? Was he a little above the oxen he drove? Was he slave or free? For this most interesting of all antiquarian research there are more materials than have been at all used. The chartularies again—the registers of Melrose, Paisley, that of Kelso, with its ancient and most instructive rental—furnish innumerable isolated facts which require only careful joining to give us a true picture of rural life in Scotland as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Such studies, fairly as well as earnestly carried out, will furnish consolation to the benevolent. During the recent bad years, certain benevolent enthusiasts have moaned over the marks of ancient populousness in some

of our wilds, now occupied by sheep and deer. They would go back with the poet—the amiable unphilosophical Goldsmith—to that time

“E'er ‘Scotland’s’ griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man.
For him light labour spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more.
His best companions innocence and health,
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth!”

I believe that a fair inquiry, with the help of such evidence as we can point out, will lead to a more cheerful philosophy. The larder arranged on the scale to “give what life required, but give no more,” is apt sometimes to give less; and the poor Highlander, who had nothing but his potato rood, fared worst of us all when the potato disease came. I suppose it is the same in other countries; but in Scotland I speak with some confidence, when I say that the present time is in all material respects the best that our country has ever seen. No doubt there is much to be done. The intelligence, benevolence, wealth, which are now devoted to improve the condition of our people, will find plenty of occupation; but the direction must be, not backward, but onward! The careful study of antiquities leaves no doubt on this subject.

In one department the present age has been more fortunate than the preceding. Family histories and pedigrees of ancient families, collections of charters and family papers, serve in a great measure the same purpose for modern times that chartularies of religious houses do for the more ancient. For, observe, the monastery was the great landholder, land-improver, civilizer, of old—just like the great family of our time: and when the great family is of a properly conservative turn, and keeps its papers, and also publishes its papers, it is from them that we best learn the manners of life and thinking, the transactions of the country, the management of estates and farms, the family life of our gentry in country and in town some time ago. We may allow the owner and publisher of such family treasures to indulge a little in the natural pride of ancestry. If it is foolish, it is at least innocent, and there is no fear of its running into excess at the present day. He may celebrate the glory of his forefathers to the top of his bent, provided he states honestly the

proofs of his narrative, and gives us, through such collections as Mr Fraser knows to compile, the truest picture of the progress of society, of language, of the arts, of education, and civilisation. I know no way in which a man of old family and good fortune can bestow some time and money more advantageously for his district, for the objects of our Society, and for raising the tone of taste and intelligence in the country, than by distributing—I must not say publishing—such beautiful volumes of family history as those of Mr Stirling of Keir, Lord Eglinton, and Sir John Maxwell. Each of those family histories throws light on its own district, in the first place. We know something of their use in the north, where the dwellers in one little valley now settle historical doubts and disputes by an appeal to one or other of two family histories which form part of the publication of the Spalding Club—a society that has done more than any other to supply the want of the “country histories” of England in our poorer country. So the southern family histories of Keir, Eglinton, Polloc, each illuminates a certain circle of its own; and we may look forward to a time when a similar light will be shed over the whole country—when persons and adventures, customs and costumes—the whole progress of society now shut up in charters, letters, account-books, will become *publici juris*—historical—I will say, almost classical. I need hardly observe that each new book of this kind adds greatly to the value of those that preceded it. But, believe me, the public good is not all in this matter! The owner of such stores, the compiler and arranger of them—and why should not the owner be the compiler also?—has his reward in full measure. It is a most interesting occupation to weave into one web those loose threads of antiquity. What curious discoveries come out from only placing together documents having no apparent connection but date! How the most insignificant paper placed side by side sometimes renders intelligible what brings no meaning before! The owner of such family documents has another interest. He becomes acquainted with his own ancestors—the tenures of his estate—the antiquities of his own district. The church where he worships, where his forefathers are buried, has its history in those old title-deeds. All that is known of the village and the mill which he looks down upon from his drawing-room window, is to be found there. He finds the age of his woods—the expense it cost his forefathers to make the place which is now his. His interest soon ex-

tends, and there isn't a cairn or a standing-stone in the parish with which he is not familiar.

Or let us change the scene to something of more general interest—of wider speculation. If you consider what a piece of conglomerate our people—we Scotsmen—are, a sort of plum-pudding of Pict and Scot, Celtic and Teuton, Moravienses, Gallowegians, Highlanders, all the jarring elements bound together with the suet-paste of Anglo-Saxon—you must be surprised to find that, at some unknown and very ancient period, the country we still call Scotland, defined almost by its present boundaries, had a common character and kindred institutions. It may be more difficult to say what the institutions were; but taking the best existing evidence, we cannot doubt that, from Orkney to Forth, the habits and manner of thought and living were at one time—one long period, too, though very long ago—as much those of countrymen and brothers, speaking a common language, as we happily are now again at the end of many centuries. It is not my duty here to go about to prove this assertion by comparison of the contemporary tombs—though nothing marks a people's peculiarities more unerringly than their manner of sepulture. I prefer taking my proofs—and they are sufficient—from two classes of our most ancient monuments, both above ground, in the free, open air of heath and mountain. All along the eastern seaboard of Scotland, including the Orkney Polynesia, we have a class of monolithic sculptured monuments—a class of national relics which Mr Stuart has taken care shall be for ever known as “the sculptured stones of Scotland;” and they could not be more appropriately named. It is not the sculptures, however, that form the national peculiarity of these monuments. The style of work—its use on sepulchral and other monuments—is common to many countries. Even some of the mythical emblems are frequent over Northern Europe. But there is a class of symbols, not yet explained, and which perhaps may never be explained, but which have this peculiarity, that they are Scottish, of that country which we know as Scotland, and no other. They extend—the monuments bearing these mysterious symbols—along our whole east coast, from Bressay in Orkney to the Forth. Angus, the valley of Strathmore, is their centre, where they stand thickest; and from thence they radiate northward and south. Some are found in Galloway; a few in Northumberland. Now, whatever

these symbols mean, they must have had a meaning, and that meaning was understood by the people of all that region, which we are taught to believe comprised many tribes and people speaking different tongues. Further, these symbols are seen nowhere else. All the collections of the Continent, all the magnificent books of the old monarchy of France, all German monuments, all the Scandinavian standing-stones—so similar in some respects to our own—have been examined in vain. “The symbols” are unknown abroad. Neither do they occur in the interesting class of Irish monuments. That native country, the cradle of our Scots race—at least of the Highland portion of it—is separated from us by that peculiarity as much as by the sea that ebbs and flows between our shores. While thus distinguished from the ancient country of the Scots, these monuments are no more to be found in Celtic Wales than in any of the Saxon kingdoms of England. In short, the symbols are the hieroglyphics of a people who dwelt where we do, and occupied all the ground we modern Scots call our own except the Highlands proper—the mountainous ranges of the west—and except the portion of old Northumbria, now Lothian.

Take another proof of old nationality. All over Europe—all the world over—men have been in the habit in early times of making strengths for their defence on the summits of small hills—hills, I mean as contradistinguished from mountains—on whose tops I am of opinion neither trees nor men could live. Without going to Asia or America, we find these hill forts through all Europe, and abundant in England, Wales, and Ireland. Well, but in Scotland we have a class of these again quite peculiar. The wall which encircles the top of the hill is of small stones. But these are not loosely built without lime—not a dry-stone dyke, as we call it—neither are the stones held together by any lime or mortar. They are bound together by a glaze or vitrification, produced plainly by the application of fire so hot and long continued as partially to fuse some of the stones, while others, less fusible, are lapped in the folds of the melted mass. I can show you specimens of these vitrified walls, which leave no doubt of the fact of vitrification—indeed, in the controversy which has arisen as to their being intentionally or accidentally formed, no one has questioned the fact of their being fused by intense heat. These “vitrified forts,” as they have been called—and I am not now interested in their

name or their purpose—are found only in Scotland. Not one in England; none that I can learn of in Ireland; in France two, which may be accidental, or may be the work of some expatriated Scots. Such exception only strengthens the rule, and we may say, for our present purpose, there are no “vitrified forts” except in Scotland. But here again, as in the case of the symbolical monuments, we have “vitrified forts” scattered pretty equally over all modern Scotland, proving that in manners and in the arts the people inhabiting all our bounds must have been alike—we may say identical—at the period which gave birth to those peculiar structures. We know of such forts in Sutherland (Criech)—in Ross (Knockferral). Numbers in Inverness (Craigphadric, Dundairgal, Tordun, Dunphion). In Nairn, in Aberdeen (Hill of Noth, Dunedeer.) In the Gairioch. In the Mearns (Balbegno). In Angus (Finhaven, Dundee-law). In Perth (Barryhill). In Argyllshire (here differing from the symbolical monuments, which are not found within the mountains) there are several, as at Killean—at Dunskeig in Cantire and at Carradel. In Bute, Dungall. I cannot find any in Fife or the Lothians, but passing southwards we meet with three in Galloway—the Mote of Mark on the Urr, Castle Gower in Buittle, and one in the parish of Anwoth. And so we carry them down to the Solway. But cross the firth—the narrow strip of sea that parts two districts not physically or geologically much differing—with a connection almost identification in our more ancient history, when Cumbria included both sides—and at once the vitrified forts cease. It doesn’t matter whether you believe the vitrification was accidentally produced—that is, by fires burnt for a different purpose—or made on purpose to give strength and binding to the wall: they still prove the homogeneousness of the people inhabiting nearly the whole of modern Scotland. For we know that hill forts of similar shape—and I venture to believe of similar materials—exist in England and Ireland. We know, also, I think, that the natives of those countries were in the habit, as well as our countrymen, as well as all rude nations, of using blazing fires on the top heights for warning, and perhaps for sacrificial fires connected with the old idolatry of Britain. By what singular accident, then, has it happened that in Scotland—in the country north of the Tweed alone—the circles on hill-tops are found cemented together by the partial fusing of the stones through fire? I say these are very curious facts—

if they are facts—and give a vast additional interest to the two classes of monuments that go to prove them. Any discovery in either—any explanation of the mysterious symbols on the monuments—any precise proof of the purpose or the method of constructing the vitrified forts of Scotland—would be a step in our science like the discoveries of Galileo or Newton among the stars. I began by asking your attention to some successful studies of our country gentlemen members of the last generation; and I cannot help thinking some of the subjects I have suggested are especially suitable for investigation by that happy agricultural class when they happen to have their time not fully occupied! It is pleasant to think that while I am urging it as a duty which men of station and intelligence owe to their country, I am providing for them, if they follow my advice, a source of great and varied pleasure, recreation for vigorous health, occupation and comfort in sickness, and distress, and age.

I cannot speak of these subjects without calling to mind one dear friend and fellow-labourer who found in such pursuits an alleviation of a long and painful malady. The late PATRICK CHALMERS of Aldbar, when struck down by the illness which confined him to a couch of pain for ten years, turned to these studies, read up the charter history of his district and county, devoted the intervals free from acute suffering to collecting, corresponding, arranging the materials of their history, and made himself the best authority, the oracle for the historical antiquities of that part of Scotland. Aldbar is in the heart of the most interesting group of those sculptured symbolical monuments which I have just mentioned; and you all know the magnificent work in which Mr Chalmers first drew the attention of the world to that curious subject. Some of you here to-night can also recall his hearty sympathy with workmen in similar fields of study—the genial hospitality of the sick man's noble old house, and of that fine library which he collected for his friends no less than for himself. With what patience, even in his worst illness, he took up any point of historical interest on which his friends were engaged—with what keen enjoyment, when he was recovering, he visited those monuments, the scattered subjects of his antiquarian research, many of which he had never seen but in his artist's drawing! I do not dwell on these memories only to indulge my own feeling of affection and regret. I wish

to point to Mr Chalmers, as many of you knew him, as an instance of the use of these studies in which we are engaged to the country gentleman. The last years of our friend's life, though full of sickness and suffering, were happy and contented, with worthy objects constantly occupying his thoughts. Another of that class who derived his chief enjoyment from our studies was Mr Rhind of Caithness, of whose life and studies, Mr Stuart, our secretary, promises us speedily a detailed memoir. But let me not dwell upon the dead, as if there were no living representatives of the class of country gentlemen taking intelligent interest in and reaping enjoyment from the study and investigation of our antiquities. It is far otherwise; and let me name first an Englishman—Mr Farrer, member for Durham, but also a proprietor in Orkney—who has for ten years continued a systematic examination of Orkney antiquities, and has enriched our museum with objects disinterred from graves, borchs, and barrows. Orkney boasts other zealous and intelligent antiquaries among her great proprietors—Mr Balfour of Trenaby, and Mr Hebden of Eday. Strange to say, indeed, that distant northern earldom has proved richer than all our mainland in objects of interest and value. He must be an unimpressible man who is not stirred to dig and burrow where similar searches have been repaid by the discovery of a Norse pilgrim's haunt like Maeshow, and a Viking pirate's *cache* like that which has set up our museum in gigantic silver brooches. Mr Neish of Laws has carried on excavations for years, with great care and intelligence, on his interesting hill. Mr Sim of Culter has himself excavated largely, and given all facility for exploration, and has brought together a curious private museum of antiquities. Mr Thomson of Banchory, who has also a private museum, has made careful diggings in stone circles and ancient graves, and has carefully described the results. Mr C. Dalrymple, Dr Arthur Mitchell, and Mr Jervise are most valuable members of our Society, both for what they do and for stimulating others to take an interest in our pursuits. Lord Lovaine has made successful investigation in cranogues in the south of Scotland; but I fear he has yet to learn the duty he owes of communicating his discoveries to us when he comes within our diocese. In Aberdeenshire, Mr Morrison of Bognie and Colonel Forbes Leslie are liberal and intelligent explorers, and the Society and its museum benefit largely by their discoveries. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh is fairly

entered as an explorer. In his border glen, with Temple on the one hand, and the mysterious antiquities of Stow, in Wedale, on the other, with old hill-forts on every height, he will not fail to make discoveries that will repay him, and bind him to fresh investigations. And here, in a parenthesis, let me say how much our Society—representing really the intelligence of Scotland—how much it owes to the kind influence of ladies. When ladies like Lady Dunbar of Duffus, Lady Blanche Balfour, Mrs Morrison of Bognie, Lady John Scott, help us with drawings and descriptions, with superintendence of workmen—(I have seen some of them with spade in hand)—with interesting communications of discoveries—above all, with their personal influence in their districts, men the most inert are shamed into exertion and activity.

May I be allowed one word of warning, even to ladies. Local and private museums are somewhat mischievous. The great object of a museum is for comparison of similar but different specimens. A local museum, even on a permanent foundation, does not fulfil this object. But most local museums having no permanence—no steady funds—are eventually scattered and lost to the world, and all the time of their existence they have intercepted things which would have found their way to this national repository. A smaller evil, but wider and more universal, is the display of antiquities on the drawing-room tables of country houses. A careless stranger, the housemaid's mop, may ruin an undescribed relic of the highest interest. If ladies would but come and see how much more interesting the sepulchral urn, the bronze celt, even the little bracelet of twisted gold becomes here, where we study to place it among others of its class, I know they would give up the trifling interest of a display in the drawing-room.

I am almost done. I trust I have shown you that the study of antiquities—the rational, historical study—is thriving in Scotland. I have told you of some of our objects of study, of our friends and fellow-labourers, of our patrons and of our patronesses; but I cannot conclude without mentioning the general—I may say the universal—favour and support we receive from all whose help we need, for exploring sometimes, but much oftener for preserving monuments and historical relics endangered by the plough or the more deadly scythe of the great destroyer of all. I am happy to state this prosperity of our Society in hearing of

a Prince, the son of our ROYAL PATRON, who, by his presence among us to-night, expresses his interest in those pursuits of taste and intelligence which his MOTHER and his lamented FATHER have alike loved to encourage.

Mr JOSEPH ROBERTSON, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Innes for his address, said he was sure they all felt that they had been listening to a master who knew more of the subjects on which he had been speaking than any man in Scotland; and one who to profound and accurate learning added the gift of being able to state and expound his knowledge gracefully and pleasantly.

Lord NEAVES seconded the motion; which was cordially agreed to.

The company then adjourned to the Society's Library and Museum, where refreshments were served. Professor Innes accompanied Prince Alfred through the Museum, and pointed out some of the most interesting articles in the collection to his Royal Highness.

MONDAY, *8th February* 1864.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society :—

Sir JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, of Westerton, Knight, Colonel H.M. Army.

Captain JOHN RAMSAY of Straloch and Barra.

JOHN NEILSON, Esq., Writer to the Signet.

Rev. ADAM L. SIMPSON, Edinburgh.

Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER HUIE, Wooler.

Also, as a Corresponding Member :—

Monsieur GUSTAVE HAGEMANS, Brussels.

The Donations to the Museum and Library were as follows, and thanks were voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By ALEXANDER MORISON of Bognie, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Urn formed of yellowish coloured clay, with two parallel ridges encircling the widest portion, and the upper part ornamented by a broad band of an alternating zigzag pattern. The diameter across the mouth is eight inches, the under part below the lower ridge is imperfect. The Urn contained calcined bones, and was found near Montblairy house, Banffshire.

(2.) TREASURE-TROVE, and other Articles, presented by THE LORDS OF H. M. TREASURY, through JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

Clay Cinerary Urn, eleven inches in diameter across the mouth, the top of which is covered with a dotted ornament: from the mouth it bulges outwards to the shoulder, and then tapers to a narrow base of four inches. The upper part of the Urn is covered with rows of zigzag ornaments. On the lower portion is a series of upright lines. It contained burnt bones, and was found in digging between the bridge of Banff and the station of the Turriff railway, Banffshire.

Clay Cinerary Urn, encircled with a series of rude projecting ridges, without any other ornament. It measures ten inches across the mouth, and is eleven inches in height. Fragments of another Urn, partially ornamented with crossing lines. Both of these urns contained calcined bones, and were found near Rhynie, Aberdeenshire.

Portions of two small Urns of red and yellowish clay, partially ornamented with straight and zigzag lines. They were found at the hill of Tuach, near Kintore, Aberdeenshire.

Large Clay Cinerary Urn, measuring 13 inches across the mouth, 15 inches in height, and 6 inches at the base; and portions of two smaller Urns, one measuring 10 inches, and the other 12 inches, across the mouth. The Urns have a pair of parallel projecting lines or ridges encircling their greatest diameter; and two of them are richly ornamented in the upper part with crossing lines. They were found near the village of Cambusbarron, about one mile and a half from Stirling. The discovery was made by workmen engaged in removing the earth from the top of

a gravel bed ; they were about 18 inches below the surface of the ground, and a little apart from each other. These four urns contained calcined bones. In one of them was found a Stone Hammer which measures 5 inches in length, 3 inches in breadth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in thickness ; in the centre of it is a perforation for a handle one inch in diameter. In another urn was found a small portion of a thin plate of Bronze.

Two Clay Urns or "Drinking Cups," one of which is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height ; the diameter across the mouth being 5 inches, and across the base $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The other measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, 5 inches in diameter across the mouth, and 3 inches across the base ; they are richly ornamented with patterns of straight and crossing incised lines : both were found in a sand pit at Lanark Moor, Lanarkshire.

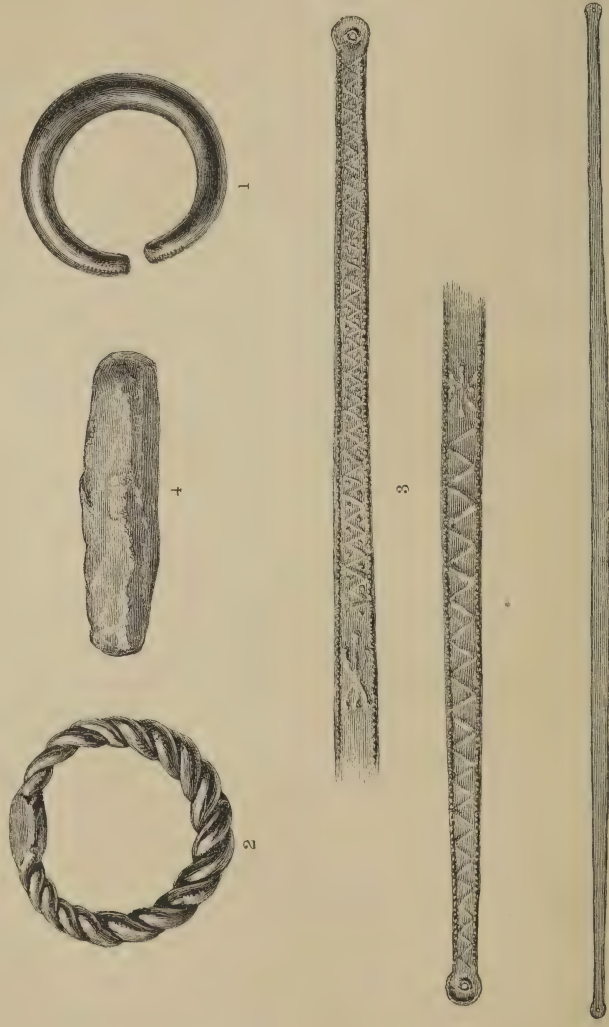
Bronze Spear Head, having a small projecting loop at each side of the blade ; it measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by one inch at the widest part of the blade. It was discovered near Whitrope Tunnel, on the North British Railway, near Hawick, Roxburghshire, while the railway was in the course of formation through the district.

Bronze Three-Legged Pot, having loops for handle projecting on each side of the mouth ; it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter across the mouth, and 7 inches high ; and was found about 3 feet from the surface, while digging in a meadow which had formerly been a moss, close to the Rennalknowe, near the town of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire.

Bronze Three-Legged Pot or Ewer, 9 inches in height, with spout and handle ; found at a depth of 20 inches, while cutting a drain in mossy soil, near the summit of the hill of Auchinstilloch, in the parish of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

Massive Ring, a plain hoop of gold, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and weighing 1 ounce 8 pennyweights ; found while excavating a furnace pit for heating the Parish Church of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Four Gold Penannular Rings or Armlets, having enlarged or flattened button-shaped extremities ; varying in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 3 inches



GOLD ORNAMENTS, FOUND WITH COINS OF DAVID I., &c., IN THE ISLAND OF BUTE, IN JUNE 1863.

1. Plain Ring of Gold (full size).

3. Gold Bands (detailed portions, full size).

ENGLISH & SCOTTISH PENNIES FOUND WITH GOLD ORNAMENTS IN BUTE, 1863.



7
Henry I.



2
Stephen



3
uncertain



4
David I.
(reading retrograde)



5
David I.



6
David I.



7
David I.



8
David I.



9
uncertain

COINS OF DAVID I FROM M^r POLLOXFEN'S COLLECTION



A



B



C

at the widest part. Weighing respectively 484 grains, 394 grains, 355 grains, and 210 grains. They were found lying together in digging a drain at Ormidale, near Brodick, Island of Arran.

Gold Penannular Ring, one inch in diameter across the ring, and weighing 190 grains. (Plate VI. fig. 1.)

Gold Ring, one inch in diameter, and 202 grains weight, formed of twisted wires. (Plate VI. fig. 2.)

Three Gold Fillets or Bands, which gradually diminish in breadth from the centre towards each extremity, they are ornamented with rows of small projecting points or knobs along the whole edges, and at each extremity, which is pierced with a small hole; one measures 17 inches in length, and 3-16th inches in its greatest breadth; another measures 13½ inches in length, and 3-16ths in breadth; the third is 9½ inches long, and 5-16ths in breadth—the last is imperfect at each extremity. (Plate VI. fig. 3.)

Small bar of Silver weighing 228 grains. (Plate VI. fig. 4.)

Twenty-one Silver Pennies of King David I. of Scotland; 1 of King Henry I. of England; 3 of King Stephen of England; and 2 uncertain. This hoard of gold, silver, and coins, was discovered under a large stone on the hill or moor of the farm of Plan, while building a wall, and quarrying stones at a distance of 300 yards from the ruins of St Blane's Chapel, in the south end of the Island of Bute. (Plate VII.) [A separate description of these coins will be given on a subsequent page.]

Steel Sword, with Handle and Cross-Guard, the blade measuring 2 feet 6 inches in length, and 2½ inches in breadth. The handle is 4 inches long, including the pommel; the guard 5 inches in length, and is inlaid with silver. It was found in excavating a cutting on the Strathspey Railway, near Gortons, Elginshire. (Plate V. figs. 4 and 5.)

Iron Rapier Blade, found near the mills of Forres, Elginshire.

The Rider or Upper Stone of a Quern, 15 inches in diameter.

Square-shaped Stone, 9½ inches long; the sides measure from 2 to 2½ inches in breadth; probably a weight or sinker for a net. At one extremity is a perforation as if for suspension.

Bronze Weight of 15 ounces, found when digging out the foundation of a house in the High Street of Dunbar.

Circular Silver Brooch, formed of a rod of silver, and having a series of rosettes and ornamented knobs alternately fixed on its circumference, at short distance from each other. It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; the pin is wanting. The knobs appear to have been originally gilt. (Plate VIII. fig. 1.) A similar style of brooch, found at Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, is figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lx., 1852, p. 110. It is there assigned to the early part of the fifteenth century.

Fragment of a circular Silver Brooch, with lozenge-shaped ornaments, on which is a diapered pattern at short distances, placed round its circumference; the whole appears to have been gilt. (Plate VIII. fig. 2.)

Fragment of a similar Brooch having a portion of the pin.

Small circular Silver Brooch, with pin, inscribed + IHESVS-NAZARENVS-REX. (Plate VIII. fig. 3.)

Fifteen small oblong Jet Beads; and

Plain Gold Ring with Pebble setting, which is pierced longitudinally, as if it had been formerly used as a bead.

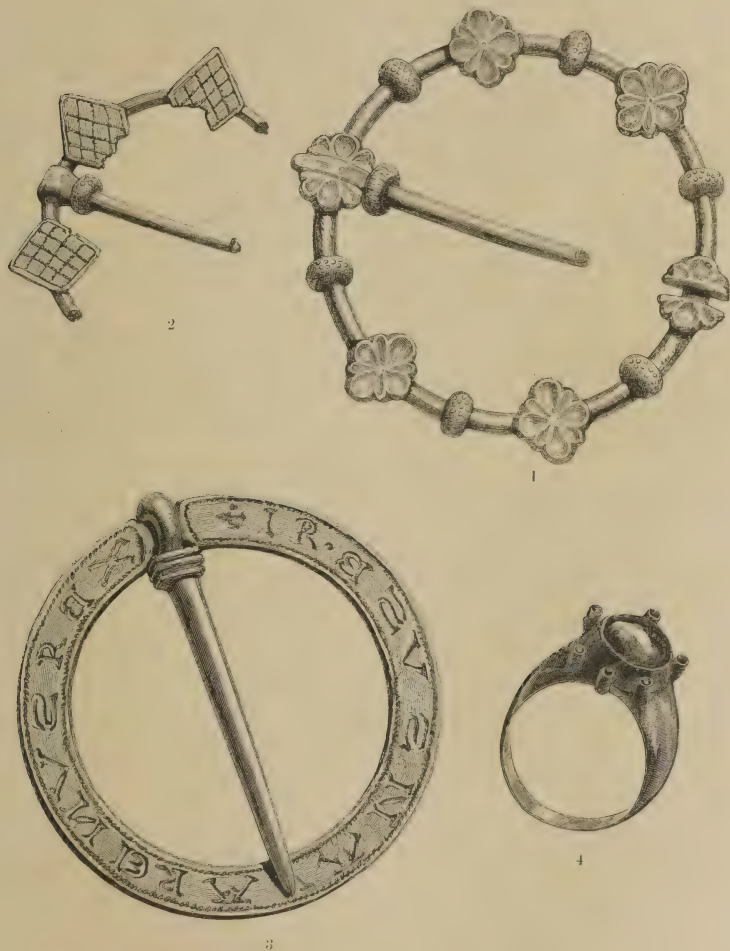
Plain Gold Ring, with a sapphire in the centre, surrounded by six small emeralds in separate settings. (Plate VIII. fig. 4.) As well as

Fifty-three Silver Pennies of King Edward I. and II. of England, of various Mints; one of Alexander III. of Scotland, and two of John Baliol.

These various articles were all found together in the course of ploughing in a field on the farm of Woodhead, the property of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, President, S.A. Scot., in the Parish of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.

Massive Silver Chain, formed of double rings, terminating at one extremity in a larger grooved or flattened penannular ring, on which is an incised pattern. The chain measures 18 inches in length, and weighs 44 oz. It was found in digging at Parkhill, the property of Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq., in the parish of New Machar, Aberdeenshire.

This chain exactly resembles in character one figured in the *Archæolo-*



SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c., FOUND AT WOODHEAD, IN THE PARISH OF CANONBIE.

1. Silver Brooch (two-thirds of size).
2. Fragment of a Silver Brooch (do.)

3. Small Silver Brooch (full size).
4. Gold Ring with Pebble Setting (do.)

gia Scotica, vol. iv. p. 373, except that it is smaller in size, and has, in addition, the larger terminal ring.

Portion of a Crosier rudely cut in oak, 11 inches in length; Cup or Chalice rudely formed of white wax, 6 inches high, 4 inches across the mouth, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ at the base; and portion of a Paten or plate, also in wax.

These relics were found in a tomb supposed to be that of Bishop Tulloch (circa 1422-1448), during the repairs of St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney, in the year 1848. The crosier is figured in Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals."

Leaden Plate, 5 inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; one side is rudely engraved H: REQVIESCIT: WILLIAMVS: SENEX · FELICIS MEMORIE; and the other PMVS · EP · IS. Also the remains of another Relic formed of Bone and Iron, somewhat like the head of a staff.

Found together in a tomb in the Choir of St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall. The plate is supposed to denote the re-interment, early in the twelfth century, of William, according to Torfæus, the first resident Bishop of Orkney.

An Aureus of Nero, found at Newstead, near Melrose, in the month of June 1862. (See Notice of, by Dr J. A. Smith, *supra*, p. 108.)

Thirty-two Coins of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., Charles I. of England, and Philip of Spain, found at Bankhead, Parish of Newhills, Aberdeenshire.

Thirty-five Coins of King James II. III. IV. and V. of Scotland, and King Henry VI. of England, found in taking down the Wheatsheaf Inn, in the town of Ayr. (See Communication on these coins by Mr George Sim, Curator of Coins, *supra*, p. 105.)

English Sixpence of King James I. of Scotland, found at Loanhead, near Hawick, Roxburghshire.

Half-crown of King James VI., and of King Charles I., found at Ardoch, Perthshire.

Gold Half-crown of King James I., found at Brechin.

Four French Abbey Counters, found in Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

(3.) By ANDREW MUIRHEAD, Esq., Nelson Street.

Bronze Mortar, 6 inches in diameter, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It is ornamented in relief with wreaths of flowers, and bears the inscription SOLI DEO GLORIA, 1634.

(4.) By ROBERT PATERSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. (the Author).

Manx Antiquities; or, Remarks on the Present Condition of the Antiquarian Remains of the Isle of Man. With photographic and photolithographic illustrations by the Author. 8vo. Cupar-Fife, 1863.

(5.) By the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1861. 8vo. Washington, 1862.

(6.) By Colonel J. D. GRAHAM, Detroit, U.S. (the Author).

Report on Mason and Dixon's Boundary Line of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. 8vo. Chicago, 1862.

(7.) By T. A. CHENEY, Esq., New York.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York on the Condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History, &c. 8vo. Albany, 1860.

A Cast in Plaster from the Sculptured Stone Cross at Campbelton, Argyleshire, was exhibited, recently purchased for the Museum.

This plaster cast of the Cross which stands in the market-place in the High Street of the town of CAMPBELTON, Argyleshire, was moulded for an Art Exhibition held in Glasgow some years ago; it was the only cast taken, the waste moulds having been immediately afterwards destroyed.

The Cross is formed of a single stone of dark-coloured, compact limestone, 11 feet in height, 19 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in thickness; and the rounded head measures 3 feet across the short projecting arms.

The front of the cross shows, at the bottom of the shaft, two animals rampant, and their tails, passing between them, spring upwards into entwined branches and foliage, covering a space of 3 feet 4 inches in height, above which is cut, in a square-shaped panel, the following inscription, in Lombardic letters :—

HEC : EST : CRVX : D
 OMINI : YUARI : M : H
 EACHYRNA : Q V O D
 AM : RECTORIS : DE
 KYL : RECAN : ET : DO
 MINI : ANDREE : NAT
 I : EIVS : RECTORIS :
 DE : KIL : COMAN : Q
 VI : HANC : CRVCE :
 FIERI : FACIEBAT.

Over the inscription is a sunk panel or niche, terminating above in a segmental-headed and trefoiled arch; on one side of this panel is cut a chalice, and on the other an oblong-shaped object like a book; the space between is blank, and has probably been defaced. Above this again is another panel, also with a pointed and trefoiled head, reaching up to the round head of the cross, the lower portion of which is filled by an oblong projecting tablet or ornament, apparently destroyed, and the upper part is filled with floriated ornaments. Within the rounded head of the cross are placed at equal distances, and in two parallel lines, four figures, clothed in long robes; three of them hold apparently a book in their hands: the rest of the space is filled in with branches and foliage, with the exception of the centre, which is blank, and looks as if defaced. In the left arm of the cross is a winged angel standing over a dragon, and holding a cross with a long shaft, the lower end of which pierces the mouth of the animal.

The other side, or back part of the cross, is covered with elaborately intertwined branches and foliage, which spring from the upturned tails of four animals rampant, placed across the bottom of the shaft. It is divided in the middle of its length by the branches forming an elaborate panel-shaped mass of closely interlaced knotwork; and the foliage branches out again above, filling the head of the cross, round a central flower, from which there springs a saltire-shaped cross of branches and foliage. The projecting top of the cross is occupied by a mermaid, apparently seizing a winged dragon; the short side arms being each filled with pairs of lions or dragons, having floriated tongues and tails.

The edges of the cross are rounded off at the angles, with a slender roll

or bead moulding, and are ornamented by a belt of foliage running their whole length. All the ornaments on the cross are cut in bold relief.

Mr J. Hubard Smith, in a communication to the Royal Irish Academy ("Proceedings," vol. vi. page 390), arguing from the character of the inscription being similar to that on M'Fingone's cross shaft at Hy, which is dated 1489, refers this cross to the same period; and Dr Reeves, in a note relative to the Campbelton Cross, in his edition of Adamnan's Life of St Columba (page 419), agrees with Mr Smith's opinion, and states that, A.D. 1515, "James V. presented to the rectory of Kilquhoan or Kilchoan, in Ardnamurchane, vacant by the decease of Sir Andrew Makcacherne (commonly written MacEachern). (Orig. Par. ii., p. 194.) This individual was also rector of Ellenenan or Elanfinan, now called Sunart (ib. p. 198). But Kilchoan is the phonetic form of Kilcoman (so called from St Comghan of October 13, in the Scottish and Irish Calendars), which appears on the cross; and as that cross was erected during the incumbency of a man who died in 1515, we may reasonably refer the execution of the work to 1500, only eleven years subsequent to the date assigned in Mr Smith's conjecture."

It is worthy of notice that the figure of the angel slaying the dragon, sculptured on the head of this cross, is in design exactly similar to the same device on the six-angel gold coin of King James IV. of Scotland (1488-1513), the only Scottish monarch who ever used such a device. Mr Lindsay, in his work upon the Coinage of Scotland (page 141) in reference to this coin, remarks, "that from its extreme rarity, it was probably only a pattern. The only known specimen is in the British Museum." It bears the king's name, with the Arabic numeral 4 attached, and his title as King of Scotland. The value of the coin was six English angels, its weight being something over one ounce. Coins with the device of the archangel slaying the dragon were first introduced into the English coinage by King Henry VI. (1471-1483) some time before, and continued to be used until the time of the Commonwealth (1649-1660). The head of the cross borne by the angel, the lower part of the shaft of which is in the mouth of the dragon, is on the English coins a cross croslet, while on the Scottish coin it is simply a plain cross, similar in character to that sculptured on this Campbelton cross. If we consider this fact, therefore, as also suggestive of the date of its sculpture, it

would bring us nearly to the same period as that already referred to—the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century.

The following Matrices of Seals, belonging to the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, were exhibited by the Rev. J. Hannah, D.C.L., Trinity College, Glenalmond. The Seals are of brass, with the exceptions of Nos. 3, 7, 10, and 17.

1. ABERDEEN. — "Sigillum Will. Dunbar. Episcopi Aberdonensis." (1728-1746.)
2. ——— Andrew Gerard (1747-1767); motto, "At stabile Fundamentum. A. G. Cons. 17 Julij 1747."
3. ——— John Skinner (1786-1816), small steel seal with initials.
4. ——— "The Seal of William Skinner Bishop of Aberdeen Oct^r 27 1816." (1816-1856.)
5. BRECHIN. — "Sigillum Iacobi Rait Episcopi Brechinensis. Meliora spero." (1742-1777.)
6. ——— "Sigillum Georgii Episcopi Brechinensis." (Innes, 1778-1781.)
7. CATHNESS. — "S. Capitvli Ecce. Ste Dei Genetricis Marie Cathanensis." — Silver.
8. ——— William Falconar (1741), motto, "Nove non nova."
9. DUNKELD. — "Sigillum Joannis Alexander Episcopi Dunkeldensis. Aug. 19: 1743. Crescet per tristia splendens." (1743-1776.)
10. ——— Patrick Torry (1808-1853). Silver, with the Greek motto, "ΗΠΟΣΕΧΕΤΕ ΗΑΝΤΙ ΤΩ ΗΟΙΜΝΙΩ."
11. EDINBURGH. — "Sigillum Alex^{ri} Rose Episcopi Edinburgensis. Pro Deo et Patria." (1687-1713.)
12. ——— "Sigillum · Davidis · Freebairn · Episcopi · Edinburgensis. Vincit qui patitur." (1733-1739.)
13. ——— "Sigillum Daniel Sandford S.T.P. Episcop. Edinburg. Feb^{ri} 9: 1806." (1806-1830.)
14. GALLOWAY. — "Sig: D. Ioan: Paterson Epis: Cand: Casæ. Pro rege et Grege." (1674-1679.)
15. GLASGOW. — "S. Johis. Archid. Glasguensis."
16. ——— "Sig. Iohan. Paterson. Archiepiscopi Glasgvensis. 1687 · Pro · rege · et · grege · Constant · and · trve."
17. ——— Arms of the same, on a small steel plate.

18. MORAY.—“*Sigillvm Capitvli Moraviensis Ecclesie. xxxi. Marcii 1·5·8·5.*”
19. MORAY.—“*Esto fidelis. Apoc. ii. 10. Sigil. Alex. Episc. Moravien. I N R I 24 Die Iunii MDCCXVI.*” (Jolly, 1796–1850.)
20. ST ANDREWS.—“*Sigillum Arthuri Ross. Archi. Episcopi. S^t Andreae. 1685. Sit · Cristo · Suavis · Odor.*” (1684–1688.)

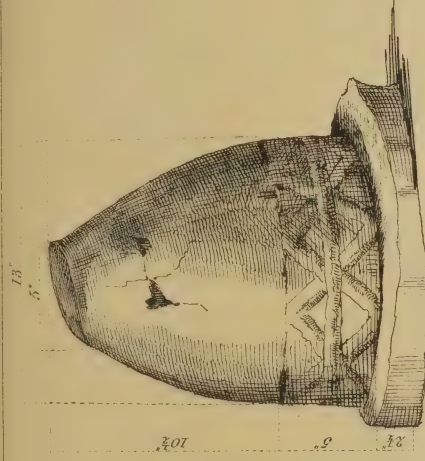
Also several seals of English Nonjurors, viz., Brett, Collier, Gandy, Hickes, Mawman, Rawlinson, and others unnamed. Some of these are silver.

The following Communications were read :—

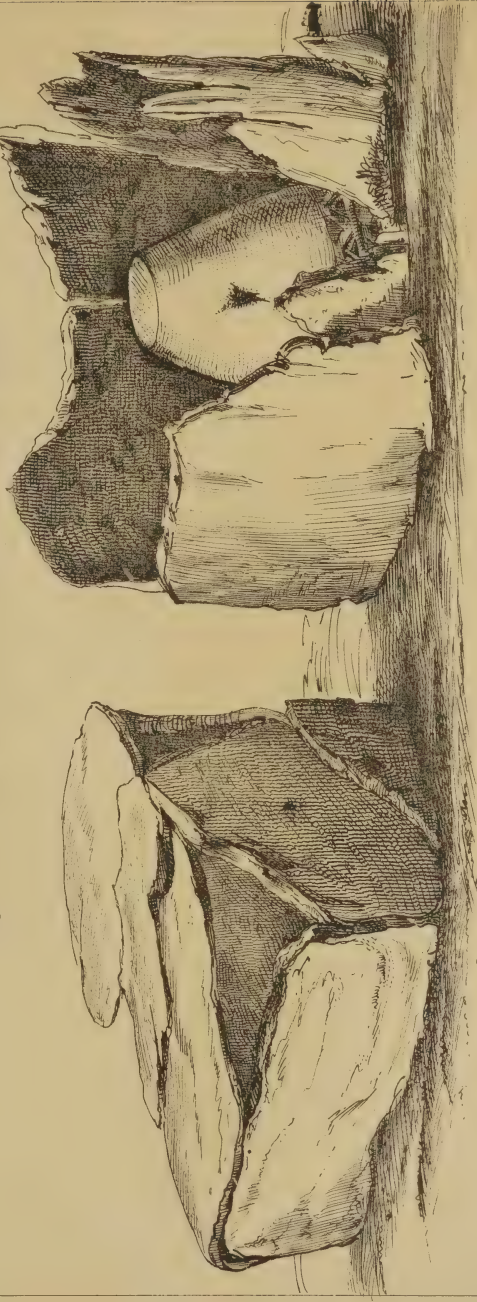
I.

AN ACCOUNT OF TWO BARROWS AT SPOTTISWOOD, BERWICKSHIRE,
OPENED BY THE LADY JOHN SCOTT. COMMUNICATED BY PROFESSOR
J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.S.A. SCOT. (PLATE IX.)

There had at one time been a cairn on Clacharie, though not since I can remember, but the remains of it were visible, from its site never having been cultivated. The name, “Clacharie,” in Celtic signifying “Stones of Judgment,” incited us to dig there, which we did for the first time last November 1863. We trenched into the ground from east to west, and then took a cross trench from north to south. At the south-east side of the place, about a foot and a-half below the surface, and standing on the till or natural soil, we came to three stone cists; the first was covered with three flat stones, two laid side by side, and one as a band stone over them. The cist was built with five upright stones, and a flat stone laid at its base. The stones were all whinstone. The cist, about a foot and a-half deep, nearly filled, first with black ashes and charred wood, and then with a quantity of bones, apparently some of them human, and some of birds and animals, all broken small, but not burnt. Two feet north-west of the first cist we came on a second, similar in appearance, but when the flat, coarse stone was taken off, we found it filled up with fine gravel; and on taking out some of this, we found an urn of sun-dried clay, shaped like a cone, with the top flat. A moulding round the lower part, of a fine bold pattern. The urn rested



Clay Urn inverted from 2nd Cist resting on a flat stone



1ST CIST
Full of bones & charred ashes.

2ND CIST
Sun dried earthen urn, 2 charred & uncharred bones.

STONE CISTS DISCOVERED AT SPOTTISWOOD.
BERWICKSHIRE.

on a hexagonal stone, not freestone, but much whiter than any other stone we came upon. The depth of the stone on which the urn rested is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that of the moulding 5 inches; from the top of the moulding $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the summit of the urn. The urn, which was in an inverted position, is 5 inches in diameter at the base, and 13 inches diameter at the mouth; on lifting it from the stone, we found it filled up to two-thirds of its height, first with a layer of burnt ashes and bits of charred wood; then with bones of different kinds, broken small. (See Plate IX.) Round the outside of this cist we found part of a circle of upright stones, some of them a foot, some not quite half a foot, in height from the ground.

Exactly east from this cist, and about three feet distant, we came on a third, built against the end of a wall, which we found ran nearly round the inside of the cairn. This third cist was, like the first, full of black ashes and bones, without an urn.

The wall is built of large stones, and is about 2 feet broad, raised rather more than a foot and a-half from the ground, and in three places intersected by cross passages about 8 or 9 inches wide. The whole wall is built in an egg shape, and at the small end of the egg, on the north side of the cairn, we came on a cell or chimney, built with large stones, overlapping, so as to contract it towards the top till one flat stone covered it. It was egg-shaped like the wall, and filled with gravel. In it we found pieces of clay burnt red, and one cubical brick, also of red burnt clay. In three places, on the east and south side of the mound, we came on deposits of ashes and bones. In different parts we found two flint implements, several sling-stones (?), and three or four stone celts, and a stone (not flint) arrow or spear head. About fifty feet south-east of Clacharie, the ground rose a little, which impelled us to dig there. At two feet down we found a stone cist, apparently the same as those in the other mound, and with a flat stone laid on the top. We opened it, and went down fully five feet, coming to nothing but stones and gravel; then we came to a great deposit of black ashes, charred bits of wood, and sticky black matter, which filled the space to ten feet below the surface. All this had no stone to rest on like the contents of the other cists, but for nearly five feet in depth this excavation was filled with it. At about a foot below the surface, the whole of this mound was built over with

stones laid something like a causeway, and honey-combed with small open cists, about 8 inches across and 6 deep. We traced this building towards the north-east, and opened the ground about 40 feet distant, where we found a circular mass of the same kind of causewayed building, but without the little open cists. In this third place we found some scattered ashes and bones at about the depth of three feet below the surface of the ground.

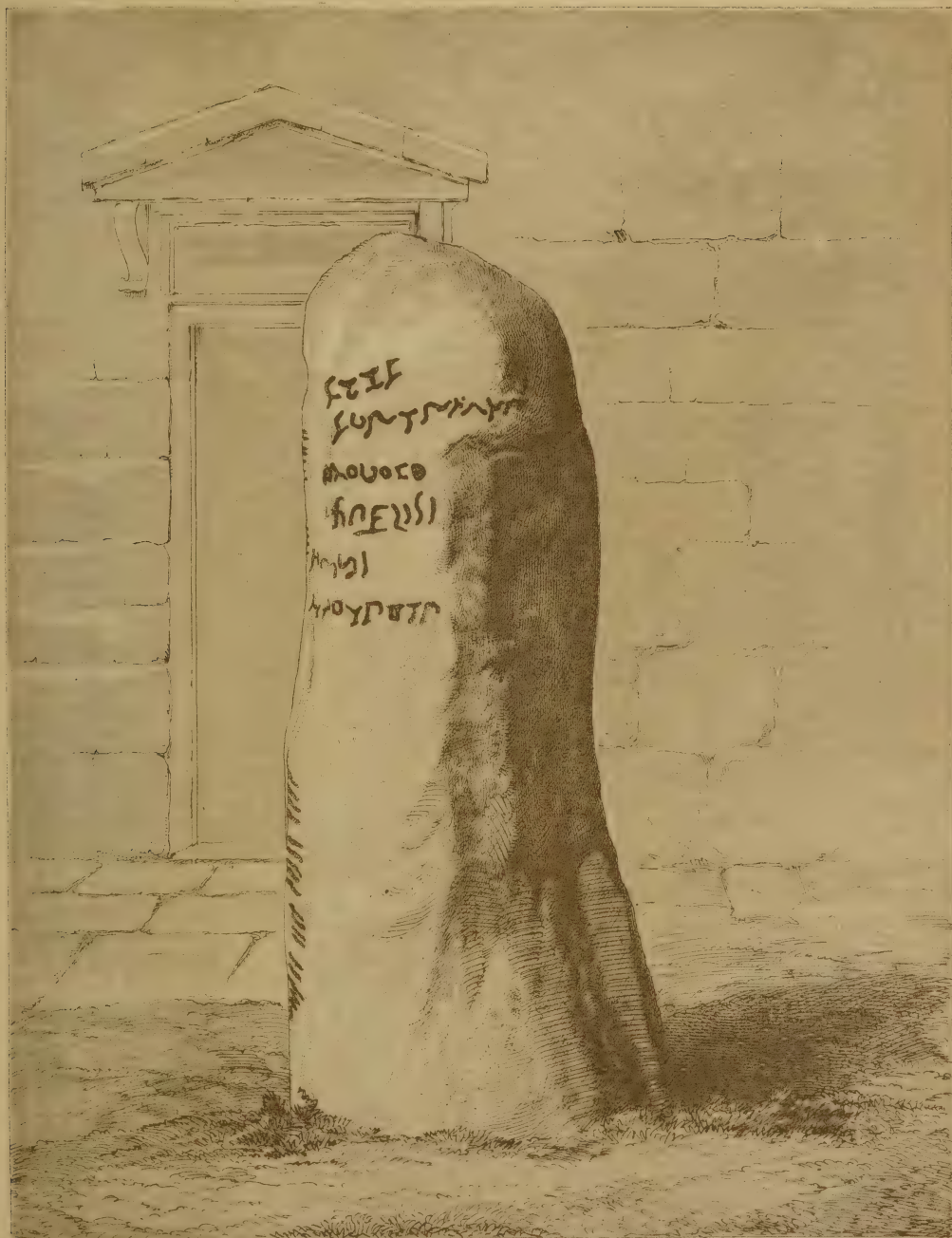
II.

NOTICE OF THE VARIOUS ATTEMPTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO READ AND INTERPRET THE INSCRIPTION ON THE NEWTON STONE, GARIOCH, ABERDEENSHIRE. BY ALEXANDER THOMSON OF BANCHORY, ESQ., F.S.A. SCOT. (PLATES X. AND XI.)

Although no satisfactory progress has yet been made in reading and translating this mysterious inscription, it seems desirable to collect together and preserve a brief notice of what has hitherto been done, in the hope that scholars may be stimulated to further exertions. It is *provoking* to have an inscription in our own country of unquestionable genuineness and antiquity, which, up to this time, seems to have baffled all attempts to decipher it, and that, too, in an age when Egyptian hieroglyphics and the cuneatic characters of Persepolis, and Babylon, and Nineveh have been forced to reveal their secrets to laborious scholars.

The greatest difficulty with regard to the Newton Stone arises from its being unique; no other inscription is known in precisely the same character, so that there is nothing with which it can be compared. It is in six unequal lines, and consists of forty-six letters, giving sixteen or seventeen different forms; but there is no reason to suppose that it furnishes us with an entire alphabet of the language, whatever it may be.

It is a proof how little local antiquities were studied in Scotland, that so remarkable a monument should not have attracted any attention until the beginning of the present century. It appears to have been first noticed in 1803, by shepherds in the neighbourhood, and the late Earl of Aberdeen went to examine it in 1804; and it was very much through his instrumentality that it gradually became known. He fortunately preserved a note of the exact appearance of the stone at that time,





From a "Photog." by A. Riddle

THE NEWTON STONE FROM THE N. W.

with the small lichens growing *in* the letters, as well as on the general surface of the stone, previous to the many tracings, and rubbings, and castings in plaster to which it has of late years been subjected. (See "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," pp. 1 and 2.)

The earliest engravings of it appear in Pinkerton's Inquiry into the History of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1814, and two are given in our Transactions, "Archæologia Scotica," vol. ii. p. 316, in "An Account of some Sculptured Pillars in the Northern Part of Scotland," by the late Professor John Stuart of Marischal College, Aberdeen, a zealous and accurate antiquary. This paper was read in the Session 1821-22, and printed in 1823, and thus drew the attention of members of our Society to the inscription. None of the engravings are altogether accurate, but the larger of Professor Stuart's is the best,—neither of these gentlemen gives any reading or translation. Mr Stuart, however, refers to what was the first attempt at translation, so far as we know, which was made by General Vallancey, the well-known Irish antiquarian. The inscription was sent to him not long before his death, and he at once read the first two lines,—"*Gilf Gommara*," or "*Prince Gommara*;" but he could go no further. He appears to have read it through some fancied resemblance of the characters to Roman letters.

Wilson gives a more correct representation of the inscription than either Pinkerton or Stuart, but he also gives no reading or translation. His valuable work, published in 1851, assisted, however, in making it more generally known.

The late Earl of Aberdeen continued to take a lively interest in the inscription, and he and his son, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, brought it under the notice of the late Dr Mill of Cambridge, one of the most profound oriental scholars of the day; and before his death he had written by far the most important dissertation on the subject which we have yet obtained.

Dr Mill's paper is a remarkable example of bringing a vast amount of learning to bear upon an inscription in an unknown character. It would be unfair to his memory to regard the result he has attained as absolutely certain; he probably did not so regard it. Dr Mill proceeds on the theory that the inscription is in the old Phœnician character and language.

The frequent resort of these enterprising navigators of ancient times

to Britain in search of tin is well known, and gives at once a possibility, if not a probability, to the supposition, that some of them may have ventured in exploring voyages beyond the Cassiterides, and even reached the north-east of Scotland in search of additional supplies of the valued metal, and that the stone may have been erected and the inscription engraven by some such party.

Giving due weight to the consideration that these Phœnicians were the only lettered people of whose intercourse, in the most ancient times, with our country we have certain knowledge, Dr Mill was further strengthened in this supposition by the oriental appearance of the inscription, and confirmed in it by the resemblance of the characters to the ancient Phœnician, with which and the cognate dialects he was well acquainted.

He treated the Newton Stone inscription as Barthelemy, Swinton, Akerblad, Movers, and others had done undoubted Phœnician inscriptions found along the shores of the Mediterranean, trusting especially to the labours of Gesenius, the greatest of Phœnician scholars. He read the inscription, of course, from right to left,—he analysed (so to speak) each letter, and assigned to it its letter in the Hebrew alphabet corresponding with the ancient Phœnician, and then translated into Latin and English.

The process was laborious, and Dr Mill brought a vast amount of learning to bear upon his work; and it is to be hoped that his paper (which is known to be in type) will soon be published by his friend, the Rev. George Williams of King's College, Cambridge, to whose care Dr Mill's manuscript was intrusted by the Hon. Arthur Gordon. Hitherto it is only known by having been read, or an abstract of it, by Mr Williams, at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge in 1862.

The result of Dr Mill's work is given in the Appendix to this paper, No. II. The English translation is, "To Eshmún [God of health], by this Monumental Stone, may the wandering Exile of me thy servant go up in never-ceasing memorial: even the record of Han-Thanit-Zenaniah, magistrate, who is saturated with sorrow!" Eshmun is the Syrian Esculapius.

The correctness of this translation was impugned at the meeting by Mr Thomas Wright, who, seeing the inscription for the first time, at

once declared it to be *Latin*, written in a debased character, of a date subsequent to the departure of the Romans from Britain, and which he stated to be well known to English antiquaries, but he does not seem to have pointed out any instances where it could be seen and compared.

He, however, at once read the first two lines,—“*Hic jacet Constantinus*,” while in the following lines he said that he saw the word *Filius*, with the name of the father of Constantine in the genitive case. He was followed by Simonides, who, with equal confidence, pronounced and read it as *Greek*, and what was very remarkable, extracted the same meaning from the Greek as Mr Wright did from the *Latin* ! These two critics may therefore be fairly held as having effectually confuted each other. Certainly they left untouched the learned labours of Dr Mill. Even if hereafter it should be found that Dr Mill’s translation is not correct, still his work must ever continue to be a valuable monument of patient laborious investigation, and an admirable example to other scholars.

As I spent last winter in Italy, I thought it might be worth while to take correct copies of the inscription with me; and for this purpose I had very careful photographs prepared by Mr A. Riddle, and these I showed and gave to persons likely to be able to throw some light upon it. I had it done in two different sizes, which I now send for exhibition, the smaller being the one which I prefer, and of which I made most use. Most of those who saw it, at once confessed their ignorance of the characters, and declined any attempt to read or translate.

I met, however, with one learned padre in Rome, who at once pronounced it *Celtic*, and that if I would allow him a few days, he would read and translate it for me.

This he did, and brought me the transcription and translation, after some weeks of work. (See Appendix, No. IV., p. 232.) I saw him repeatedly; and after a good deal of cross-examination, I found out the *processes* by which he had arrived at his result.

He first *restored* the inscription, *i.e.*, he altered various letters at his pleasure. This is a proceeding scarcely admissible in any case, and I stoutly protested against its application to the Newton Stone, seeing that it is composed of the hardest granite or gneiss, and retains the letters precisely as they were originally cut.

The next step was to *modernise* the inscription, *i.e.*, to turn it into modern Celtic; this obviously opened a way to make it into anything he pleased. On examining the modernising, I pointed out to him that he had given different modern forms to the same ancient characters; he admitted this, but declared it to be of no consequence.

Not being a Celtic scholar, I got him to dictate to me the words in English letters. The result, when translated into English, is,—

“Boundary of the Royal Field, the all powerful O Aremin (*doubtful*) this stone [erected] a flock of sheep [he placed on the domain].”

In Florence I met with Dr Davis, the well-known explorer of Carthage. He at once pronounced the inscription to be Phœnician; and his opinion on the question is entitled to great weight; for no other person has disinterred, copied, and published so many inscriptions in that language from the ruins of Carthage, Utica, and other adjoining towns. A large volume of inscriptions, the result of his labours, has recently been completed and published by the British Museum; besides his own more popular publications.

It is, however, one thing to copy inscriptions correctly, and become familiar with the character in which they are written and its variations, and quite another to translate from a language at present so little known as the ancient Phœnician.

Dr Davis set to work on the same principle and in the same manner as Dr Mill, changing the characters into the corresponding Hebrew letters, and then translating from the Phœnician; but when he brought it to me he expressed himself very doubtful as to the result he had attained; and he had very little time to devote to the work, as he was on the point of starting on an exploring expedition into Abyssinia.

The result of his endeavours, which differs widely from that obtained by Dr Mill, is given in the Appendix, No. III. p. 231. His translation is as follows:—

“A monument is placed [here] may the memory of the departed prove a blessing. He fell [in this] solitary place, and lay prostrate.

“Guard [the grave of] Atalthan, son of Pazach, [a man of] renown. Behold mother lamenting the treacherous calamity they have inflicted on [her or him].”

At Milan I gave the inscription to the Abate Ceriani, the learned

librarian of the Ambrosian, and on the first glance he pronounced it to be *Palmyrene*. I immediately said, that I could scarcely see the possibility of Palmyrenians having ever reached the north of Scotland, but it might be so. He was much interested by the inscription, and set to work to decipher it. In a day or two, however, he came to tell me he was mistaken; that though some of the letters seemed to be Palmyrenian, he could not identify all; and that he had compared it with all the *alphabets* in the library, but in vain. I gave him several copies for himself, and for friends to whom he was to send them. I have had one letter from him, but only to say that hitherto it had baffled them all. I expect to hear again, and hope it may be with more satisfactory tidings.

I had heard in various parts of Italy that Count la Marmora, at Turin (brother of the commander of the Italian troops in Naples), was one of the most learned students of ancient inscriptions in Italy. On reaching Turin I wrote to him, and sent him a copy. He was much interested by it, though so unwell he could not set to work to study it, and a few days afterwards he died. I understand that a great amount of antiquarian knowledge has been lost to the world by his death.

I gave a copy to Signor Matteucci, Minister of Public Instruction, who laid it before the Accademia Reale, who, after examination and deliberation, came to the conclusion, that "the inscription must be the work or jest of some wag;" an idea which cannot for one moment be entertained by any one who has seen the monument. (See Appendix, No. V.) I gave copies of it to the University librarians at Heidelberg and Bonn, and also to Monsieur Rainaud, keeper of the manuscripts in the Imperial Library at Paris. All promised to write to me as soon as they could say anything of importance on the matter, but, I am sorry to say, I have not yet heard from any one of them.

On my return to London I went to see Mr Vaux of the British Museum. He considers the inscription to be mediæval Latin; but I did not feel at all convinced by his reasoning. He referred me to the Cross of St Cadfan as being inscribed in the same character; but on comparing the plate of St Cadfan's Cross with the Newton Stone, I cannot see the identity of the characters. Two or three are *similar*, but the others are as *dissimilar* as possible.

Mr Vaux advised me to write to Dr Graves of Trinity College,

Dublin, who has devoted special attention to ancient Irish monuments. Dr Graves supposes the lines on the edges of the Newton Stone to be Irish Oghams, and waits photographs of them to renew his studies. He had studied the inscription on the face of the stone years ago, without then attaining any satisfactory result; but he is not without hope of yet succeeding, and if he do, it will be deeply interesting not only to our Society, but to students of ancient inscriptions in all parts of Europe.

Mr Westwood, of Oxford, well known by his antiquarian researches, has suggested the possibility of the inscription being Gnostic—an opinion which he founds mainly on the spectacle figure which occurs on so many of our sculptured stones, although not on the Newton Stone itself.

From these brief notices it will be seen that we have at present five distinct theories as to the language of the Newton Stone,—Phœnician, debased Latin, Celtic, Irish Ogham, and Gnostic.

It is not for me to pronounce any judgment on their respective merits; all that I wish to do, is to bring before the Society the present position of the investigation, and to express the hope that competent scholars will not cease from their labours until the inscription be unmistakably read and translated.

Appendix.

I. See Plates X. and XI. for careful copies of the lettered Inscription, and the Oghams, on the Newton Stone; taken from photographs.

II. Translation of inscription on NEWTON STONE, by the late Rev. Dr Mill of Cambridge, who regarded it as PHœNICIAN; and, transferring the Phœnician characters into the corresponding Hebrew, read and translated it as follows:—

Line 1.	לאשמ <i>ad œsculap-</i>	mshel
Do. 2.	ן . בנציב . יטר <i>-ium per lapidem ascen-</i>	lty . bytsnb . n
Do. 3.	ע . לע . טעש . עבדך <i>- dat in æternum circumnavigatio servi tui.</i>	kdbā . shāt . āl . ā

Line 4. זכרון · חננת tnthnkh . nrkz
Memoria (sc.) Han-thaniti

Do. 5. זנניה · hynnz
Zenaniae.

Do 6. שפט · שבע · כעש · shāk . ābsh . tphsh
Suffetis repleti mœrore.

“To Eshmún [God of health], by this monumental stone, may the wandering exile of me thy servant go up in never-ceasing memorial: even the record of Han-Thanit-Zenaniah, magistrate, who is saturated with sorrow!”

III. Translation of inscription on Newton Stone, by Dr Davis, the explorer of Carthage, who regards the inscription as PHœNICIAN, which he also changes into the corresponding Hebrew letters, and gives the translation with doubts:—

Line 1. שׁוֹ זֶל
 A monument is placed [here], may the memory [of the departed] prove a blessing.

Do. 2. שֶׁךְ שְׁפִיטָנָה
 He fell [in this] solitary place and lay prostrate.

Do. 3. טַר עֲטֵלְתָּן
 Guard [the grave of] Atalthan.

Do. 4. בֶּן פֹּזַח שֵׁם שֶׁע
 Son of Pazach [a man of] renown.
 Behold a

Do. 5. אִם נִיָּה
 Mother lamenting.

Do. 6. שׁוֹ עֵשׂ כְּ[קָטָן] עַל
 The treacherous calamity they inflicted on [her or him].

“A monument is placed [here], may the memory of the departed prove a blessing. He fell [in this] solitary place and lay

prostrate. Guard [the grave of] Atalthan. Son of Pazach, [a man of] renown. Behold a mother lamenting the treacherous calamity they have inflicted on [her or him].”

IV. Translation of inscription on Newton Stone, on the supposition that it is CELTIC, by Padre —, Rome. Inscription restored:—

Line 1.	THEUF Boundary
Do. 2.	GOMMATOMACH Of the Royal Field
Do. 3.	CHOED AGUS The All Powerful
Do. 4.	O AREMIN O Aremin (<i>doubtful</i>)
Do. 5.	CLOCH This Stone [<i>erected</i>]
Do. 6.	GOMODRACH A Flock of Sheep [<i>he placed on the Domain</i>].

V. DELIVERANCE OF SECTION OF ACCADEMIA REALE DI TORINO.

To the excellent Commendator Matteucci, my illustrious Colleague.

I have myself examined, and presented to the examination of the Section (of the Academy), the photographic copy of the inscription found in the county of Aberdeen, which you had the kindness to send me lately.

I copy the deliverance which I have placed in the minutes of the last meeting of the Academy, which expresses the opinion of the Section as to this inscription.

“The Secretary presents to the Section a photographic copy of an inscription found in the county of Aberdeen, which our colleague, Matteucci, lays before the Section from Mr Thomson, in order to have

our opinion of it. The Section fully concurs in the opinion expressed by one of its members, the Cavaliere Amedeo Peyron,—that is, that the characters of this inscription do not appear to correspond with any known alphabet, and that the inscription must be the work or jest of some wag.”

Such is the judgment which I myself at once formed, and which is confirmed by an authoritative and competent judge, the Cavaliere A. Peyron.

Accept the assurance, &c.,

(Signed) G. GORRESIO.

TURIN, 7th June 1863.

Various admirable photographs of the stone taken by Mr Riddle were exhibited to the meeting.

The very irregular shape of the Newton Stone makes it impossible to take the inscription fully in one photographic view. The instrument must be shifted about a quarter of the compass round, in order to give an equally correct full view of all the characters. The two engravings accompanying this paper are from photographs thus taken, and it is hoped will enable students to work satisfactorily. (See Plates X. & XI.)

Plate X. gives the greater part of the Inscription in full front view; and Plate XI. gives the left-hand portion of it, with the whole of the Oghams, which are engraved along the edge of the Stone.

There is every reason to hope that we shall ere long have a reliable translation of these from some of our Celtic scholars. It may be that the Oghams contain a repetition of the Inscription, and that thus the monument is bilingual, or it may be that the Oghams are of much more recent date than the Inscription, and if so it is a proof of a certain degree of respect and even veneration for the ancient Inscription, when the monument was employed to receive a second inscription without in any way interfering with or damaging the first.

Mr STUART made some observations on the original site of the stone, near to which some graves had been found; and after alluding to some of the Welsh stones, which had Roman and Ogham inscriptions, and to the reading of the latter by Dr Graves, of Dublin, he expressed his belief

that we might look with hope to the result of Mr Skene's labours, who was now engaged on the Oghams of the Newton Stone.

The Rev. Dr LINDSAY ALEXANDER stated, that he had for long taken an interest in this curious inscription, and had compared it with the Phœnician and other alphabets, but without being able to find anything beyond resemblances. More recently he had been struck with the similarity of character between the letters on the Newton Stone, and those of the Sinaitic inscriptions and of the caves at Ellora.

Mr SKENE expressed his hope to be able to report the result of his labours on the Oghams ere long, and his belief that this was the line of inquiry most likely to be successful, from our knowledge of the alphabet. So far as he had gone, he did not think that the Oghams on the Newton Stone presented any unusual difficulty.

Professor SIMPSON joined in the expression of interest in this inscription, and hoped that the efforts to read its interpretation might not be relaxed. He mentioned that Professor Aufrecht and Mr Yates concurred in the opinion that the letters were Phœnician.

III.

NOTES OF COINS, &c., RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN SCOTLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE SIM, Esq., F.S.A., AND CURATOR OF COINS, &c.

1. AT KNOWEHEAD OF CROMBIE PARISH, BANFFSHIRE.

On 1st May last, a herd boy, while amusing himself with a large stone, on a piece of muirland or waste ground, near Knowehead of Crombie, in the parish of Marnoch, and county of Banff, happened to notice a few coins, in a heap of earth thrown up by a mole. These he took home to his father, who returned with him to the spot, and removed the large stone, when they discovered a hoard of about 2000 copper coins of James VI., Charles I., Charles II., Louis XIV., &c. Having examined these coins at Exchequer, I could find only two silver pieces, being a James I. English sixpence, and a half-noble of Charles I. Being all in very poor condition, the whole of these coins were returned to the finders.

2. AT THE FARM OF PLAN, IN THE ISLAND OF BUTE.

On 7th June last, some workmen were engaged, on the hill or muir of the farm of Plan, in the south end of the island of Bute, at a distance of about 300 yards from the ruins or remains of the ancient chapel of Saint Blane, building a wall and quarrying stones. One of them had occasion to remove a large stone with his pick, which was near the site of the wall. After removing the stone, he threw up some soil which had been under it, and in doing so he discovered some coins. He then called his companions, who were close at hand, and a number of coins and other relics were found near the spot from which the stone had been removed. The coins were 27 in number, being of Henry I. and Stephen of England, David I. of Scotland, and others uncertain. Along with the coins were found 2 gold rings (one twisted), 3 gold bands, and a small bar of silver. These are described in the list of Donations to the Museum, p. 215, and are figured in Plate VI.

This small hoard of coins is one of the most important ever found in Scotland, and has enabled us with certainty to appropriate coins to David I., which (from the illegible specimens hitherto discovered) had been attributed to Alexander I., and are figured in Plate VII.

The Rev. Mr Pollexfen of Colchester (a gentleman particularly skilful in Scottish coins), who happened to be in Edinburgh when the coins arrived at the Exchequer, made a very minute examination of them, and has kindly promised to favour us with his observations on the subject.

3. AT KILMARNOCK, Ayrshire.

On 5th August 1863, I examined, at Exchequer, a hoard of coins found shortly before at Kilmarnock, and another hoard found at Kippendavie, Stirlingshire.

The Kilmarnock coins consisted of—

German Dollars of 17th century,	.	.	.	.	107
Do. Half-Dollars do.,	.	.	.	.	6
James I. Shilling,	.	.	.	.	.1
Charles I. Shilling,	.	.	.	.	1
Charles II. Merks,	.	.	.	.	9

Charles II. Quarter-Dollars,	2
Do. Shilling,	1
In all, ———	127

I have reason to know that the Procurator-fiscal was not successful in recovering nearly all the coins that were found.

4. AT KIPPENDAVIE, STIRLINGSHIRE.

The Kippendavie coins were—

Spanish Dollars,	2
Do. Half-Dollar,	1
German Dollars,	2
Philip and Mary Shilling—poor,	1
Do. do. Sixpence—poor,	1
Elizabeth Shillings,	5
Do. Sixpences,	3
James I. Shillings,	6
James VI. Scottish Half-Crown, after his accession to the English throne,	1
Charles I. Half-Crowns,	11
Do. Shillings,	16
Do. Sixpence,	1
In all, ———	50

5. AT WOODHEAD, PARISH OF CANONBIE, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

On 24th and 25th February 1863, there were turned up by the plough, in a field on the farm of Woodhead, in the parish of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, a quantity of silver coins, together with gold rings and silver brooches, &c.; which are figured on Plate VIII., and are described in the list of Donations to the Museum, at p. 216. The coins were all pennies, with three exceptions; and having, on 27th August, examined the hoard, I found them to consist of—

Edward I., of Dublin mint,	1
Edwards I. and II., London,	40
Canterbury,	13
Durham,	9
York,	2

Edwards I. and II., Berwick,	2
Bristol,	2
Bury St Edmunds,	1
Halfpennies of Berwick,	3
Alexander III. of Scotland Penny,	1
John Baliol Pennies, "Rex Scotorum" and "Civitas S'Andre,"	2
In all, —	76

6. AT BRECHIN, FORFARSHIRE.

Early in November last, there was forwarded to Exchequer an English gold half-crown of James I., well preserved; said to have been found in the garden of Mr James Smith, clothier, Brechin.

7. AT KINGHORN, FIFESHIRE.

I am indebted to Mr William Douglas, R.S.A., for a particular account of this discovery.

"They were found while levelling some ground close to the old mansion-house of Abden, which, though probably not in its present form of an older date than the beginning of last century, occupies the site of much older buildings; and on the spot, or near it, the early Scottish kings possessed a hunting-seat. The workmen engaged in removing the earth a few yards to the south of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, found an earthenware vessel, something like the accompanying figure. Thinking it a stone, they struck it with a pick, and some coins falling out, in the scramble that ensued it was utterly smashed. From the size of the impression in the soil, and the curve of the fragments, I judge it to have been at least twelve inches in height, and nine or ten inches in diameter at its widest part. It was very gibbous in form, and, on the whole, not unlike the



Earthen Jar containing Coins;
found at Kinghorn.

old "greybeards." It was slightly marked with transverse ridges, composed of livid grey clay, covered with a yellow glaze, and was in excellent preservation.

"With the exception of a small space in the mouth and neck, this vessel was entirely filled with silver pennies, very closely packed, and partially, through oxidisation, sticking together in lumps. Generally, however, they were in excellent preservation.

"I can give you little account of the coins themselves, as, out of so many thousands, I have not examined above a hundred or so. They were principally English pennies of the first Edwards; a few Irish pennies of Edward I., struck at Dublin and Waterford; Scottish pennies of Alexander III. and David II., with a foreign sterling or two. These I have seen; but it is known that there were also pennies of Alexander II., Bruce, and Baliol. As far as I have been able to discover, there was not a single groat in the 'find,' which, taken in connection with the singular newness of the bulk of David II. coins, would seem to point to the earlier part of his reign for the period of the deposit; unless, however, a larger quantity can be examined than I have seen, this surmise must be very uncertain."

I have selected from the above-mentioned Treasure Trove, and from older finds formerly reported, the coins, which, through the kind offices of Mr Henderson, Her Majesty's Remembrancer, have now been presented to our Museum.

NOTE ON THE COINAGE OF JOHN OF ENGLAND.

While on this subject, I may be permitted to state, with reference to the coinage of John of England, noticed in our "Proceedings," vol. iii. p. 109, that a very important discovery has recently been made by a most intelligent numismatist, Mr W. H. Dyer Longstaffe,¹ of Gateshead, most satisfactorily accounting for the entire absence of *English* money, of both Richard I. and John, which is, that these monarchs continued to coin money with the dies used by their father, Henry II.

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 162, N.S.



SCULPTURED STONE, WITH OGHAM INSCRIPTION, FOUND AT BRESSAY, SHETLAND

Now in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland.



(Reverse.)

SCULPTURED STONE, WITH OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS, FOUND AT BRESSAY, SHETLAND.

In the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

Mr MOSSMAN stated, that it would be desirable if the new regulations of Exchequer were still more generally known, whereby the finder of relics is entitled to receive their full value.

Professor SIMPSON exhibited a drawing and gave a description of a stone axe head or celt, found in a gravel or drift bed in the island of Lewis.

MONDAY, 29th February 1864.

COSMO INNES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

On a Ballot, the following gentleman was elected a Fellow of the Society :—

WILLIAM WRONGHAM, Esq., Dundee.

The following Donations were laid on the table, and thanks were voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By the Rev. ZACHARY MACAULAY HAMILTON, Bressay, Shetland.

Stone, sculptured on both sides, with interlaced crosses on the upper part, and below, figures of men and animals. An inscription in Ogham characters is cut along both its edges. It measures 3 feet 9 inches in height, 16 inches in breadth, and 2 inches in thickness. (See Plate XII.)

Drawings of the stone are given in plates xciv. and xcv. of the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," folio, 1856, and a copy of one of these drawings is given in the annexed Plate XII., for the use of which the Society is indebted to Daniel Wilson, LL.D., University College, Toronto, Canada.

The following account of this stone is taken from Mr Stuart's work referred to above: "The Stone at Bressay in Shetland is said to have been found by a labourer residing at Culbinsgarth, on the east side of that island, while engaged in digging a piece of waste land near the ruinous church of Culbinsgarth, which is surrounded by a very old burying-ground. It was then taken by Captain Cameron Mowat of Garth to his

house at Gourdie, and from thence it was removed to the churchyard of Bressay by the Rev. Mr Hamilton, minister of Bressay. It was exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1852.”—“The Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, at a meeting of the Archæological Institute in May last, delivered a discourse on the Bressay Stone, the ornaments on which he considered to be thoroughly Irish. He proposed to read the inscriptions, which are in the ancient Ogham character, as follows—*BENRES MECCUDROI ANN*, ‘Benrhe, or the son of the Druid, lies here;’ and that on the other edge thus—*CROSC NAHDFDADS DATR ANN*, ‘the Cross of Nordred’s daughter is here placed.’ Dr Graves conceives the language of the inscriptions to be a mixture of the Irish and Icelandic. This circumstance, and the reference to the son of a Druid in one of the inscriptions, are rather startling, and present difficulties which further research may serve to clear up.”

(2.) By THE PRINCESS MARIE, DUCHESS OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

Small egg-shaped Hammer of Mica Schist, partially broken, measuring 3 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, with round perforation for a handle through its centre. It was found in the Island of Arran.

(3.) By WILLIAM STEVENSON, Esq., Dunse.

Calvarium of a well-formed human Skull, and broken fragments of an Urn or “Drinking Cup” of reddish clay, showing a black fracture.

The urn is ornamented with belts of straight, zigzag, and crossing lines, of the stamped or twisted-cord pattern. Found in a cist, about two feet below the surface, in the course of excavating gravel for ballast on the line of the Berwickshire Railway, and about half a mile from the Dunse Station. The cist was of the ordinary short character, being composed of six sandstone slabs procured in the neighbourhood. Its dimensions were 4 feet long, by 18 inches wide, and 20 inches deep. It contained the entire skeleton of an adult male. The body had been placed in the usual bent position, with the head to the west. No other relics were found, with the exception of the urn, which was lying near the left shoulder of the skeleton. The gravel pit had long been under cultivation. There was no appearance of a tumulus. (See notes on the character of the Cranium by Mr Turner, and figure, p. 279.)

(4.) By J. STEWART HEPBURN of Colquhalzie, Esq.

Iron Axe Head, measuring 8 inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the back part or hammer-head of the axe, and 3 inches across the front of the face; also a portion of a large Earthenware Vessel of yellow clay, showing the base of a handle.

The axe and pottery were found together, when a digging was made outside the rampart of the military station at "*Hierna*," on the farm of Strageath, on the south bank of the Earn, six miles from Ardoch, and on the line of the road connecting the great Roman Camp at Ardoch with the station at "*Orrea*," near Perth. The camp is situated on elevated ground, commanding the ford of the Earn at Innerpeffray, near the confluence of its tributary the Pow, from whence the road, which is still in some places preserved, passes to Perth, along the ridge of high land between the villages of the Earn and the Pow. Some small circular entrenched stations along the line still exist,—one of them is in the neighbourhood of Colquhalzie. The portion of earthenware closely resembles the common Roman Amphora, and the axe head is similar to one found with other Roman implements of iron at Chesterford, Essex, in 1854. (Journal of the Archæological Institute, vol. xiii. page 1.)

Light Iron Horse-Shoe, 4 inches across, without tips or heels, found at that part of the battlefield of Bannockburn where tradition states the English cavalry were broken by pitfalls having been made.

(5.) By JOHN GRANT, Esq., accountant, Edinburgh.

The Proceedings of the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Dumfries, from the 3d day of January 1692 to the 3d day of July 1711, foolscap folio, in manuscript.

(6.) By Professor CHR. PETERSEN, Hamburg (the Author).

Der Donnerbesen, von Professor Chr. Petersen, in Hamburg. 8vo, Keil, 1862, pp. 44.

Verzeichniss der Vorlesungen, welche am Hamburgischen Akademischen und Real-Gymnasium, von Ostern 1860 bis Ostern 1863, gehalten werden sollen. 4to, Hamburg, 1860-62.

(7.) By the GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society from June 1860 to December 1862. Vol. xvi. 8vo. Bombay, 1863.

(8.) By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Catalogue of the Library belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 8vo, Newcastle, 1863.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

TWO DAYS' DIGGINGS IN SUTHERLAND. BY THE REV. JAMES JOASS, EDDERTOUN, ROSS-SHIRE. COMMUNICATED BY PROFESSOR J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.S.A. SCOT. (PLATES XIII., XIV., XV.)

Hearing from my friend Sheriff Mackenzie, Dornoch, of the existence of an ancient fort, with dome-roofed chamber attached, and surrounded by earthworks and a ditch, on the farm of Kintradwell, beyond Brora, I resolved to take an early opportunity of inspecting it; and arrangements for that purpose having kindly been made by my informant and Mr Houston of Kintradwell, who placed a party of six good men at my disposal, excavations were commenced on the forenoon of Wednesday, the 20th January.

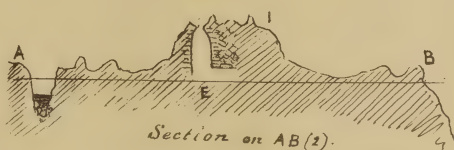
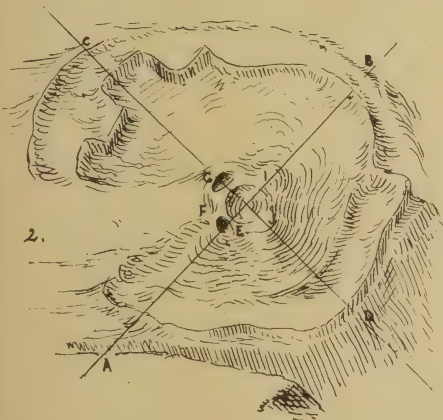
The building occupies a commanding position on the edge of a sandy terrace, once an old coast-line, and the stone-work is now covered to a considerable depth with turf. Work was begun at E (Plate XIII. fig. 2), which had been previously opened by chance. When the rubbish had been cleared out, an elliptical dome-roofed chamber was exposed, formed of courses of dry stone, each tier overlapping that below till the walls approached sufficiently to be capped by one large flag, which had been removed on the previously mentioned occasion. At the bottom of this chamber a passage, 2 feet wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and roofed with large flat stones, communicated with the interior, as shown at E (fig. 3). Buried in black mould at F (fig. 2), and about one foot below the surface, were found jaws of pigs and deer, with part of the frontal bone and horn-core, as well as other bones of a large animal of the ox tribe, besides fish bones and shells of the limpet and periwinkle.

1.



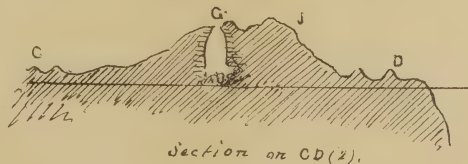
Sketch in the line AB.(2).

2.



Section on AB(2).

3.



Section on CD(2).

50 Feet.

OLD FORT AT KINTRAWELL, SUTHERLAND.

On discovering that one of our diggers had assisted at the excavation of Maeshowe, Orkney, under Mr Farrer, and knew, therefore, what he was about, I left him with instructions to dig at G (fig. 2), while I accompanied Mr Houston to H (fig. 1), a point in the sandy slope of the same terrace, and about a hundred yards distant, where a cist, containing human remains, had been discovered a short time previously by the blowing away of the sand. Near this I found a number of human bones, including portions of the skull, and a detached piece of the upper jaw without teeth; also a few vertebræ, the os coccygis, part of the pelvis, the ulna and radius of one arm, and some of the smaller bones of the hand and foot. On further digging at the cist, the leg bones only were found. In this cist, on its first exposure, was found a piece of deer's horn, perforated in its long axis at one end as if to be used as a knife-handle. This has been lost. Also the brow-antler of a red deer's horn, of very large size. The main horn has been cut through above this tine, evidently by a blunt (stone?) instrument, as shown by the marks of several hacks that failed to pierce to the porous interior, which seems to have been broken across. This horn is apparently very old, and almost crumbles to the touch. It adheres to the tongue as if it had parted with its animal matter, and is so light as to be probably little but phosphate of lime.

Close to the cist a flint-flake, of irregular form, was found. The highest rocks in the district are the Liassic reefs along the coast, and there are no beach flints.

Near the cist stood a rough sandstone slab, bearing incised ornamental markings, as shown (Plate XIV. fig. 4).

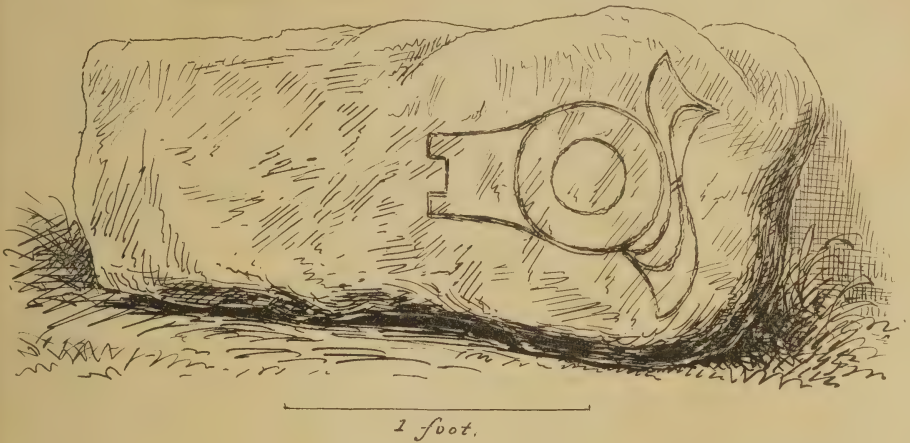
This probably belongs to the period embraced in Mr Stuart's monograph on the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." Not having had an opportunity since my return from Sutherland of consulting that very valuable work, I do not know whether this stone is figured there.

Returning to the tumulus, we found that the diggings at C (Plate XIII. fig. 2) had resulted in the exposure of a chamber G (fig. 3), corresponding in all respects to that at E. The buttress-like prominences at I and J (fig. 2) probably indicate the existence of other similar cells. This, I regret to say, our time did not permit us to prove, the evening coming on before we had done more in the interior circle than to dig down upon the passage E (fig. 3).

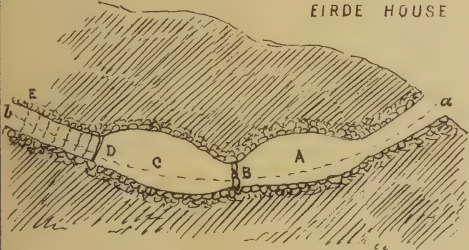
Leaving further excavations at this locality till the arrival of warmer weather, we next morning sat in council over the mouth of an underground passage, opening in the hill-side, and averred by the majority of our men to have been traced to Dunrobin, seven miles away; whilst the utmost concession to our mildly expressed scepticism on this point could go no further than to diminish the distance to 400 yards, throughout every foot of which the passage had positively been followed by the uncle's wife's father of one of our party, accompanied by his collie, and carrying a candle. The opening in question occurs about four feet from the top of a high and steep slope forming the western side of the ravine in which runs the river of Kintradwell. The passage, built on each side with undressed and uncemented stones, and roofed with rude slabs of granite, is at first about two feet square; but at the distance of seven feet the height diminishes to 18 inches. This much we could see from the outside. Sending in a trusty clumber spaniel and a keen little terrier, to serve "notice to quit" upon all cats and other possible vermin not pleasant to encounter at a disadvantage, and being assured by their return that the premises were unoccupied, save perhaps by serpents, of which the poisonous variety is numerous in the neighbourhood, but which, if present, were probably asleep just then, I made some little preparation, in the way of clothing, for the occasion, and, pushing a lighted candle before me, crawled and finally dragged myself into a chamber A (Plate XIV. fig. 5), 5 feet high by 4 broad at its widest part, and 10 feet long.

After a very careful examination of the side walls, where, save the place of a stone or two fallen on the floor, I could find no orifice nor anything suggestive of a passage leading to Dunrobin or elsewhere, I found at B (fig. 5) a wall, about two feet high, separating the chamber A from C, another apartment of the same size. Being now joined by Mr Houston and a friend, with a lamp, we discovered, on the perpendicular face of a stone in the upper course of the barrier-wall B, certain markings (fig. 6), which were undoubtedly artificial, and which we at first thought had been made in the act of sharpening stone or other implements. On more careful examination by daylight, their resemblance to early Scandinavian letters was noted, although I have since failed to identify more than one or two of the characters with those of any such alphabets

Sculptured Stone. 4. Kintraddwell.



EIRDE HOUSE KINTRADWELL.



Ground Plan.

20 feet.



Section on ba.

Stone Band 6 in Eirde House



1 foot.

to which I have access. If indeed I have read aright any of these letters, if letters they be, some of them seem to be inverted as to the position of the stone when found, which is that given in the sketch. This stone is now at Kintradwell, a quarter of a mile from the Howff, and nearly a mile from the tumulus or fort.

At D (fig. 5), the chamber C was found to be filled up to the roof with loose black earth, which was partially removed by digging down upon and raising the roof-flag above; the last, as it turned out. Numerous shells of the limpet and periwinkle, with animal bones, and portions of very hard black peat, were found in the mould at D.

From this point to E the side walls were exposed, but could not be traced farther, even after the removal of seven slabs arranged like steps, the ends of which were built into the side walls, and which terminated the building.

As I was obliged to set out for home early next morning, and was anxious to examine several sepulchral-like tumuli which I had on the previous day observed scattered over the hill-side, about a mile off, we made a rapid push for the place, and selecting three of the most likely, set to work at once to dig a trench right through them to the level of the apparently undisturbed boulder-clay. This we did, but discovered nothing save that the mounds were evidently of artificial construction, the interior of one containing several large slabs set on edge, and forming a rectangular enclosure about 10 feet long. This mound, the largest, seemed to have been previously disturbed.

Darkness was now approaching, accompanied by the first hints of a sharp shower of sleet, and we left the ground, somewhat disappointed, but yet convinced that the examination of a few more of these tumuli would probably well repay the labour of a summer's day, since their sepulchral origin seems beyond question,¹ the idea being untenable, that, placed as they are on the rugged slope of the hill, surrounded by peat-moss and rocks, drift-boulders and heather, they could ever have been formed in the course of clearing the ground for the purposes of agriculture.

¹ I have since discovered many similarly situated Tumuli in Sutherland, several of which contained Cists.

Postscript.—In general construction, the subterranean dwelling at Kintradwell resembles one into which I penetrated some months ago. It occurs about four miles up the Helmsdale water, near the burn of Kill-Pheadar, and not far from a good specimen of the so-called Pictish tower (Plate XV. fig. 7). This latter stronghold or signal-tower, or both, occupies a prominent position on the shoulder of a hill, and commands a very extensive view towards the N.E., W., and S. Its inside diameter is 33 feet, and its wall, in which there are traces of a passage 2 feet wide, is 13 feet thick at a height of 12 feet, whilst there lies, all about, enough of débris to account for a former altitude of possibly 30 feet. It is surrounded by an elliptical ditch 28 feet wide, and which measures in its long diameter from the outside of the ditch, on the left, to the entrance on the opposite side, 216 feet.¹

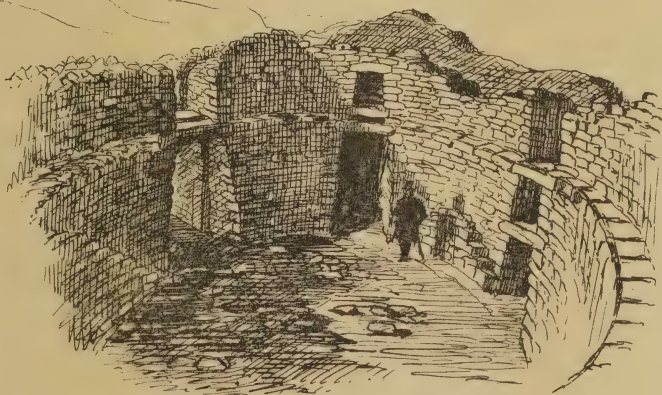
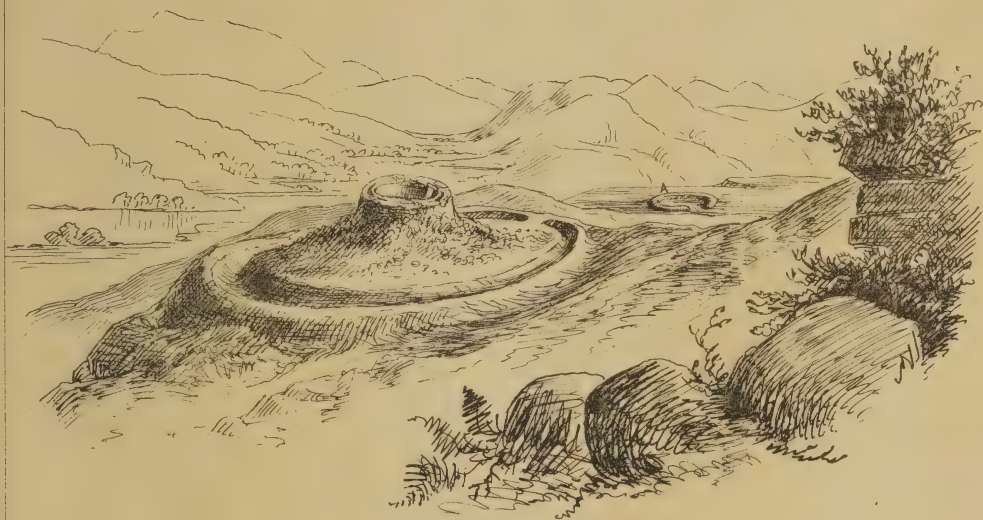
On a terrace somewhat lower, and about 600 yards distant, there is a circle, the boundary of which, formed of stones and earth, is 2 feet high, and near which there are no heaps of stone or other indications of its having been but the base of a higher structure. In the inner circumference of this rath, of which the diameter is 40 feet, a small opening, A, leads gradually downwards into a chamber which, with a height of 5 feet and breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$, follows underground the curvature of the upper circle to a distance of 33 feet, where it is built square up. The sides are constructed with uncemented stones, and in the roof, which is formed of rude granite slabs, there occurs, at 4 feet from the further end, an oblong opening or trap 2 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$, now built up, but once doubtless a way to the surface, here probably about 4 feet above. This was perhaps the winter residence of those who lived in the circle in summer.

In the bottom of the strath, and about a mile down the river side, there are several circles and cairns, in one of which I found portions of a human skull, along with a periwinkle, some bits of charcoal, and a piece of beach-rolled fossil coral from the oolitic rocks at Navidale, on the nearest coast. Near this, on the flat top of a bluff 150 feet above the sea, there occurs a good example of the ancient Kitchen Midden, in which shells of the periwinkle and limpet are very numerous, along with

¹ The number of such towers in the county is very great. Plate XV. fig. 8 shows the interior of one in Dunrobin Glen.

7.

HILL FORT NEAR HELMSDALE, SUTHERLAND.



Interior of Round Tower in
DUNROBIN GLEN.

8.



Fig. 1st: Stennis Kirk.

Stennis Circle.

Bridge of Brogar.

Maeshowe Mound.

Great Circle of Brogar.

SCOTTISH SCOTLAND OF M. J. KIRK.

bones of birds, beasts, and fishes, all mingled with scorched stones and charred wood, and buried in black mould to the depth of 18 inches. No implements of any sort were found here, after a careful search on two occasions, unless we accept as such some ovoid, flattish, water-worn bits of porphyry and gneiss, which looked handy for hammers, and were probably used in smashing many of the larger bones among the fragments of which they were found.

Mr ROBERTSON said, he felt that he was only expressing the feeling of the meeting in recognising the great value of Mr Joass' paper, and the beauty of its illustrations. From the description of the fort, and of the remains found in its débris, it seemed to be of the same character as some in Orkney, at whose excavation he had assisted, and he trusted that Mr Joass might be able to complete his examination, so that we might have full data for comparison. He suggested that search should be made for early ecclesiastical vestiges, as from the name Kinttradwell there was no doubt that the site had been one dedicated to St Triduana, as had been the case at Dunfallandy and Restalrig.

Mr STUART adverted to the richness of the district in early remains, and remarked that Mr Rhind had been induced to leave a sum to the Society for the purpose of carrying out *systematic* excavations in this and the neighbouring county of Caithness, where such remains also abounded, in the hope that a more definite result would be attained than from the casual explorations on which we had hitherto been mostly dependant.

II.

NOTICE OF EXCAVATIONS IN THE CHAMBERED MOUND OF MAESHOWE, IN ORKNEY, AND OF THE RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WALLS OF ITS CENTRAL CHAMBER. BY JOHN STUART, Esq., Sec. S.A. Scot. (PLATES XVI., XVII., XVIII.)

To one who visits the Orkney Islands for the first time, nothing perhaps is more striking than the many vestiges of a primitive and abundant population which are yet to be seen. These remains consist

of innumerable cairns and mounds which cover the remains of the dead, and not dissimilar structures which formed the abodes of the living. The ruins of the round towers (the burghs or brochs of popular speech) also occur very frequently, and are sufficient to astonish by their number, their size, and importance, while they serve to interest and puzzle from the intricacy of their arrangements.

But the most impressive remains of early days are accumulated on the two necks of land which meet so as to divide the loch of Stennis into two sheets of water—that of Stennis on the south, and that of Harray on the north.

In this locality, which has been aptly styled the Salisbury Plain of Scotland, are still to be seen the great Stone Circles of Stennis, with other circles and pillars, and groups of grass-covered mounds of various sizes and shapes.

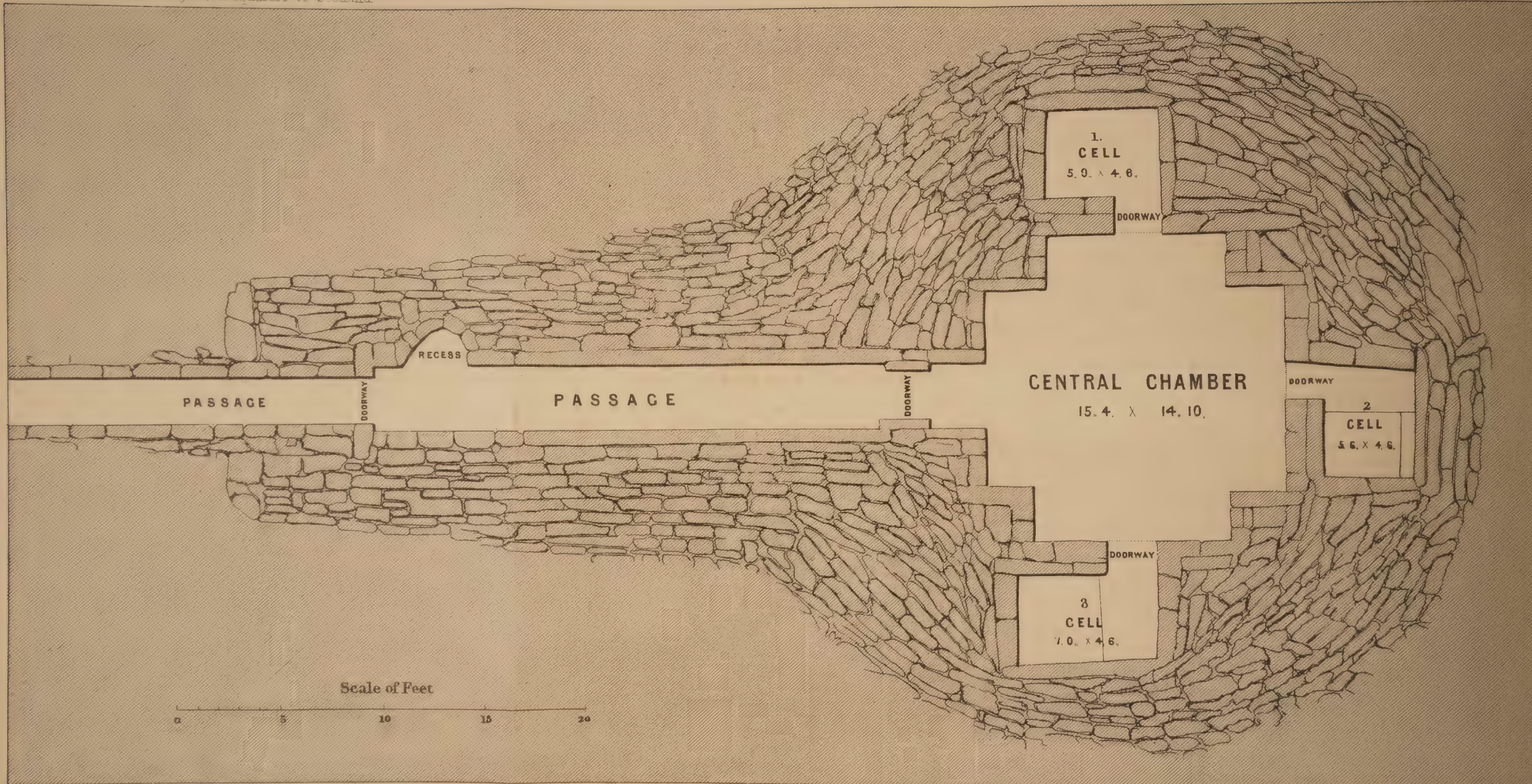
It would appear that this collection of stone monuments had been equally striking to the Norsemen, who, in the end of the ninth and beginning of the tenth centuries overran the Orkney Islands, and from whom the locality received the name, which it has ever since retained, of the Stone-nes or naze.

I do not at present mean to go into any general description of the circles and surrounding mounds. My present design is to direct the attention of the Society to the results of an examination of one of the mounds in the neighbourhood of Stennis, known as Maeshowe, executed by Mr Farrer. This remarkable object had long been regarded with interest from its locality and its great size, and frequent wishes for its exploration have been expressed. With the sanction and encouragement of Mr Balfour of Balfour and Trenable, on whose property the "howe" stands, Mr Farrer made all the requisite arrangements for a thorough examination in July 1861; and besides other friends in the district, he requested the presence of Colonel Forbes Leslie, Mr James Hay Chalmers, Mr Joseph Robertson, and myself, as Fellows of the Society. Mr Farrer has been so fortunate as to associate with him in most of his excavations of Orkney antiquities Mr George Petrie of Kirkwall, whose zeal and skill in antiquarian research are not new to the members of this Society; and Mr Petrie was of course present on this occasion.



W & A K Johnston, Edinburgh

INTERIOR VIEW OF MAESHOWE.



GROUND PLAN OF CENTRE CHAMBER &c. MAES-HOWE.

The great barrow of Maeshowe lies between the Stromness road and the shore of the loch of Stennis, being perhaps a mile to the east of the ruined circle of Stennis, and about three miles from the sea. Its appearance and position will be understood from the "General View of Maeshowe" (Plate XVI.); the Interior View of the Chamber (Plate XVII.); and the Ground Plan (Plate XVIII.), give a good idea of the arrangements of the structure. It is said by Mr Petrie to measure 92 feet in diameter, 36 feet in height, and about 300 feet in circumference. It tapers much to the top. It is surrounded by a trench 40 feet wide, and averaging in depth from 4 to 8 feet. The workmen first came upon the passage on the west side of the barrow, but at Mr Farrer's suggestion the excavation was pushed from the centre of the mound, working from the top. Here there was a great depression, of which the cause soon appeared. After a time the covering slabs of the chamber were reached; but at one place it appeared to have been forced, or to have given way at some previous time when the superincumbent stones and earth had been precipitated into the area below. It was the work of some days to remove the rubbish from the chamber; and it is not easy to imagine the eagerness of the onlookers to ascertain the result, as bit by bit of the interior was laid bare. This interest was greatly enhanced by a discovery made by Mr Robertson, who, before the workmen had reached the bottom, and while standing on the rubbish at a height which brought his eye in a line with one of the slabs towards the top of the chamber, was able to discover an inscription in runes. The excitement was heightened as slab after slab was laid bare, and fresh inscriptions in the same character were discovered, and our impatience at the necessarily slow operations of the workmen was aggravated.

Mr Farrer has taken care that the results of that memorable digging shall be preserved for inquirers in all time hereafter. From these it appeared that Maeshowe contained a central chamber about 15 feet square on the level of the floor, and 13 feet in height to the top of the present walls. This chamber has three cells, one on each of the north, south, and east sides, entering from it by small doors in the wall at a height of about 3 feet from the floor. The doors are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. The cell on the north measures 5 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 6 inches; that on the east measures 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches;

while that on the west measures 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. Their height is about 3 feet. Two of the cells have raised flags for floors. The roofs, floors, and back walls of the cells are each formed by a single slab of stone, and stones apparently fitted to close up the doorways entering into the cells were found on the floor of the central apartment. The slabs which had originally formed part of the dome, at the point where it was now open, were not found amid the rubbish on the floor, so that the entrance had probably been made by raising up those slabs, which may have been thrown on the side of the mound, and afterwards removed, and used for other purposes.¹ In each angle of the central chamber stands a large buttress, doubtless intended to strengthen the walls, and resist the great vertical pressure. The buttresses vary in dimensions, but on an average they are about 3 feet square at the base, and from 9 to 10 feet high. One side of each buttress is formed by a single long slab, the other sides of square stones. The walls and roof of the chamber are formed of large stones, which generally extend the whole length of the side, and there is no appearance of lime or mortar having been used. On the west side of the chamber is a doorway giving access to a passage which leads to the outside of the mound, and measures in length from the chamber to its extremity nearly 54 feet. At its mouth on the west side the passage measured 2 feet 4 inches in width, and probably about as much in height, but the covering stones had here fallen in for about $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Near its commencement, and somewhat within two projecting slabs which narrow the passage at B, there is a triangular recess in the wall, about 2 feet deep, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and width; while opposite to it, in the passage, is a stone of corresponding shape and size, which was probably used to block up the access, and then pushed back into the recess when entrance to the chamber was required. On the edge of one of the covering stones of the passage, at this point where it was opened up, a figure resembling a single rune was noticed. It is figure 29 on the 13th plate of Mr Farrer's book. From this recess to the chamber, the sides, floor, and roof of the passage are formed by immense slabs of flagstone, one of them measuring about 18 feet in

¹ This is said from my recollection and Mr Gibb's notes. But Mr Farrer notes that some of the slabs forming the roof *were* found among the debris, and in some cases they were broken.

length. After the recess the passage increases in dimensions to $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet in width, and 4 feet 4 inches in height, and continues so for 26 feet, when it is again narrowed by two upright stone slabs to 2 feet 5 inches. These slabs are each 2 feet 4 inches broad, and immediately beyond them the passage extends 2 feet 10 inches, and then opens into the central chamber, where it measures 3 feet 4 inches in width by 4 feet 8 inches in height.

It was thus plain that Maeshowe was a great chambered barrow, and that it had been constructed by first building on the surface of the ground the chambers and gallery, then covering the structure with a layer of small stones, and finally heaping over this a layer of earth from the adjacent surface, and from the trench by which the barrow is surrounded.

Chambered tombs have been found in many countries,—that is, a chamber, or a series of chambers, in the centre of mounds of earth or of cairns of stones, approached by long passages. In Denmark structures of this sort are called giants' graves; they are found throughout the north of Europe; they occur frequently in Brittany; and very remarkable examples have been found in some of the Channel Islands. But all the chambers now referred to are formed by the imposition of covering flags on walls also formed of flags, as in the simple cromlechs, without any appearance of the horizontal arch which is a distinguishing feature of the central chamber at Maeshowe. Some rare examples of chambered tumuli, having traces of the horizontal arch, have been found in England, as at Uleybury in Gloucestershire, and at Stoney-Littleton in Somersetshire;¹ but in the great majority the mode of construction is the same as in the foreign examples.

The horizontal arch formed by the projection of one stone beyond the other till the converging walls are spanned by a single flag at the top, is found in the underground chambers in every part of the north of Scotland, as well as in the chambered cairns and "brochs." It is also the distinguishing feature of early Irish remains of a similar character, the cloghauns, the underground chambers in raths and other places, and in the chambered cairns at Newgrange and Dowth on the banks of the Boyne.

¹ Arch. Journal, vol. ii. p. 326; Archæologia, vol. xix. p. 43.

I paid a visit to Newgrange shortly after my eye had been familiarised with the arrangement of Maeshowe, and the likeness between the two structures was so remarkable as to leave no room for doubting that the same idea had suggested both.

In each there was a long narrow gallery, issuing in a central domed chamber, from which three lateral crypts branched off, although the structure of Newgrange is much ruder and less developed than the other. This, however, may partly be accounted for by the difference of material at Maeshowe; the builders got abundance of slabs in the neighbourhood, split up in such regular forms that the work has the appearance of ashlar, without being touched by a tool; while at Newgrange the builders had principally to deal with large shapeless pillars and small boulders. Here the gallery leading from the outside to the central chamber, and which measures 63 feet in length, is formed of large upright stones, covered with flags of immense size. The central chamber is formed by a series of upright pillars partially sunk into the ground, on which the converging walls of the dome are supported, and the whole covered with enormous quantities of small boulders exactly on the principle of the chambers in Picts' houses. The top of the dome is 19 feet 6 inches from the floor. From the entrance to the inside wall of the chamber opposite measures 18 feet, and between the extremities of the crypts on the right and left the distance is 22 feet. The chamber itself is of an irregular shape, not above 8 feet in diameter in any direction.¹

The chamber at Maeshowe was about 15 feet square at bottom, and the top of the dome, when complete, was probably about 20 feet from the floor. If we include the cells, the structure measured about 28 feet across, and nearly 20 feet in the opposite direction. In each of the recesses at Newgrange is an oval stone, slightly hollowed, which may have been used for the same purpose as the raised slabs on the floors of the cells at Maeshowe. It seems probable that in both cases the remains of the dead in some urn or cist were placed here.

The cairn at Newgrange was protected by a circle of great standing stones, which surrounds it at some distance from its external limits, as the ditch does at Maeshowe; and if the cairn of stones were removed, it

¹ See measurements in *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 254.

would leave a structure, consisting of a narrow alley of standing stones, leading to an irregular circle, with three offshoots of similar pillars, which may suggest some points of analogy between it and groups of pillars not under cairns, such as Callernish.

When Newgrange was examined in the seventeenth century, it was found to be much in the same state as it now is. We are told that underfoot there was nothing but loose stones of every size in confusion, and among them a great many bones of beasts and some pieces of deer's horns; and with the exception of a quantity of bones and teeth of the horse, and a small fragment of a human skull of unusual thickness, which were found in the debris in the chambers, no relics were discovered at Maeshowe. There is reason to believe, however, that in both cases there had been early visitors of these mounds, who had left the chambers in confusion after having rifled them of everything of value which they contained.

The rifling of tombs was carried on to a great extent in the middle ages; and the temptation to it was great, from the practice which long prevailed of burying, with the departed, jewels and ornaments of great value.

One of the laws of the Visigoths, entitled "*De Violatoribus Sepulchrorum*,"¹ provides special punishment for those who violated the sepulchres of the dead. "*Si quis sepulchri violator extiterit aut mortuum expoliaverit et si aut ornamenta aut vestimenta abstulerit, si liber hoc fecerit, libram auri coactus heredibus mortui et quæ abstulit reddat. Quod si heredes non fuerint fisco nostro cogatur inferre et præterea centum flagella suscipiat. Servus vero, si hoc scelus admiserit, ducenta flagella suscipiat, et insuper flammis ardentibus exuratur: nichilominus redditus cunctis quæ ausus est abstulisse.*" The practice, however, was sanctioned to a limited extent by Theodoric the Goth, who allowed articles of the precious metals to be abstracted from tombs, but nothing else. He justified the practice by an argument on which the law of treasure-trove was subsequently founded, "*Aurum enim sepulcris juste detrahitur, ubi dominus non habetur; immo culpæ genus est inutiliter abditis relinquere mortuorum, unde se vita potest sustentare viventium.*"

¹ *Corpus Juris Germanici*, by Walter. Tom. i. p. 625.

Non est enim cupiditas eripere quæ nullus se dominus ingemiscat amisisse.”—Cassiodor, var. iv. 34, in “Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria,” by Dennis, vol. i. p. lxxxv. In later times the examination of tombs was occasionally carried out under royal license. Thus on the patent roll of the seventeenth year of Edward II. a document occurs,¹ in which the privilege is granted to Robert Beaupel of examining six barrows and some other places in Devonshire.

We know from the remains which have been found in Scandinavian tombs, and from the historians of that people, that the Northmen were accustomed to bury valuables with the remains of the dead. On this subject, we are told by Olaus Wormius, in his work on Danish Monuments, p. 45, “Tumulis vero suis, non solum cadavera aut cineres inferebant veteres, sed arma, hastas, equos, aurum, argentum aliaque defunctis charissima κειμήλια.”

That the Danes ransacked Newgrange and the other tombs of the kings of Tara in the year 861, we are assured on the authority of the Irish annalists (Annals of Four Masters, by O'Donovan, pp. 497–8), and we shall see that Maeshowe suffered from a like visitation. Whether a gold coin of Valentinian, and another of Theodosius, found on the outside of Newgrange, or the two ancient gold torques, a golden chain, and two rings, found in digging a little to the west of its entrance, ever formed part of the treasure which it contained, we cannot now say, any more than whether the silver ornaments found near the bay of Skaill, and now in our Museum, formed part of that great treasure said to have been carried off from Maeshowe.²

The word “houe,” which is used in some parts of Orkney to describe any knoll or eminence, natural or artificial, seems in others to be very much confined to the latter. The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, writing from Danby in Yorkshire, in the “Gentleman’s Magazine” for December

¹ Printed in Sir H. Ellis’ “Letters of Eminent Literary Men,” for the Camden Society. Lond. 1843. Page 32.

² Dr Charlton has collected some interesting notices from the Sagas of the custom of the northern people to break into sepulchral tumuli in search of treasure; Arch. Æliana, part xix. Jan. 1863, pp. 138–145. Many enactments against the violation of sepulchres occur in the Penitential of Archbishop Theodore. See “Ancient Laws and Institutes of England,” by Thorpe, vol. ii. p. 28.

1861, says that "here, in what was almost literally the seat of a Scandinavian colony, all the grave mounds are termed 'houes.'" The country around Whitby abounds in moors covered with tumuli, which are also called "houes;" and according to the historian of Whitby,¹ most of the varieties of them are to be regarded as ancient repositories of the dead. He adds that a number of the most conspicuous houes are distinguished by particular names. Many of those names are derived from their colour, as Swarthoue, Greenhoue, Brownhoue, and Blackhoue, corrupted into Blakey; some of them from their form, as Flathoue, Basinhoue; some from substances near them, as Brackenhoue, from the ferns near it; some from the names of men, as Fisterhoue, Walpelhoue, Lilhoue, Robhoue. Many are conical, but flattened at the top, which is generally the case with those composed of stone; a still greater number are of the basin or crater form, having a deep hollow in the centre of the top. Some of both these forms have a circle of large stones set round their base; some have a double trench; some, in lieu of a circle, are surrounded by a trench; and some have both a trench and a circle.²

The meaning of the word "maes" prefixed to the "houe" which I am now describing, seems to be very doubtful. Professor Munch did not pretend to do more than guess at it, so we may safely believe that the word has no obvious sense in the northern languages. He suggested that it might have been derived from Meitis (pronounced almost like Meiss)—not as in Mr Farrer's work, p. 23, where this word is misprinted "Meiris"—which was the name of a fabulous sea-king, and was afterwards used to denominate any mighty king or warrior. Principal Barclay believes (in his interpretation of one of the inscriptions) that the chambers were erected by a lady, and that "Maeshowe" means "Maiden's Mound."

I may remark, in passing, that Maeshowe is believed to have been tenanted by a goblin inhabitant of great strength, popularly known as the Hogboy (perhaps corrupted, as Mr Farrer suggests, from Haugebue, which in Norse means "The Ghost of the Tomb"); and that both Professor Philips and Mr Bateman, in describing sepulchral mounds in

¹ Young's History of Whitby, vol. ii. p. 658.

² Ibid. vol. ii. p. 657.

Yorkshire and Derbyshire, inform us that there also some of these houses are reputed to be the abode of an unearthly or supernatural being.¹

The northern scholars who have written on Maeshowe say nothing to lead us to believe that it was the work of their countrymen, but rather the reverse. Mr Worsaae is careful to disclaim any northern origin for the circles of stones, as well as the underground chambers and the burghs, in the latter of which we find the same rude arch which occurs in the central chamber of Maeshowe. All these structures he assigns to the old Celtic inhabitants. Thus, "Of these older inhabitants memorials still exist in different kinds of antiquities of stone and bronze that are dug out of the earth, as well as in numerous ruins of castles, or Pictish towers, originally built of flagstones laid together without any cement of loam or mortar. There are also cairns and stone circles, the most prominent among which are the 'Stones of Stennis,' on each side of Brogar Bridge, in Orkney. They are, like Stonehenge and Abury circle in England, surrounded with ditches and ramparts of earth, and, after Stonehenge, must be regarded as amongst the largest stone circles in the British Islands."²

We are also assured by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, that "nothing has as yet been observed approaching to the form of an arch in the stone sepulchres of the north."³

The idea which suggested the arrangement of the chambered tomb was only a modification of that which governed the builders of the "Picts' Houses." One large central chamber, surrounded by a group of smaller ones, and approached by a long, narrow passage, is the description applicable to this latter class of buildings, exemplified by those at Quanterness and Papa Westray in Orkney, and Kettleburn in Caithness.

In all these the passage to the internal chambers is so confined as to imply a crawling posture in one requiring access, and the communication between the chambers is equally confined. We find the same

¹ In Dr Charlton's notices from the Sagas, of the breaking into cairns by the Northmen, we find that they generally had to undergo a combat with a goblin tenant of the tomb, watching over the treasure which it contained. Arch. Æl. Jan. 1863, pp. 140-145.

² The Danes and Northmen, p. 220.

³ Guide to Northern Archæology, p. 78.

narrowness of passages in subterranean chambers in Ireland. Dr Wilde¹ has described some underground chambers at Clady in Meath, which correspond very closely to those at Cairn Conan in Angus, described in our "Proceedings" (vol. iii. p. 465; vol. iv. p. 492) by Mr Jervise and myself. At Clady two of these apartments were found about 9 feet high and as many in diameter, in the shape of a bee-hive dome, connected by a passage 2½ feet high and 3 broad; and indications were noticed of other galleries probably leading to other chambers. Similar underground chambers in Cornwall, connected by galleries, and approached by entrances of like narrow dimensions, have been recently described in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for January 1864. We may safely conclude that these structures were not made for such men as those referred to by Joan Ben, in his Description of Orkney in 1529, where, under the head of Stennis, he says,—"*Illic in monticulo prope lacum in sepulcro inventa sunt ossa unius viri, quæ quidem conjuncta fuere et in longitudine erant 14 pedibus, ut author aiebat, et moneta illac inventa fuit sub capite illius mortui et ego quidem sepulcrum vidi.*"²

It is even hard to understand how they could have been used by men of ordinary stature, did we not find that such narrow entrances and passages are still in use in the bee-hive houses in the Western Islands, described by Captain Thomas,³ as they are the characteristic of the African wigwam of the present day. Speaking of graves of the stone period, Mr Kemble says,—"*The stone houses in question often have a very low entrance, which can only be entered by going down on one's knees. In this particular they bear a striking resemblance to the winter house where the Greenlander, with his family and friends, awaits the return of a milder season; and the circumstance has led to the supposition that these stone graves were built in imitation of houses, and by a race related to the present Greenlander—an idea not lightly to be rejected, and one which has been applied to Sweden with great acuteness.*"⁴

The idea of the sepulchral chambered cairn was much the same, only

¹ The Boyne and the Blackwater, p. 114.

² Barry's Orkney, Appendix, No. vii. p. 441.

³ Proceedings, vol. iii. pp. 128, 133, 136, 139.

⁴ Lecture at the opening of the Hanoverian Museum, in "Horæ Ferales," p. 39.

that the internal cells seem to have been fewer in number, while not unfrequently there was only one large domed apartment in the centre approached by a narrow passage, as in the striking group of cairns at Clava on Nairnside, described in our "Proceedings" (vol. iii. p. 47); and as in the chambered cairns at Yarrows in Caithness, opened by Mr Rhind, and described by him in the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. ii. p. 100.

In this partial similarity of arrangement between the sepulchral and the living chambered cairns, we recognise a feature in which they agree with one class of the early Etruscan tombs, which have their internal arrangements constructed in imitation of a dwelling chamber, with furniture, like the apartment itself, cut out of the rock.¹ The principal chamber of one of these, the Regulini Galeassi Tomb, has furniture, biers or bedsteads, shields, arrows, and vessels of various sorts.² Many of these Etruscan tombs consist of five or more chambers, vaulted on the horizontal principle, in the centre of mounds of earth, which are surrounded by a circle of standing stones. The curious specimen of early Pelasgic art, called the Treasury or Tomb of Atreus, one of the kings of Mycenæ, bears a strong resemblance to the plan of some of our chambered cairns. In it is a great circular chamber, in a mound of earth, nearly 50 feet in diameter, vaulted on the principle of horizontal layers of stones projecting the one beyond the other, till one small stone closed the whole, and made the vault complete. This chamber, approached by a long gallery, has on one side of it a small crypt cut in the rock, which appears to be the true sepulchre.³ The central chamber of Maeshowe was unpaved, and although Mr Farrer, at my suggestion, made some digging into the soil, no deposit was found, nor was there any appearance of the soil having been disturbed. So that here also the lateral crypts may have been the real sepulchres.

From what has been said it seems likely that Maeshowe must be regarded as the work of a race who long preceded the coming in of the Norse population. The chambered cairn at Uleybury, described by Dr Thurnam,⁴ had, at least in some of the chambers, the horizontal arch used at Maeshowe. Many remains in these chambers attested their original

¹ Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture, p. 259.

² Ibid. p. 292.

³ Ibid. p. 258.

⁴ Arch. Journal, vol. xi. p. 326.

use as sepulchral receptacles. There was also discovered on the summit of the cairn a sepulchral cist, which no doubt was a deposit after the chambers had been disused. In this cist were found three Roman coins of the Antonines, which, considering all the circumstances, may be held to indicate the period of this secondary interment, and, in that case, to prove the still earlier date of the chambered structures below.

It has been observed that no structure similar to Maeshowe is known in Scandinavia. We are not, however, without specimens of the structures which the northern people raised over their kings about the very time when they first took possession of the Orkneys. King Gorm the Old, who, at the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century, first united the numerous small kingdoms of Denmark into one connected whole, married Thyre, the daughter of a petty king of Jutland or Holstein. Over their remains were erected two enormous mounds of earth, measuring about 75 feet in height and 550 feet in circumference at the base. That of Queen Thyre was examined in 1820, when it was found to contain a chamber formed of wood, which appeared to have been forcibly entered from the top and plundered at some former time.

The wooden chamber is a circumstance which, we are told by the northern antiquaries, is a sure indication that the date of the structure is of the latest pagan period, even if we had not, as in the present instance, Runic inscriptions which of themselves fix the date.

Therefore, if we had been able to assume that Maeshowe had been the work of the Northmen, from its resemblance to similar structures in their own country, we should have been driven from such a conclusion by finding that the period for the erection of stone chambers over their kings had passed away before they set foot in Orkney.

To how much earlier a period than the ninth century we are to assign the erection of Maeshowe it would be difficult to say. We may learn, however, from Adamnan, in his *Life of Columba*, what was the practice of burying a Pict of some importance soon after the middle of the sixth century. The man in question is called by this venerable author "*Geonæ primarius cohortis*," an expression of which Dr Reeves tells us, "*The Geona cohors was probably a Pictish corps deriving its name from the district to which it belonged.*" He being baptized by Columba when in Skye, immediately afterwards died, and in the place where he died he

was buried by his companions, they raising a cairn of stones upon him,—"eodem in loco consequenter obiit, ibidemque socii, congesto lapidum acervo sepeliunt."¹

This was no doubt an extemporised funeral, but we know that the cairn was one of the recognised monuments of great men, both in regal cemeteries and on battle-fields, in pagan times in Celtic Ireland, till the establishment of the Christian religion, when all such modes of burial were abolished.² There probably was a transition period in all countries, and in such cases as this Pictish convert; and it was no doubt a difficult matter to withdraw people from the ancient mode of burial in mounds. Thus we find that one of the capitularies of Charlemagne directs the bodies of the converted Saxons not to be carried "ad tumulos paganorum," but to the cemeteries of the Church.³

But if a cairn was a suitable monument of a Celtic chief, we are left to conjecture the greatness of him for whom Maeshowe was erected. It is like comparing the humble headstone in one of our churchyards with

¹ Vita Sancti Columbæ, auct. Adamnano, p. 63. Dublin, 1857.

² Dr Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 102-106. Dr Petrie quotes notices of pagan cemeteries from the Dinsenchus and other treatises contained in the Book of Ballymote. One at Rathcroghan is the place of interment of many of the kings of the Scotie or Milesian race.

"Niam and Drucht and Dathi,
Three daughters of Rossachi;
His seven brothers—great his household,
With Ailell of fair Bregia;
These are buried in the great mound
Which is at the Oenach."—P. 104.

"There is not at this place
A hill at Oenach na Cruachna
Which is not the grave of a king or royal prince,
Or of a woman or warlike poet.
The host of great Meath are buried
In the middle of the lordly Brugh."—P. 105.

At Rathcroghan, within a cathair, are still to be seen small circular mounds, which, when examined, are found to contain rude sepulchral chambers formed of stone, without cement of any kind, and containing unburned bones.—P. 106.

³ Walter's Corpus Juris Germ., tom. ii. p. 107.

some gorgeous mausoleum of a regal family, or as if we should contrast the little cells used of old for common interments in Egypt (as described to us by Mr Rhind¹) with those wondrous fabrics of the Pyramids which cover the remains of the Memphian monarchs.

Among the Celtic people of Ireland certain spots were set apart as regal cemeteries. Of these one is on the banks of the Boyne, and contains the cairn of Newgrange, and many other monuments of the kings of Tara. It would seem that Stennis had been a spot of similar consecration at some remote time for the people of Orkney, or, more generally, of the north of Scotland, although it is not easy to suggest a reason for its selection. Like all the rest of Orkney, the neighbourhood is bare and somewhat sterile; but the remains of trees which are found in the mosses of Stennis, as well as in many other parts of Orkney,² show that in ancient times it was at least partly covered with woods; while it has been supposed, from the horns, and at times the skeletons, of the deer which are found in the same mosses, that they were tenanted by the stag. But while the surface of the ground may have been very different in old times, it seems plain that the adjacent country could never have supported any great population, such as that which no doubt surrounded the "lordly burgh," with its many monuments, on the fertile banks of the Boyne.

But, as at Stennis, so the great remains on Salisbury Plain are on a bare, unfertile down, whither the builders of its great structures must have come from other districts to erect them; and the wonderful stone monuments of Carnac are set down on the remote and desolate shore of Brittany, which could never have been the permanent abode of a large population.

¹ Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 274.

² Old Stat. Account. See as to the trees and deer in mosses, New Stat. Account (Orkney), pp. 173, 175, 193, 210; and Barry's Orkney, pp. 24, 28, 29, 36, 38, and 439. Mr Petrie tells me that there are remains of ancient forests to be seen at low water in various parts of Orkney, as in Widewall Bay in South Ronaldshay, in Otterswick in Sanday, and in a bay near Trenabie in Westray. He speaks also of the discovery of great quantities, not only of deers' horns, but of the remains of skeletons. The same is the case in Sandwick Bay. In Evie and Rendall are great stretches of moss, so full of the roots and branches of trees that the people cannot work to advantage.

We are familiar with Runic inscriptions on monuments in Scandinavia. They most occur frequently on memorial stones, and generally state that the runes were carved by the person who put up the stone in memory of his deceased relative, with merely such variations as the different relationships might require. In the Isle of Man many crosses are to be found, the work of northern hands, and having inscriptions in runes. These also are mostly confined to a simple record of the names of the person who erected the monument and him who is commemorated. Thus we read on one of the crosses at Kirk Andreas, "Jualfir, son of Thurulf the Red, raised this cross after (to) Fritha his mother." In such cases as the Runic font at Bridekirk in Cumberland, the inscription is to inform us that its maker was named Richard, who "me wrought." The cross now at Alnwick Castle, but originally at Alnmouth, also relates that "Myredeh me wrought." Such inscriptions as I have now referred to are generally cut with great sharpness and precision, and were doubtless executed by persons trained to such work. We know that in the case of the Manx crosses, they were almost all executed by one person, Gaut, the son of Bjorn, of whom it is recorded on one of the Kirkmichael crosses, that he "made this and all [the crosses] in Man."

It would appear that the Norse monuments in Man, with Runic inscriptions, were erected at a late period of their occupation of that island, viz., about the middle or end of the eleventh century. It is remarkable that their occupation of Orkney should not have left a single Runic memorial stone like those to be found in their own country and in Man. Indeed, until the recent discovery of runes in the chamber at Maeshowe, there was not known to remain a record in the Runic character of any sort in Orkney.

These runes on the stones at Maeshowe are of an entirely different style of execution from those on the monuments to which I have referred. They are cut throughout in a slight style as compared with the Scandinavian or Manx memorials. The lines are frequently little deeper than a scratch, the letters are far less uniform in shape or style, although originally quite distinct, and they are obviously the work of different sculptors who used varying tools, and who, having to cut on a vertical surface, found it impossible to prevent their graving-irons from squirting into irregular lines, resembling some writings of the current hand of the

tenth and seventeenth centuries as compared with the regularly defined letters in charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

It is a point of some difficulty to say at what time the inscriptions on the walls of Maeshowe were cut. It seems plain that the carvers of such delicate writings must have required an amount of light which was unattainable while the structure was closed up in its original state. We can easily suppose, and it is not unreasonable to believe, that some of the inscriptions which occur on the stones forming the dome of the chamber, about 11 feet above the floor, were cut by a person standing on the rubbish which had accumulated. But the stones on which the greater number of the inscriptions are written were covered by the debris, and there can be no doubt that the writing must have been completed at a time when the chamber was clear to within 3 feet of the floor, and when access to the cells was open, as two inscriptions are found in the inside of one of these. Below this line of 3 feet from the floor no inscriptions are found, but it is to be remarked that a line of runes occurs on two stones, which appear to have been used for closing up the doors of the cells, and on such a part of them as to show that they were cut either before the stones were inserted in the doorway, or after they were torn out. No runes have been discovered on the slabs forming the long passage.

It would therefore seem that Maeshowe may have been broken into at first in such a way as to leave opportunities for the lower inscriptions being cut, and that as subsequent visits increased the ruin, and the chamber became more filled up, those on the upper slabs were cut.

There is reason to think that the chamber may have remained open for a time before some of the inscriptions were cut. The surface of the slabs which form the walls is easily acted on by the weather, and is apt to peel off, after having been covered up for ages, and some of the runes are cut on stones where flaws and cracks had previously occurred from natural decay of the building, while they sometimes avoid the fractured part of the surface, and at others are written on an abraded surface.

The inscription on the flat side of the large stone forming a buttress at the south-east corner, forming No. 11 on Mr Farrer's plate, which was in a clear neat line, was destroyed by the exposure of a few weeks, and scaled off in fragments, so that no cast of it could be got. The

drawing, however, was carefully made and collated while the surface was entire. Four large stones, used as buttresses, have their surfaces polished and their edges rounded, as if they had been subjected to the action of water before their erection in Maeshowe.

The inscriptions, as I have remarked, appear to have been the work of various hands. According to Mr Farrer, the entire number of Runic characters may be about 935, exclusive of scribbles and many doubtful marks. There are also some marks which may have been intended to represent a horse, and an otter with a fish in its mouth, also a winged dragon and a worm-knot (Farrer's Maeshowe, p. 16). The runes forming the inscription No. 11 of Mr Farrer's work, and which merely inform us that they were carved by Ofram, son of Siward, have six small crosses cut round them, and one in the centre, of much the same character as the crosses which accompany similar Runic inscriptions in St Molios' cave at Lamlash (Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, vol. ii. p. 280). A larger and deeper cross is cut below the runes on the buttress No. 10, where the inscription, although doubtful, seems to be merely a proper name. On two of the slabs (Nos. 8 and 18 of Farrer), Limrunar or bough runes occur, which, according to Munch, was used in the later times of the Runic period, in the same manner as the Irish ogum (Farrer, p. 29). Another slab, No. 5, contains the Scandinavian alphabet. Many of the inscriptions are of such a trifling character as to suggest the idea that they were executed by idlers, with much the same purpose as is shown by those individuals who, even in our own day, cannot resist the pleasure of carving their names in conspicuous places; and if *they* are not deterred by the hardness of the material from cutting their names on stone, it is less wonderful that the rune-writer, who was quite accustomed to cut on this material, should employ an idle hour in such scratches. If the writers who may be supposed to have taken shelter in Maeshowe, or to have been detained within its walls for some other cause, were influenced by the feelings which came across some of the recent explorers, while watching the tedious excavations in a cold stormy day, or which possessed "Thatir the viking," who, as the first inscription tells, came here "to weary," we may understand the motive and weight of some of the inscriptions. We accordingly find that many of them merely record the writer's name. Thus we read, "Tholfr Kolbainson cut these runes in this cave," "Wemund engraved;"

then such names as "Orkason," "Haelhi," "Ifram Sigurdson," "Totar Fila," "Arnfitr the strong," "Hermund Hardaxe," with the addition, "carved these runes," or the like. An inscription on No. 8 speaks of Ingibiorgh the fair lady, or fair widow, adding, "Many a woman has wandered stooping in here (although) ever so haughty." We know of one historical lady of this name, Ingiborg, the widow of Earl Thorfin; but the name was not uncommon, and cannot be assigned to any one in particular. One of the inscriptions modestly tells us that the runes were by "that man engraved who is the best runed west of the ocean" To him we may owe the beautifully carved dragon on one of the butresses, which is of a size and style suggestive of its having been copied from a MS. or drawing. It resembles in many ways the grotesque monsters found on the tombstone of King Gorm, which is dated before the middle of the tenth century, and a similar one on a Runic stone, recently dug up in St Paul's Churchyard, dated about a century later. (See plates i. and ii., "Remarks on a Danish Runic Stone," by C. C. Rafn, Copenhagen, 1854; and references there to drawings of similar monsters, in Bautil, Nos. 383, 595, 639, 642, 644, 758, 760, 956, 968.)

Two slabs adjoining the entrance to the cell on the south side, with smooth square surfaces, have been selected for one of the principal inscriptions. Of these Mr Gibb noted, at the time of making his drawings, "The inscription is cut in a dull, blunt line. The two first lines look as if they were continued on the other stone immediately to the left. The two short lines of runes in the centre, at the bottom of the stone, are evidently cut by a different hand, and at a different time from the rest, being more roughly and coarsely cut, and carefully formed." The conjecture thus hazarded, from the appearance of the runes, proved to be correct, both as to the mode of reading the lines, and also as to interpolations, of which there probably were more than one. Of these one set of runes inform us that "Simon engraved;" and as there was not much room, the runes are crammed into the former lines.

The difficulties incident to the deciphering of runes are well instanced¹ by the inscriptions on the two slabs in question, being Nos. 19 and 20

¹ The difference of the runes in inscription No. 13 of Mr Farrer's Plates, and
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of Mr Farrer's section of the south side of Maeshowe; for even if the value of the characters is adjusted, which, however, is a very difficult thing, especially if they are written on a rough surface, when a dot or stroke will alter the letter, a greater difficulty remains in the division of the letters. In the present case, different views have been taken of the order in which the lines are to be taken; and as these inscriptions seem more important than the class which I first described, I will read the different results arrived at by Professors Munch and Stephens, Mr Rafn, Principal Barclay, Mr Mitchell, Dr Charlton, and Dr Wilson.¹

The inscriptions are read separately by Professor Stephens as follows:—

No. 19.

SIA, HOUGH, UAR, FYRLATHIN HÆLR,
THAEIR, UORO, HUATER, SLITU, ORO
UT, NORTHR, ER, OLGHIT, MIKIT, THAT, UAR.

SIMON, SIGHRIK
SIGRITH.

INRONINSE ÆI.

Translation.

"This How was closed up—was quite abandoned. Out North is Fee (treasure) buried much. That was in Roninsey (North Ronaldshay Island).

"*Note.*—The writing is in different hands apparently, and it is probable that the How was abandoned when the inscriptions were engraved. The three names are most likely the names of the writers; they point to treasure buried in North Ronaldshay.

No. 20.

LOTHBROKRA SYNAR,¹ GHAENAR,
MAEN, SAEM, THAEIR, UORO, FYRI, SIR,²
IORSALAFARAR, BRUTU, ORKOUGH³—LIFMUT

No. 6 of Principal Barclay's, is not very great; but the different mode of dividing the letters produces such diverging results in the English translations as follows:—

"That fellow, whom Tirig convicted of the murder of Atfi, went abroad (was banished). While in banishment, he was three nights in a state of unconsciousness, and died mad."—(Barclay in *Collectanea Archaeologica* of Brit. Arch. Assoc. p. 11.)

"It is true indeed, as Ingi states, that the goods were carried away during three nights. The goods were carried away before."—(Rafn, in Farrer, p. 32.)

¹ Farrer's "Maeshowe," p. 35.

SA, LI, AI, ARIS, LOFTIR,⁴—HIR UAR, FI, FOLGHIT
 MIKIT.⁵ (RAEIST). SAEL ER, SA, ER, FINA,
 MA, THAN, OUTH, HIN, MIKLA.⁶
 OKO, NAEKN, BAR, FIRR, OUGHI, THISUM.⁷

Translation.

- ¹ Lothbrok's sons.
- ² Doughty men as they were for them, or what doughty men they were.
- ³ Jerusalem Farers (pilgrims) broke open Ork How.
- ⁴ Shelter mound; that ill (this bad retreat) aye ariseth lofty (still stands erect).
- ⁵ Here was fee buried much.
- ⁶ Happy is he who find may that treasure the mickle (that great wealth).
- ⁷ Otho Naern bare past part How this. Otho was carried past this How in the ship Naern.

"*Note.*—Written apparently by seven different persons, perhaps some of Lothbrok's sons. This first writing was probably inscribed about the year 870 or 880 by the celebrated Scandinavian sea-kings, and the others at a later period. One appears to complain of the mound itself, that bad retreat—perhaps on account of its affording shelter to the pirates who devastated the island; another inscription describes the breaking into the How by the Jerusalem travellers; and the later writings refer to the common belief at that time of the existence of concealed treasure. Naern is frequently used as a name for ships in Scandinavia. The word Baeirt (at the end of the fourth line) is not in the same hand as the rest of this line, and can only be considered as a mere scribble."

Professor Munch says of these two inscriptions,¹ "These must be taken together. The two first lines in both numbers, the third in No. 19 and the fourth in No. 20, must be read in continuation.

SIA HOUHR UAR FYLATHIN H.....R LOTHBROKAR SYNER, HAENAR.
 THAEIRUORO HUATER SLETUORO MAEN SAEM THAEIR UORO FYRISIR.

¹ Farrer's "Maeshowe," p. 36.

Translation.

“ This tumulus was formerly erected as tumulus (for Lodbrok, if Haugr is read, or ‘ as that of,’ if we read Hennar) her sons they were gallant, hardly (there) were men (such as they were.) For themselves (*i.e.*, showed themselves).

“ Then read line three in No. 20—

JORSALAFARAR BRUTU ORKHAUG.

Translation.

The Jerusalem travellers broke the Orkhill.

“ Then line three in No. 19 and four in 20, four in 19 and five in 20, taken in continuation, give

UTNORTH ER FE FOLGIT MIKIT THAT ER LA EFTIR, HER VA FE
FOLGIT MIKIT (RAEIST SIMON SIGB..... SIGRITH) SAELL ER SA ER FINNA
MA THAN OUTH HIN MIKLA.

Translation.

“ North-westerly is much money absconded, that which lay behind, here was much money absconded (Simon — engraved); lucky is he who may find that great treasure.

“ *Note.*—The *raeist Simon*, &c., was written afterwards, and does not belong to the sentence.

“ The sixth and last line in No. 20 is—

OKONAEKN BAR FE UR HAUGI THESSUM

Okonaekn bore money out of (away from) this tumulus.

“ *Note.*—It seems, then, that it was supposed to have been originally erected for a mighty woman called Lodbrok, who had gallant sons, and that the Jerusalem pilgrims had dug into the Orkhill, which was probably a different place to this Maeshowe, that the treasure there had been taken away, and that he would be lucky who found it. It also implies that Okonaekn carried off some of the treasure.”

Mr Rafn also reads both inscriptions together, dividing the words thus—

SIA HÖUHR, VAR FYR LATHIN HÆLR LOTHBROKAR
 SYNER HAENAR THAEIR VÖRO HVATIR SLIKT VÖRO
 MAEN SAEM THAEIR VÖRO FYRI SIR
 JORSALAFARAR BRUTU ORKÖUH LIFMND
 SAILIA JARLS UT NORTHR IR FE FOLHIT MIKIT
 THAT URLOFOIR HIR VAR FI FOLHGET MIKIT
 RAEIST SIMON SIHR IN THO INGI SIHRITH
 SÆLIR SA IR FINA MA THAN OUTH HIN
 MIKLA. OGDONÆGN BAR FI YR
 OUHI THISUM.

Translation.

“ This barrow was formerly a sorcery hall erected for Lodbrok ; her sons were brave. Such were men as they were for themselves (such we may call valiant men, such as they were in their achievements). The Jorsalafarar (visitors of Jerusalem) broke open Orkhow..... Earls. To the north-west a great treasure has been hid (but few believe that) a great treasure was hid here. Simon Sigr (victor) carved (the runes) and afterwards Inge. Happy he who may discover this great wealth. Ogdonægn carried away the goods from this barrow.

“ *Note.*—Ogdongn is probably a Gaelic name, perhaps corresponding to the present O'Donovan ; and the person alluded to may have been of Scottish or Irish origin.”

Mr Mitchell reads the two inscriptions separately.¹

No. 19.

SIA HOUHR VAR FYRLATHIN HÆLAR
 THÆIR VORO HVATER SLIT VORO
 UT NORTHR ER FIFOL HIT MIKEL THALUR
 SIMON SIHBRO
 SIHRITH. INROINSÖ.

¹ Mesehowe : Translations in Danish and English of the Inscriptions in Mesehowe, p. 52.

Translation.

Behold the ship was abandoned, and
 The Hull lies here among the breakers.
 To the North is hidden treasure, and many Dollars.
 Simon Sigberg
 Sigred. In Roinso.

No. 20.

LOTHBROCK ARSYNAR HÆNAR
 MÆN SÆM - THÆIR VORO FYRASIR
 JORSALA FARAR BRUTU ORKOU HLIF MIT SAILIAIARIS
 LOFOIR HIR VAR FIFOL HKET MIKIL RÆIST
 SÆLER SAIR FINA MATHA A THOGUSTH HIN MIKLA
 OKONAKN BAR FIYRAR HITH IS W. I. N.

Translation.

Lothborg Arsynar (they are) careful
 Men who were appointed our commanders.
 Jerusalem leaders wrecked on the Orkney cliffs
 In a mist slothfully.
 Here was hidden treasure; many chains,
 Cut silver, fine ornaments, and much fine stores.
 The hidden place lies out from this W. by N.

"*Note.*—Nos. 19 and 20 are the most ample inscriptions, and are placed together in the building. They are in juxtaposition, but they allude to different shipwrecks and different circumstances. The one ship or fleet was wrecked on the cliffs in a mist, in the Bay of Skaill probably, and was likely the ship or ships from which the silver treasure had been saved and hid, which is now in the Museum. The other ship was lost and left among the breakers 'in broken water' 'to the north' of Mesehow, probably on 'Rowsay,' as one of the words may imply; the other 'west by north' of Mesehowe. The one had much treasure, consisting of money; the other had saved the treasure and hid it, consisting of 'chains, cut silver, fine ornaments,' &c., and the situation of the place where the treasure is hid is mentioned. The one says that the ship

was lost through carelessness in a mist by the commanders, Lothbrog and Arsyner; the other does not appear to have been lost from any fault of the commanders, whose names appear to have been Simon Sigberg and Sigred. As to the treasures, there can be no doubt that, when the Vikings were returning from their predatory expeditions, they were subject to considerable dangers, such as being wrecked, being attacked by their own or other sovereigns, by other pirates, or by a superior force of the natives. Under such circumstances, the pirates who might escape would doubtless endeavour to get the plunder put into a place of safety or security, hidden in such places as only could be known to themselves, whither they could return with other ships or fleets, when fortune was more favourable, to recover the hidden treasure."

Principal Barclay reads the inscriptions together. He says (p. 15), "The inscriptions on this slab are by far the most important in the collection. They are five in number, and are wholly unconnected with each other. The first is written across the whole slab, and occupies two lines and a half. The second is contained in three lines, very closely written, on the right of the vertical fissure. The third is written immediately after the preceding. The fourth and fifth are only names, and are written on the lower part of the slab, on the left of the fissure.

SIA HOUGR VAR FYR LATIN HALR LODBROKAR SYNER. KENAR THEIR VORO OK HVATIR. SLET VORO MEN SEM THEIR VORO FYRI SIR UTNORDR. ERFI FOLGIT MIKIT. RETUR.

"*Translation.*—This sepulchral mound was (raised) for the sons of the deceased hero Lodbrock. They were wise, brave, and powerful. Scarcely have there ever been men such as they were in the north-west. Great funeral honours were paid to them.

"If HALR be intended for HALIR, the meaning will be 'for the late heroes, the sons of Lodbrock.' But if HALR be read as the old spelling of HOLR, which is exactly synonymous with HAUGR, then FYRLATIN must be read as one word, and the translation will be, 'This barrow was the abandoned sepulchral mound of Lodbrock's sons.' The only objection to the latter reading is a grammatical one. SYNER should be SYNA; but in

these, as in almost all other Runic inscriptions, we meet with numerous solecisms in grammar.

"*Retur*.—This word has been added to the inscription by another hand, and in a smaller character. Some one may have thought the expression too elliptical, and may have intended to explain it by the addition of *Rietur, symposium*, synonymous with OL. The words which I have translated 'great funeral honours, &c.,' seem to have been an established formula, as they occur a second time in the next inscription. The northern professors explain the expression as intimating that "here great treasure is buried." One objection to this interpretation is the fact that where treasure was buried in the *haug* of the deceased, every precaution was taken to conceal it, and to preserve it from the sacrilegious plunderer. Such an intimation as the above would, however, be an advertisement of the treasure deposited, and an invitation to violate the tomb in search of it.

"If the Lodbrock mentioned in this epitaph was the famous Ragnar Lodbrock, the original erection of the barrow cannot have been much earlier than the latter part of the eighth century, or much later than the early part of the ninth; and it must, in that case, have been more than 300 years old when the chambers containing these inscriptions were formed by Ada the Wealthy, as we learn from the next epitaph.

"The fame of Lodbrock's sons was not confined to "the north-west." They were the most renowned Vikings of the age in which they lived, and were the scourge of every coast of Europe. Their connection with Orkney was more intimate than Orcadians of the present day are perhaps aware of. We learn from Saxo Grammaticus that Ragnar Lodbrock and his sons made two great expeditions to Orkney and the Hebrides; that they subjugated the whole of these islands, expelling or killing their rulers; that two of the sons were placed as rulers over the Hebrides; and that a third son, Fridleif by name, was made *ruler of Orkney*. In a third expedition to the west, two other sons of Lodbrock were slain in battle; and perhaps their bodies were transported to the family *haug* in Orkney.

JORSALA FARAR BRUTU ORM OUK LIF MED SAILIA JARLI LOFOIR
GERU. ERFI FOLEGIT MIKIT. REIST SALIR SA ARFI NAM ADA OUD HIN
MIKLA.

Translation.

"The Jerusalem pilgrims, Orm and Leif, along with the blessed Earl, fulfilled their vows. Great funeral honours were paid to them. Ada the Wealthy, who succeeded to the inheritance, erected these chambers.

"The epithet SAILIA (SÆLA) applied to the Earl, would seem to imply that he was canonised before this inscription was carved. If so, it must date not earlier than the very last decade of the twelfth century; for though Earl Ronald was murdered in 1159, he was not canonised till 1192. The chambers, no doubt, had been erected somewhat earlier.

"LOFOIR GERU (for LOFIR GERDU) ERFI FOLGIT MIKIT.—This is the same formula as in the preceding epitaph—literally, *symposium hereditarium magnum secutum est (sepulturam)*. FOLGIT is the past participle, used instead of the præterite, of which No. 6 furnishes a similar instance. ADA is ADAN in Mr Farrer's transcript.

"This inscription, which informs us that the chambers were erected by a lady, explains the name of the structure, and shows that tradition has been faithful in handing it down, long after it had ceased to be understood. MAES HOW is the MAIDEN'S MOUND; Icelandic MEY, MAY, MÆY, *virgo*, a maid; and HAUGR, Scots HOW, *tumulus*, a sepulchral mound. MEY, a maid, is also Scots."

Dr Charlton's reading of the two inscriptions,¹ 19 and 20:—

"The two first lines in these, the longest and most important inscriptions, must be read straight across the two stones; but for all that, we are by no means certain that there are not two, if not three, inscriptions altogether here. Professor Stephens separates the two stones, and of course constructs out of the dissevered inscriptions a very different story. Stephens throughout seems impressed with the idea that the mound was a shelter for pirates, but it is on the shore of an inland fresh-water lake, and a considerable distance from the sea. Munch and Rafn are as usual nearly agreed in their reading and interpretation:—

SIA HÖUHR VAR FYR LATHIN HÆLTR
 LOTHBROKAR SYNER HÆNAR
 THAIR VORO HUATER, SLET VORO

¹ Arch. Æliana (new series), vol. vi. p. 137.

MAEN SAEM THAIR VO RO FYRI SER.
 UTNORTH ER FE FOLHIT MIKIT THAET VAR
 JORSALAFAR BRUTU ORKOUH
 LIF MLT SAILAIARLS
 LOEFTIR HIR VAR FE FOLHKIT MIKIT RÆIST
 SIMON SIHRK

IN ROINOE

SIHRITH

SAEL ER SA ER FINA MA THAN OUTH HIN MIKLA
 OK(T)ONAEKN BAR FE YR SUHI THISUM

" This How was formerly raised to the hero(ine?) Lodbrokar, her sons were brave, hardly were there men such as they were for themselves. To the north-west there is much treasure hid. It was the Jerusalem travellers (*i.e.* Crusaders) broke open the orkhill (in the lifetime?) of the fortunate Earl. Left here was hidden treasure much; cut the runes Simon Sihri Sihrid in Roninoe. Happy is he who may find that great treasure. O'Conachan bare away treasure from this how.

" It is plain that the last line was inscribed previously to those above, for the latter are distorted to fit the contracted space. The reading we have given assimilates very closely to that of Munch and Rafn, but they were both misled by the word HÆLR, which they were inclined to render 'a sorcery hall,' but which we discovered to be most plainly HÆLTR, a hero or heroine. The two last words of the third line are also hardly correct in the lithograph.¹ They are 'THAET UAR,' and not 'THAT

¹ I have examined the cast of this inscription with the view of verifying Dr Charlton's proposed emendations, but I am unable to adopt his conclusion. There is no appearance of the letter "t" in the word Hælr, nor can I see any ground for altering the two last words in the third line. Principal Barclay has founded his reading of the runes upon copies made by Mr Henry Leisk. They differ from the casts, and do not seem to me to be reliable transcripts; but even assuming their correctness, I am unable to reconcile the proposed readings (of the first inscription for instance) with the runes given by the learned Principal.

With regard to the plates of runes in Mr Farrer's volume, I feel confident that they are as nearly accurate as such copies can be made. The original drawings were made with great care, and the proofs were twice collated by myself, and again by Mr Gibb; in the course of which each rune was compared with the corresponding rune on the casts in various lights. When, however, it is considered that there

ER,' and we differ from Munch in the sequence of the lines, though not materially in the sense. After the words, 'the Jerusalem men broke up the orkhow,' there comes the word 'LIR,' but the next three letters, which apparently are MLT, do not make sense, but we suspect they mean the word lifetime of the Earl. The name of the Earl is not given; but it would be very natural for a crusader to speak thus of his leader, Earl Ronald, who was afterwards murdered by Thorbjörn Klerk in Caldale in Caithness in 1158."

Dr Wilson gives "the following attempt to render the principal group of inscriptions in what thus seems to be their order of execution."¹

SIA HOUHR VAR FYRLATHIN HAE LR LOTHBROKAR
SYNGR HAENAR THAEIR VORO HUATIR SLIT VORO
MAEN SAEM THAEIR VORO FYRI SER UTNORTH
ER FI FOLHET MIKIL THALUR. SIMON SIHRITH.
JORSALAFARAR BRUTU ORKOY HLIF MULT SAILIA
JARLU LOEFTIR HIR VAR FI FOLHGET MIKEL
RAEIST OGONAGN BAR FE YR OUHI THISUM.

"This tumulus was appropriated as Lodbrok's. Her sons, men were they matchless. Carefully to the north is treasure hid; much money. Simon Sigreth." "Jerusalem farers, or crusaders, broke open the Orkhill in the time of the fortunate Earl: left here was much treasure. This was graven by Ogonagn, who carried off money from this mound." To this some later visitor has added, sarcastically, the interpolated line,—

SAEL ER SA ER FINA MA THAN OUTH HIN MIKLA.

"Lucky is he who may discover that great treasure."

Without minutely analysing the different results, it will be seen that the majority of the readings agree in two statements, that the Orkhill,

are frequent lines and dots on the surface, which are of natural formation, and that it is often difficult to be sure where an artificial line terminates and the natural one commences, it must be obvious that there are many risks of error in all such work. It is in this view especially that the casts come to be so valuable, as they enable us to bring all criticisms of the plates to a conclusive test.

¹ Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 288. Edin. 1863.

which I take to mean Maeshowe, was broken open by the Jerusalem farers, and that a treasure carried away from the barrow was hid to the north-west of it.

The sons of the hero or heroine Lodbrok are also referred to, but whether the writer meant to say that the howe was erected or only taken possession of by them or their parent, seems uncertain.

Professor Munch supposes that these Jerusalem farers were connected with an expedition to the Holy Land organised by the Earl Ragnald. He says, "Many of the northern warriors joined the Earl in 1152. They assembled in Orkney, and after passing the winter there, sailed in the spring of 1153, and after being in Spain in December of that year, reached the Holy Land in August 1154; they went thence to Constantinople, where they passed the Christmas of 1154-55, returning home by different routes. During their stay in Orkney they had frequent quarrels with the inhabitants."¹ He also concludes, that the inscriptions suppose the "howe" to have been originally erected for a mighty woman, called Lodbrok, who had gallant sons, and that the Jerusalem pilgrims had dug into the Orkhill, which was probably a different place to this Maeshowe, that the treasure contained there had been taken away, and that he would be lucky who found it. It also implies, that Okonacker carried off some of the treasure.

On the whole, it would seem that we are to believe that the Howe was broken into by some of the Crusaders in search of treasure. But the inscriptions on two of the buttresses (13 and 14 of Mr Farrer's plan) inform us (if we take Dr Charlton for our guide, who here harmonises Rafn and Munch) that they were too late; for "It is true, as Ingi said, that the treasure was carried away. Three nights was the treasure carried away before the Jerusalem men broke open this tumulus."

I must, however, take this opportunity of recording a corrected reading of the runes on the stone No. 14—substantially agreeing, however, with what I have just read—which only occurred to Professor Munch sometime after he had given his first translation. It was communicated by that lamented scholar in a letter to me, dated from Christiania, 21st July 1862. "A light," he writes, "is gone up to me as to the

¹ Farrer, p. 23.

right reading of No. 14, and if, perhaps, you might find a proper opportunity, you would oblige me by bringing it to the knowledge of the public. It is—

THAT MAN SAT ER EK SÆHE AT FE VAR FÖRT

which in normal spelling looks thus :—

Þat man satt or ek segi, at fe var fœrt, &c.

and in Anglo-Scottish translation,—

That maun (be) sooth, what I say, that the money was carried, &c.

“It is therefore, not ‘Igi sæhi,’ as Mr Rafn reads, translating ‘Ingi says,’ because the final *i* in Ingi is wanting, and the third person of the verb ought to be *segir*, not *segi*.

“The whole runs therefore thus :—‘It is true what I say that the treasury was carried away. Three nights was the treasury,’ &c. It is written by somebody, perhaps in the neighbourhood, acquainted with the fate of the tumulus, to whose words other greedy diggers would not listen, and consequently were disappointed. At first I did not hit upon this explanation, because the form *man*, in the sense of the Scottish *maun* (English, *does*), is not used in very old manuscripts but *mun*, while *man* means ‘remember.’ It is, however, evident, that the *man* here is ‘maun,’ our *mun*, and not ‘remember;’ and it gives an instance and proof more of the not very ancient date at least of this inscription.”

It is plain, however, from what has been said, that if the Crusaders broke into Maeshowe from the top, they did not at once ruin the dome, or fill the chamber with rubbish.

With our knowledge of the predatory habits of the Norsemen, I would have been inclined to expect that Maeshowe would have been plundered at an early period of their occupation; and if they had penetrated to the chambers by the passage, as they seem to have done at Newgrange, the “howe” would have still remained so apparently entire, that the breach from the roof would have remained to be begun by the Crusaders, and widened by the visits of subsequent plunderers.¹ But however this

¹ In the accounts of breaking into tombs, which Dr Charlton has collected from the Sagas, already quoted, it always appears that the Norsemen “descended” into the cairn.

may be, there will be little reason for doubting that the runes in Maeshowe were cut by the Crusaders, if we adopt the opinion of Professor Munch, that the inscriptions are of the later class of Norse runes, and most probably may date about 1150. That this was the matured opinion of this great scholar, I gather from a passage in the letter to me, already quoted, where he says, "Runes of this kind are *never* older than 1100 at the earliest."

In concluding this account of Maeshowe, it would be impossible for me to pass over without reference the long-continued and systematic excavations of Mr Farrer in Orkney. For years he has employed a set of men in the careful examination of early remains in that country, under his own eye, and with the valuable assistance of Mr George Petrie. Of these excavations he has, from time to time, furnished us with details; and instead of forming a private collection, he has made his labours entirely subservient to public objects, and has presented to our National Museum the objects which he has thus brought to light. On the discovery of the runes in Maeshowe, he procured careful drawings of the whole, which he printed for the use of scholars and public libraries, besides presenting correct casts of the inscriptions to the Museum here and at Copenhagen. The Society has already recorded its sense of Mr Farrer's services by electing him as one of its Honorary Members; but I trust that I may be excused for availing myself of this opportunity of adding my own individual tribute to Mr Farrer's zeal and public spirit. Nor does it seem unsuitable that on this occasion I should make special reference to the great services rendered to our pursuits by the careful and long-continued researches of Mr Petrie, as well as by the accurate descriptions which he has occasionally contributed to our Proceedings. His zeal in securing the great collection of silver ornaments found in the Bay of Skaill, led him to much trouble and exertion, especially in getting the finders to rely on the then recent enactment on treasure-trove, which secured to them the intrinsic value of the relics.

It is gratifying to have to notice the care with which the breach in Maeshowe has been closed by the proprietor, Mr Balfour, and the arrangements by which he has combined the easy admission of the public to the chambers, with proper care for their protection from injury. And if Maeshowe was great at its origin, and for many an after age, it will

henceforth be memorable for the amount of literary zeal and labour which the elucidation of its Runic inscriptions has evoked; and that not only by the scholars of Scandinavia, but among others by Mr Mitchell, an office-bearer of this Society, whose handsome volume on Maeshowe, printed at his own expense, must be mentioned as an evidence of the earnestness of purpose with which he devoted himself to the difficult task.

I am indebted to my friend, Mr Gibb, for the accurate sketches of Maeshowe now on the wall, as well as for information on many points of detail, which he noted at the time when he made the original drawings for Mr Farrer's work.

III.

NOTES ON THE CHARACTERS OF THE CRANIUM FOUND IN A SHORT CIST NEAR DUNSE, JULY 1863. BY WILLIAM TURNER, M.B.

The fragment of a skull found in the short cist described on page 240, consists of the frontal, two parietals, and right temporal bones, and of the greater part of the occipital bone, three-fourths of the margin of the foramen magnum being preserved. The skull may have been that of a male, of one who had passed the middle period of life, for the sutures are all ossified, though their position is faintly marked externally. Its form may be seen in the annexed wood-cut, engraved from a camera-lucida sketch.

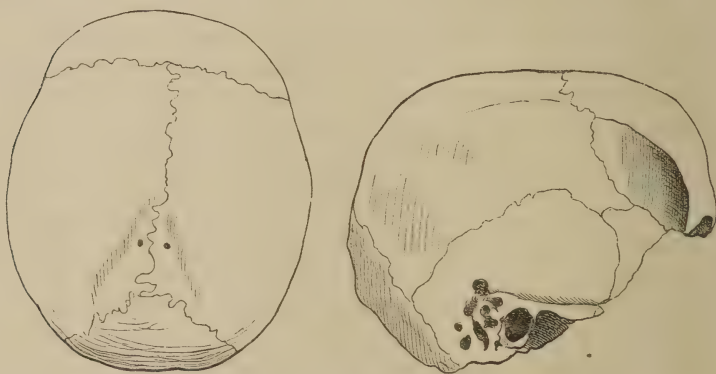
MEASUREMENTS.

	Inches.
Length between glabella and most projecting point of occiput,	6·5
Length between frontal eminences and projecting point of occiput,	6·7
Length of frontal bone,	5·
„ parietal bone,	4·6
„ occipital bone to posterior margin of foramen magnum,	4·2
Longitudinal arc,	13·8
Transverse arc, from right external meatus to vertex, .	6 2

	Inches.
Breadth of frontal bone,	4·3
„ parietal bone,	5·4
„ occipital bone,	4·2
Horizontal circumference,	19·5

The extreme length to the extreme breadth is as 100 to 80. The skull is therefore brachycephalic. The capacity of the cranium in its present state equals 80 cubic inches; in its completed condition it would have been a few inches more. The bones are firm, and only partially deprived of their organic matter, for they adhere but slightly to the moistened tongue.

The different regions of the skull are fairly proportioned to each other. The frontal sinuses have never apparently existed, for the amount of *diplœ* between the two tables of the frontal bone is small, so that the bone is unusually thin in this region. From this circumstance there is no projection at the root of the nose, and the supra-orbital ridges are scarcely marked. The forehead is ample and well developed in the



Skull found in a Cist near Dunse.

region of the frontal eminences, the projection of which appears to be greater from the absence of any well-pronounced supra-orbital ridges below. A little behind the middle of the parietal region, the two parietal

bones slope downwards and backwards, in a very decided manner, to the line of the lambdoidal suture, where a faint posterior bulging indicates the upper margin of the squamous part of the occipital bone. This gives to the posterior part of the skull a somewhat truncated or flattened aspect, and assists materially in imparting the brachycephalic character to it. The mastoid process of the right temporal bone is in a great measure broken away, and the air-cells in its interior are exposed.

The flattened form which many ancient brachycephalic crania exhibit in the parieto-occipital region has of late attracted the attention of some ethnologists. Both Professor Daniel Wilson¹ and Dr J. Barnard Davis² have pointed out the cause which they consider has produced it. They regard it as the result of artificial pressure applied in early infancy, through the back of the head resting on a cradle-board; and in this nursing custom they assimilate the practice of the ancient British mother with that pursued by the women of the North American Indians at the present day. As two of the crania which Dr Wilson adduces in support of his views, viz., the Juniper Green and Lesmurdie skulls, are in the Society's Museum, it may not be uninteresting to compare their parieto-occipital regions with that of the Dunse skull. All three have the same general characters; but in the Dunse specimen, the occipital convexity is somewhat greater, and the symmetry of the two sides is not so much disturbed, for it exhibits no great amount of twisting or bulging of one parietal region over the other, as is the case both in the Juniper Green and Lesmurdie crania. Hence, if the cradle-board theory of the mode of production of this parieto-occipital flattening be accepted, it may be assumed that in this Dunse skull the pressure exerted in infancy had neither been so severe nor so long continued as in the other specimens. Both in length and breadth this Dunse cranium is below the mean, not only of the Scottish, but of the British Brachycephali tabulated by Dr Wilson on page 275 of the first volume of the "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland."

During the past few years a large amount of evidence has been accumulated, which seems to prove, that in the British Islands, and generally

¹ Canadian Journal, vol. ii. p. 406. 1857, and September 1862. Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, vol. i. p. 273.

² Natural History Review. July 1863.

throughout Western Europe, a short-headed race preceded the existing longer and more oval-headed races—a brachycephalic people, allied to the Finns and Laps of Northern Europe, but now quite unrepresented in the west, except perhaps by the Basques and the mountaineers of the Rhetian Alps.¹ In Denmark, France, and Switzerland more especially, numerous crania have been found under conditions indicative of considerable antiquity, which are referred to this short-headed race. Some of these continental brachycephalic skulls exhibit characters allied to those which many of the same form found in Britain exhibit. Some of the crania found under a dolmen at Meudon, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, are small and brachycephalic,² and, from the description and figure given by Dr Barnard Davis,³ a marked amount of parieto-occipital flattening is exhibited by some of the specimens.

In the recently published and copiously illustrated work on “Ancient Swiss Crania,”⁴ by Messrs Rüttimeyer & His, many examples of brachycephalic skulls have been classed together under the common term of the Disentis type; and it is especially laid down by these authors, that this type of a skull, in addition to breadth and shortness, has a flattening

¹ Von Baer, in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie*. 1st December 1859. The brachycephalic character of the Basque crania was first announced by Retzius from the examination of two skulls in his possession. M. Broca has, however, recently contested the accuracy of this statement, and from the examination of sixty crania obtained from a cemetery in the province of Guipuscoa, he concludes that the general form of the Basque cranium is dolicocephalic, the mean cephalic index of his sixty specimens being 77.67. An interesting account of his observations, with the discussion thereon, may be found in the third and fourth volumes of the *Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie*.

The brachycephalic character of the crania of the mountaineers of the Rhetian Alps is well exemplified in two crania from the village of Andeer, at the foot of the Splügen Pass, presented to the Museum of the University of Oxford by Dr Dyce Duckworth. From a note which Professor Rolleston has kindly favoured me with, I am enabled to give the extreme length and breadth of these skulls. In one the extreme length is 7 inches, the breadth 6.2 inches; in the other, the length is 6.6, the breadth 5.8 inches.

² M. Broca. *Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie*. 5th December 1861. Retzius looked upon these Meudon skulls as Basques.

³ *Natural History Review*, p. 297. July 1862.

⁴ *Crania Helvetica*. Basel & Genf. 1864.

of the hinder head. From the measurements given of these crania, it would appear that the mean breadth to the mean length is as high as 86·5 to 100, a relation greater than that which is exhibited by the Scottish Brachycephali, as may be seen from the subjoined table, in which I have brought together and calculated the proportions of the most characteristic specimens :—

						Breadth to Length.	
Montrose skull,	.	.	.	.	.	85·7	100
Ratho	„	.	.	.	.	88·	„
Juniper Green skull,	.	.	.	.	.	82·8	„
Lesmurdie	„	.	.	.	.	85·	„
Newbigging	„	.	.	.	.	80·	„
Tormore (Arran)	„	.	.	.	.	81·	„
Dunse	„	.	.	.	.	80·	„
						582·5	
Mean,						83·2	100

IV.

NOTE ON THE "EIRDE HOUSE" AT CULSH, IN TARLAND, ABERDEENSHIRE. BY A. JERVISE, ESQ., BRECHIN, COR. MEM. S.A. SCOT. (PLATE XIX.)

Little can be added regarding the "Eirde House" or underground chamber at Culsh, to that already communicated by the worthy secretary to the Society, Mr Stuart, who was present at the clearing out of it in 1854, and who has given an interesting account of that operation, of the articles found in it, and of the historical and antiquarian peculiarities of the district in which it is situated.¹

The chamber lies immediately north of the farm offices at Culsh, on the south side of the public road leading from Tarland to Alford, &c. The point is elevated, and commands a fine view of Mount Keen, and the hills south of the Dee, as well as of the pretty district of Cromar, including the site of the "Eirde House" at Migvie, from which it is four or five miles distant.²

¹ Proceedings, vol. i. p. 261.

² Ibid. vol. v. p. 101.

It is to be regretted that, since the year 1854, the cave at Culsh has been somewhat rudely dealt with—not so much by time as by the less generous hands of idle visitors, some of whom, in the most wanton manner, had loosened portions of the more easily removed parts of the walls. Upon the occasion of a late visit, I found one of the covers supported by a rough wooden post (C), which the farmer had judiciously placed to prevent one of the undermined covers from falling down into the chamber. Since that time (1864), Mr Douglas, the tenant, has done a still greater service with the view of preserving the cave, by having the loose covers and stones of the walls replaced, and the top of it laid with turf. He is also to put a door upon the entrance. I may add that Mr Douglas is of opinion that the stones of which the Culsh cave is constructed had been chiefly brought from the neighbouring hill of Ledlick (vulg. *Ladlelick*), which bounds the district of Cromar on the east.

The accompanying plan (see Plate XIX.), made some years ago, was revised upon the spot last spring, when the covers (DD) were wanting, and the walls of both sides of the building at F very much dilapidated. EE, represents the parts of the east wall which have been formed out of the solid rock, the rest of it being composed of rough undressed boulders. The appearance of the roof, or disposition of the covers, as well as their number, is shown in the sectional drawing B. As stated by Mr Stuart, the bottom is formed by the natural rock, and the extreme length of the chamber is about 47 feet. Its height and width are respectively about 6 feet at the end, and about 2 feet at the entrance—in its dilapidated state the entry appeared to be nearly 4 feet high.

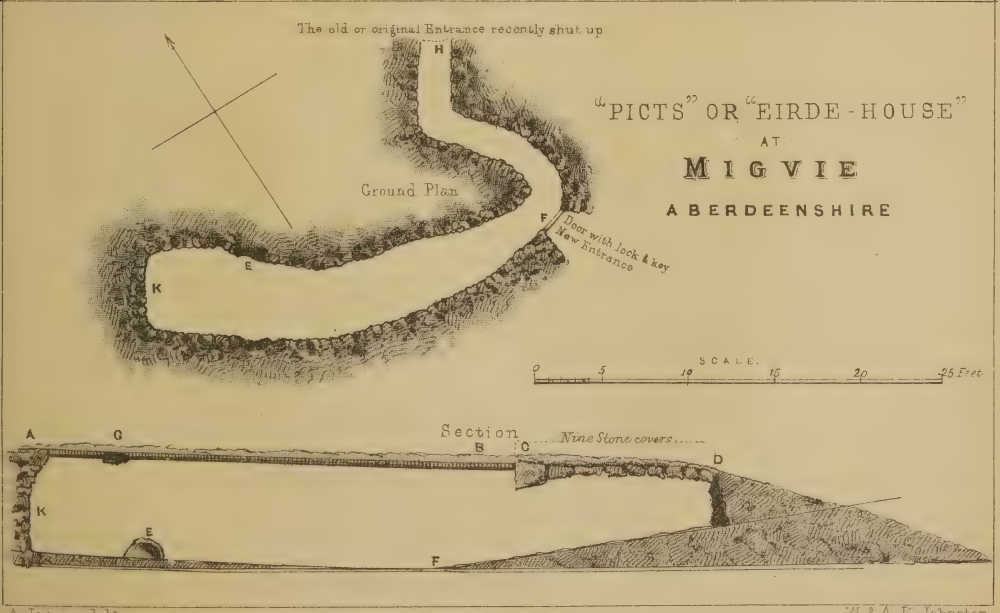
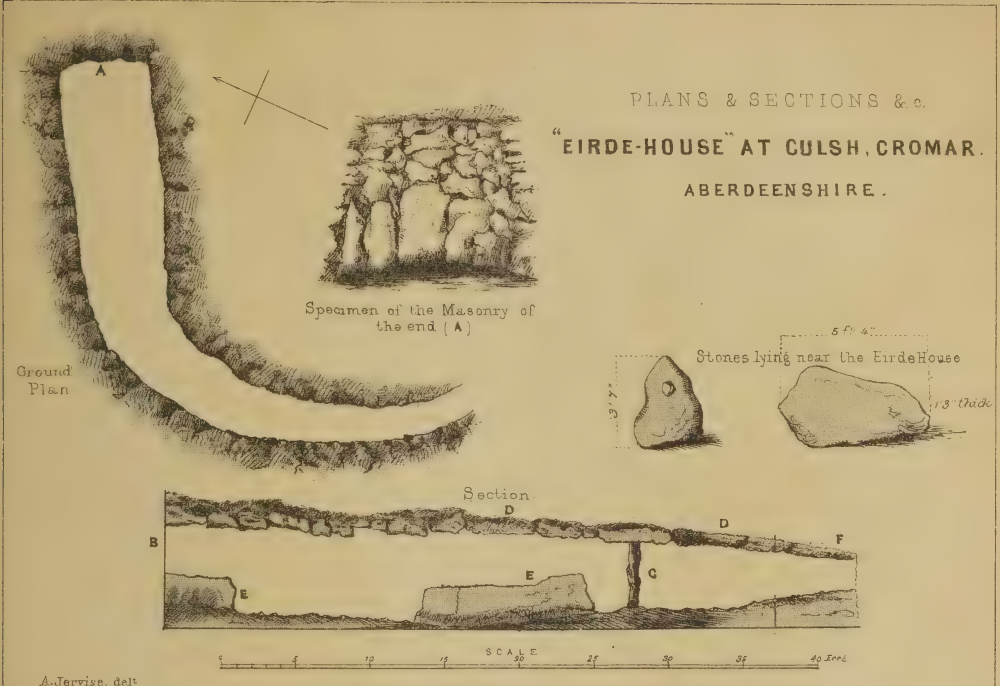
MONDAY, 14th *March* 1864.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Donations were laid on the Table, and thanks were voted to the Donors :—

(1.) BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Massive Wrought-Iron Lid of a Safe or Treasure Chest, having a complicated lock, with fifteen spring bolts, which were shot under a pro-



jecting iron rim surrounding the upper part of the chest; the open work of the lock covers the whole of the lower surface of the lid. The key-hole of the lock is in the centre of the lid above, and is covered by a spring lid, which again is opened by pressing on a small concealed peg at its side. Also two large and one small iron keys.

The iron chest to which this lid belonged was used as the treasure chest or safe of the Darien Company which was instituted in 1695. See "The Darien Papers; being a Selection of Original Letters and Official Documents relating to the Establishment of a Colony at Darien by the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies. 1695-1700. Edinburgh, 1849." 4to. One of the publications of the Bannatyne Club.

The house built for the offices of the Company still exists within the extended line of the city wall, near Bristo Port, and now forms one of several buildings occupied by the Edinburgh City Poor-House.

(2.) BY A LADY.

Lady's Pincushion of Chequered Silk, with Ribbon attached, woven with the inscription, GOD SAVE P. C. AND DOWN WITH THE RYMP. A party badge worn by ladies about the time of the Restoration of Charles II.

(3.) BY WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq., R.S.A.

Penny Wedding Table-Knife, silver mounted, with imitation tortoise shell handle; the blade is curved towards the point.

Catalogue of the Special Exhibition of Works of Art, on loan, at the South Kensington Museum, June 1862, edited by J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. Royal 8vo. London, 1863.

(4.) BY J. H. SANDERSON, Esq., George Street.

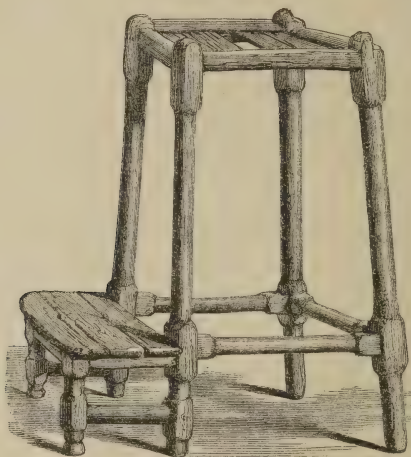
Oak Carving, 9 inches high by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth—Christ driving the Money Changers from the Temple. A group of six figures in high relief.

(5.) BY MISS CHRISTIANA HOGARTH, Union Place, Edinburgh.

Wooden Stool of Repentance (see annexed figure), on which a person who had become liable to ecclesiastical discipline used formerly to be

seated in church during divine service. This stool was used in Old Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh. For fifty years past this stool has been in the possession of the family of the Donor, and prior thereto it belonged to the Misses Hepburn, whose father was minister of the church during last century.

The Rev. John Hepburn was appointed first minister of the New Greyfriars' Church in the year 1723; and was translated to the Old Greyfriars' Church in 1732.



Stool of Repentance, Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh.

(6.) By J. M. LINDSAY, Esq., Director of H. M. Chancery.

Two Casts in Plaster of the Quarter Seal of Queen Victoria, for Scotland. *Obverse*—VICTORIA · DEI · GRATIA · BRITANNIAR · REG F. D. The Queen, crowned and seated on horseback, with the sceptre in her right hand, and wearing the order of the collar of the garter. *Reverse*—Royal arms, Scotland in the first and fourth quarters of the shield; the whole surrounded by a wreath of thistles. (See notice respecting Quarter Seals, in the Proceedings of the Society, Vol. II. page 429.)

(7.) By the Rev. MACKINTOSH MACKAY, LL.D., Tarbert, Harris.

Two Axe Heads or Celts of dark green jade, one measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the face; the other, 5 inches in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the face.

In a note accompanying the donation, Dr Mackay states, that they were obtained from a tribe of the aborigines occupying the country bordering on both sides of the Glenelg and Waunow or Wannon rivers, in the colony of Victoria. A spot was pointed out to Dr Mackay in the neighbourhood of the Munstan River, where the natives stated there was a quarry of the material, and to which many of the tribes resorted long ago for the purpose of obtaining those weapons; the site had all the appearance of having been an extinct volcano. The axe heads were used by being fixed in a cleft stick for a handle, and the stick was lashed round with native thread, securing the stone, and retaining it in its place. Dr Mackay's opinion is, that these axe heads were chiefly used for the purposes of war.

(8.) By EBENEZER MURRAY, Esq., St Andrew Square.

Small Earthenware Hand Lamp, of reddish clay, without handle, having a raised pattern on the top.

Small Earthenware Bottle, with a loop on each side of the neck; a circular stamp, with figure and crosses, is on one side; on the other is apparently a Maltese cross, surrounded by an interlaced pattern.

Two modern Water Bottles, of grey coloured earthenware.

Two Earthenware Mummy Figures.

The above articles were brought from Thebes in the year 1819.

(9.) By D. H. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Small Earthenware Hand Lamp, of reddish-coloured clay, apparently Roman, stated to have been found, many years ago, on the line of the Devil's Dyke, Dumfriesshire.

Small Hand Lamp, of coarse reddish clay. Also a small Rude Clay Bottle, with two handles, having a circular stamp in relief on both sides. From Alexandria.

Bronze Medal of Frederick II. of Prussia, 1758. Copper coin of James, King of Castile and Arragon. Charles II. Half Turner.

Debenture on Vellum, for Return of Duties paid upon Tobacco in the

ship "Elizabeth," of Saltcoats, bound for "Rotterdam;" dated at Greenock, 19th day of May 1732.

The above debenture for return of duties paid upon tobacco shows the remarkable change which has taken place since that date. At that period almost the entire import for Europe was brought to Britain from her American colonies, and again reshipped to the various European States. The Continent of Europe is now nearly all supplied with home-grown tobacco, with the exception of some finer qualities brought from Havannah and Manilla, and a portion of the European produce even finds its way to this country in a manufactured state.

(10.) By KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.

Forty-two Roman 1st and 2d Brass, of Augustus, Tiberius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Maximinus, Maximus, Gordian, Pius, Philip, Valerian, Constantius, Chlorus, Diocletian, Maxentius, and others. Also several foreign coins, including Russian, French, Swedish, and German.

English Copper of George II. and III., &c.

And thirty-four Copper Coins and Tokens.

(11.) By JOHN M. MITCHELL, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (the Author).

The Herring, its Natural History and National Importance. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1864.

(12.) By the ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the County of York, Diocese of Lincoln, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, and County of Leicester, during the year 1862. Vol. VI. Part 2. 8vo. Lincoln, 1863.

(13.) By the GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin. Vol. IX. Part 2, and Vol. X. Part 1, for Sessions 1861-62, 1862-63. 8vo. Dublin, 1862-63.

(14.) By the ROYAL UNIVERSITY, CHRISTIANA.

Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkere Bevaring. Aarsberetning for 1862. Hermed andet hefte af "Norske Fornlevninger." 8vo. (pp. 46). Kristiania, 1863.

MAIN INSCRIPTION.

ΣΤΙΣ

ΣΟΛΟΥΟΙΟ

ΟΥΦΛΕΥΣΙ

ΜΝΥΗ

ΛΟΜΟΥΡΤ

ΛΟΜΟΥΡΤ

OCHAM INSCRIPTION.

Arranged in Lines to Correspond with Main Inscription

u/ d

d d a r o t n u n

ng o r r mao n n

e a e i o s a e i

OCHAM ALPHABET

h d t c g m g ny ts n a o u e i

OCHAM DIPHTHONGS

ea a ai ia

OCHAM INSCRIPTION.

Diplomatarium Norvegicum. Tom. VI. Pars 1. 8vo. Christiania, 1863.

Flateyjarbok. en samling af Norske Konge-sagaer med indskudte Mindre Fortaellinger om begivenheder I og udenfor norge samt Annaler. Udgiven efter offentlig Foranstaltning. Binds I. II. 8vo. Christiania, 1859-1862.

Norske Rigsregistrarer tildeels I. Uddrag Udgivne efter offentlig Foranstaltning. andet bind andet hefte 1579-1588, udgivet ved Otto Gr. Lundh. 8vo. Christiania, 1863.

Norske Fornlevninger. En oplysende Fortegnelse over Norges Fortid-levninger, aeldre end Reformationem og henforte til hver sit sted, af N. Nicolaysen. Andet hefte. 8vo. Kristiania, 1863.

Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprog af Johan Fritzner. 8vo. Hefte 3 and 4. Kristiania, 1863.

Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets stiftelse, fremstillet Halvhundredeaarsfest. I anledning af dets. 8vo. (Pp. 112.) Christiania, 1862.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTES ON THE OGHAM INSCRIPTION ON THE NEWTON STONE.

By WILLIAM FORBES SKENE, Esq., F.S.A. SCOT. (PLATE XX.)¹

I propose to commence my observations by a short account of Ogham writing in general.

In the Book of Ballimote, an Irish MS. of the fourteenth century, but containing tracts of a much older date, is a tract on the Ogham writing,

¹ This plate contains—*first*, The main inscription on the face of the stone *secondly*, The Ogham inscription on the edge of the stone, with the stem line restored, as I conceive, after repeated careful examination, it ought to be placed and *thirdly*, The Ogham inscription arranged in lines to correspond with the main inscription. It has been lithographed from a tracing made from the stone with great care, and repeatedly compared, and its accuracy may, I think, be depended on.

of which about eighty different forms are given. The first and the oldest is what is called the Ogham *craobh*, or branch Ogham; the others are more of the nature of ciphers or modes of secret writing.

The Ogham *craobh* consists of a number of lines drawn at right angles from one stem line on each side, or drawn across it. They are grouped in clusters of five letters, each letter being distinguished by the number of lines, from one to five. There is first a group of five letters drawn from the stem line downwards, representing *b, l, f, s, n*; then a group of five similar characters drawn upwards from the stem line, representing *h, d, t, c, q*; then five similar characters drawn obliquely across, representing *m, g, ng, st, r*; and then five drawn straight across, representing the five vowels *a, o, u, e, i*. There are thus twenty letters in all formed by these lines, and their position to the stem line. There were afterwards added five arbitrary characters representing diphthongs, but these were of much later date; and it is only necessary to mention one, a \times drawn across the line, representing the diphthong *ea*.

Mr Graves justly observes in his paper upon Oghams, that the peculiar form of this alphabet shows that it does not belong to the period antecedent to the introduction of the Latin language and Christianity, but is the work of the early grammarians. The mode in which the letters are classed, the five vowels being grouped together, and the broad vowels separated from the small vowels, shows this.

There are numerous stones in Ireland bearing inscriptions in the Ogham character. It was at first the opinion of Irish antiquaries that no satisfactory readings of these inscriptions had been obtained by means of the key given in the Book of Ballimote for reading the Ogham *craobh*. Mr Graves therefore proposed to construct a key from the monuments themselves. For this purpose he obtained drawings of all the known Ogham inscriptions in Ireland. The principle upon which Mr Graves proceeded was, "that in any given language, or group of cognate languages, there is a preference for particular sounds and particular sequences of sounds." In order to determine what are the favourite sounds in a language, it is necessary to analyse considerable portions of it in such a way as to exhibit its tendencies to repeat and combine the several letters of the alphabet, and to construct a table showing how often, on an average, each letter is followed by each of the remaining

ones in a passage of some determined length, containing a specific number of letters. With such a table, it is then easy to read a cipher in the same language. It is necessary merely to tabulate the sequences of the ciphers; and by comparing their tendencies to repetition and combination with those of the known letters, we at once arrive at a knowledge of their respective powers.

Mr Graves proceeded to form a table of this nature from the analysis of passages in the Irish language contained in the Book of Armagh, written in the end of the eighth and beginning of the ninth centuries. He then subjected the Ogham inscriptions to a similar analysis, and the result was, that when the table constructed from the Ogham inscriptions was compared with the table constructed from the Book of Armagh, the Ogham characters corresponded with the alphabet of the Ogham craobh given in the Book of Ballimote, with one exception, that where the Ogham table had *G*, the Irish table showed the letter *C*.

The Ogham inscriptions on the Irish stones are all read from left to right, and from the bottom of the stone upwards; and the line of characters is frequently carried on over the top of the stone, and then down along another of its angles.

In Wales, there is a class of stones containing Ogham inscriptions, which are peculiar, in so far as they also have on the face of the stone an inscription in debased Roman letters.

Of these stones, eight have been described; and one of them at once showed that the Welsh Oghams are to be read by the same alphabet as the Irish Oghams. This is the stone called the SAGRANUS Stone, at St Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire. The inscription on the face of the stone, in Romano-British capitals, reads from top to bottom thus,—

Sagrani fili Cunotami.

The Ogham was sent to Mr Graves, who stated that he could read the inscription, provided the mark for Ogham *A* could be found in a particular place, which appeared to be wanting. On re-examining the stone, it was found that a crack had taken place where Mr Graves suspected an *A* would be found; and on using a magnifying glass, the existence of a small circular depression, cut in twain by the crack, was observed. This was communicated to Mr Graves, who, without having seen the Latin

inscription, read the Ogham as "Sagramni maqi Cunatami;" the maqi, or Irish "mac," coming in place of the Latin *filii*.

This remarkable corroboration established—1st, That the Welsh Oghams are read by the same key; and 2d, That the inscriptions are bilingual and correspond. Two other inscriptions have also been read, and found to correspond with the inscription on the face of the stone.

The Fardel Stone, in Devonshire, however, presents an Ogham inscription which, to all appearance, will not read by this key with the inscription on the face of the stone.

In these Welsh stones the inscriptions on the face of the stone are not written across the stone, but along it, either from top to bottom or from bottom to top; and the Oghams are marked upon the edge of the stone, which serves the purpose of a stem line, and are always to be read in the opposite direction from the main inscription. In most cases, the main inscription reads from top to bottom, and the Ogham from bottom to top; but in one case, that of the Trallong Stone, the Ogham reads from top to bottom.

There can be no doubt that these Welsh inscriptions belong to the post-Roman period.

The main inscription on the Newton Stone reads not along but across the stone. It was not at first observed that there was an Ogham inscription upon it. The first cast got of it was one only of the face of the stone, and showed of course only one-half of the Oghams. It was, I believe, only when the stone was more carefully examined for Mr Stuart's splendid work on the Sculptured Stones, that it was observed that a complete Ogham inscription existed. It is placed exactly like the Welsh Oghams, on the edge of the stone; but the edge is so irregular as to make it a task of some difficulty to ascertain precisely where the stem line crosses the letters. Mere drawings of the Ogham, therefore, were of little use, as not showing the stem line, and it was only when the present accurate cast of the whole stone was got, that an opportunity was afforded of examining the Ogham inscription on the stone itself, and studying the inequalities of the edge, in order to determine the position of the stem line.

A comparison of the Newton Stone with the Welsh stones, will, I think, lead us to the following inferences:—

1st, That the Newton Stone most probably belongs to the same class of monuments, and is therefore post-Roman in date.

2d, That as the main inscription is written in a character to which we have not a key, the most probable mode of explaining the inscription is to begin with the Ogham inscription, where we have a known alphabet and a known mode of writing to deal with.

3d, That in all probability the inscription on the face of the stone should correspond with the Ogham, allowing for such differences as appear in the Welsh stones. The Ogham inscription is obviously the ordinary Ogham craobh, and the only difficulties we have to contend with are, first, to ascertain whether it is to be read from top to bottom, or from bottom to top; and, secondly, to fix the precise position of the stem line where the Oghams are cut on the edge of the stone.

With regard to the first, it will be observed that, at the bottom of the stone, the stem line appears to make a bend, and then runs parallel to the edge with a second Ogham, which rather indicates that the inscription is to be read from top to bottom, as it is more likely that in cutting the Ogham the engraver should begin on the edge at the top of the stone, and then, finding he had not length enough, bring it round on the face of the stone, than that he should begin it in the middle of the stone; and this is confirmed by a circular indentation close to one of the letters, which apparently marks the end of a word. With regard to the second, the part of the Ogham on the face of the stone presents no difficulty, as the stem line is distinctly marked. As to the rest of the inscription, I have determined the position of the stem line by a comparison with the other part, and by a repeated study of the cast of the stone, and a minute examination of the inequalities of the edge; but I am bound to say that the reading of the letters in all cases is not entirely free from doubt.

The number of the letters in the main inscription is forty-five; that in the Ogham inscription only thirty. They do not, therefore, in this respect correspond. In several of the Welsh stones, however, it has been found that the Ogham only corresponds to a part of the main inscription, usually the first part, and it will be observed that the main inscription on the Newton Stone varies in the length of the lines, and falls in that respect into two parts. The first line consists of only four letters. There

then follow three lines, consisting of nine letters each. There is then a line of five letters, followed by a line of nine letters. There seems, therefore, to have been a system of regularity according to which the letters are arranged, and which appears to separate the last two lines from the first four.

In the first part of the inscription, however, consisting of four lines, there are just thirty-one letters, which corresponds so closely with the number in the Ogham, as to raise the strongest presumption that it corresponds with that part of the inscription. If the Ogham is read from top to bottom, it will be observed that there is a point after the first two letters, but the corner of the stone near where the Ogham commences has been broken off, so that there may have been one or two letters here which have disappeared.

Assuming, then, that the Ogham reads from top to bottom, and that the letters followed by a point represent the first short word of four letters on the main inscription, I have arranged the Ogham inscription in corresponding lines for the purpose of comparison.

The first point which struck me after doing so, was the correspondence of the St Andrew's Cross in the fourth line with a peculiar letter in the fourth line of the main inscription. This letter is a Rune, and appears on one of the Runic inscriptions figured by Goransson, in his *Bautil*, No. 25. It appears also in several of the Runic alphabets as a variety of the simple \times or St Andrew's Cross, and its value is *G*. In the Ogham, this letter is one of the five arbitrary signs added at a later date to the Ogham alphabet, and represents the diphthong *EA*; but it can hardly have that value here, as the two previous letters, as we shall afterward see, read *EA*, and it would involve a repetition of the same letters, and make the word entirely consist of vowels. It appears to me that whatever the signification may be, these two signs were apparently intended to express the same thing, and afford at least a connecting point in the two inscriptions. On each side of the letter in the main inscription is obviously the same letter, and on each side of the letter in the Ogham is the same letter, though separated on one side by another letter. These letters read in the Ogham *E*. There is also, in the ninth letter of this line, another *E*, and it will be seen that it corresponds with a letter of nearly the same shape in the main inscription. The last letter in this line is

in the main inscription obviously *I*, and in the Ogham is a corresponding *I*. The other letter on the left side of the cross is an Ogham *A*, and this should correspond with the first letter in the line in the main inscription. This letter is repeated in the second and third lines of the main inscription, and in the corresponding position in both lines, in the Ogham inscription, we have also the Ogham *A*.

Next the Ogham *A* in the third line is Ogham *O*, and in the main inscription we have also *O*. The second letter in this line, in the Ogham, is also Ogham *O*, and the third letter in the main inscription is an *O*.

The first letter in this line in the Ogham is nasal *G*,—that is, *NG* viewed as one letter, and this letter opens a clue to the character of the main inscription. Nasal *G* as an initial letter is peculiar to the Celtic languages, and by the phonetic laws of the Celtic requires that the previous word should terminate with an *N*. Accordingly we find in the Ogham that the last letter of the previous line is an *N*. Now the first letter in the third line in the main inscription is the Gothic Rune for nasal *G* or *NG*, which is a very remarkable coincidence, and shows that both inscriptions have a Celtic character. We already remarked that the third letter in the fourth line was also a Rune. We have therefore two of the letters in the main inscription formed from Runes. On the other hand the *O* and the *I* are Roman letters, which seems to point to the alphabet as being one of those not uncommon among the early Germans, which are partly based on Runes, partly on Roman and Greek letters, as the Mæso-Gothic for instance, which contains twenty-four letters, sixteen of which are based on Greek and Roman letters, and eight on Runes.

I now proceeded to construct an alphabet of debased Roman letters from the Welsh inscriptions on the stones, which have also the Ogham, and placed alongside of it the remarkable Roman alphabet on the Irish stone at Kilmalkedar, in Kerry, for future reference.

The third letter of this line in the Ogham is an *R*, and the corresponding letter in the main inscription I found in my debased Roman alphabet as an *R*. The second letter of this line in the main inscription is not represented in the Ogham, but is a debased Roman *V*, and that this is a correct reading appears from its being repeated in the second line, and the corresponding letter in the Ogham is a *U*. The first syllable of this line in the Ogham is therefore *Gor*. In the main inscription it is *Guor*, a

known variety of that syllable. In the Ogham the *R* is repeated, and then follows *M*. The corresponding letter in the main inscription is *O*, and *M* is not represented. After *AO* follow in the Ogham two *N*'s. In the main inscription the corresponding letter seems to be an *N* turned sideways, not an uncommon mistake on inscriptions, and a letter representing *TH* or *D*: *MD* and *N* are in Celtic convertible in terminations; the word reads therefore, in the ogham *Gorrmaonn*, and in the main inscription *Guoroaonth*. The next word, at the beginning of the fourth line, in both is *eage*.

In the Ogham the word that follows is on that part of the inscription parallel to the rest, and free from doubt. It reads *IOSA*, or *Josa*, the Gaelic name for Jesus. In the main inscription there is obviously here a capital letter, and I take it to be a double letter, an *E* formed upon a *J*. The next is an *S*, followed by what nearly corresponds to one of the forms of *U* in my alphabet,—*Jesu*. In both inscriptions followed by *EI*.

In the second line, the three last letters are in the Ogham *nun*, and the corresponding letter in the main inscription are an *N*, a *V*, and what may represent a final *N*. The next letter to the left is a debased Roman *T*, and corresponding Ogham is a *T*. Between this, and the *A* we have already read, is in the Ogham *O*, in the main inscription a Roman *V* or *U*, with a letter on each side, one of which has in the corresponding place in the Ogham *R*, and is probably a form for *R*. After the *A* in the Ogham is a *D* twice repeated. The corresponding letter in the main inscription does not represent a *D* in any known alphabet, as a Rune it represents *O* or *A*, as a Roman letter *F* and *K*; but it will be observed that the same letter occurs at the end of the preceding word, and in the Ogham there is here also a *D*. I cannot explain this. In the Ogham the letter next the *D* in the first word is *U*. The rest of the word is wanting.

The Ogham inscription, therefore, reads thus :—

UD
DDAROT NUN
NGORRMAONN
EAGE JOSA EI

The main inscription, assuming that the last letter of the first word

and first letter of the second word is intended to represent *D*, reads thus:—

DUUD
DARURTNUN
NGUOROAONTH
AEGE JESU EI

This then is what I have made of the ogham; and I have thought it would be satisfactory to the Society to shew, at the expense of being a little tedious, the exact process through which I have gone in bringing out this result. It will be seen how closely the Ogham corresponds with the main inscription. The language is nearly the same. The word *Josa* is a Gaelic form. *Jesu* the corresponding Welsh and also Latin form. *Gor* is the Gaelic form; *Guor* the early Welsh; the *th* at the end of the line rather Saxon looking.

The *nun* has a Welsh look, and the *dd* at the beginning of the second line is Welsh.

In short, it seems to consist of mixed Gaelic and Welsh forms.

There is no Ogham inscription to correspond with the last two lines of the main inscription; and as I am dealing at present mainly with the Ogham, and not the main inscription, I do not attempt to enter upon the consideration of that part of the inscription. I have no doubt, however, should my present attempt stand the test of further sifting, that a comparison of these letters with Runic forms, and a more enlarged list of debased Roman forms than I have made, will tend to its being deciphered.

Neither do I attempt at present to interpret the inscription which has been read; but before closing, I shall lay before the Society a speculation which has occurred to me as to the meaning of the inscription, premising that, in the meantime, it must be taken solely as a speculation.

It is founded on the two words *Gorrmaonn* and *Josa* in the ogham.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, in his extravagant history of the Britons, details the actions of a certain Gormund, who was called over from Dublin to the assistance of the Saxons in their wars with the Welsh, in the end of the sixth century. He drove the native inhabitants into Cumberland and Wales, besieged the British king in Cirencester, and established the Saxons in full possession of the country. He then espoused the cause of

a French count Isembard, and went over to France, where he fought with Louis, king of France, after which we hear no more of him.

History knows nothing of this Gormund in the sixth century; but Lappenberg has most conclusively shewn that these events are really historical, and belong to a certain Danish chief, Guthrun, in the ninth century, who fought with King Alfred, but was converted to Christianity, made peace with him, was baptised by the name of Athelstan, and established with his Danes in East Anglia, of which he became king. Now, it is remarkable that our early historians all call this Danish king Gormund, by which name he seems to have been generally known.

William of Malmsbury, in describing his baptism, says, "Their king, Gudrun, *whom our people call Gurmund*, with thirty nobles, and almost all the commonalty, was baptised, Alfred standing sponsor for him."

Alberic calls him Guormundus; the chronicle of S. Richarius, Guaramund; another chronicle, Gormont. Here we have both the forms of *Guor* and *Gor*; and the third form has *Guara*, corresponding to the *Guoro* of the main inscription, and *nd* in the termination.

Simeon of Durham, and all our chroniclers, place his death in 891, but they do not give the place of his death; but the Saxon MS. life of St Neot, quoted by Turner, says that before his death he had returned to his own country. From this it is plain he did not die in East Anglia, where he was king, but on some expedition, and this may very possibly have been in Scotland. The juxta-position of the word for Jesus with the name Gormmaonn looks very like the Dane Gormund, who had become a disciple of Jesus. The year 891 would fall in the reign of Donald, son of Constantine, who died in 900, and reigned eleven years, which would place its commencement in 889.

Now the Pietish Chronicle has this statement:—"Donivaldus filius Constantini tenuit regnum undecim annis. In hujus regno bellum autem factum in Vifid Collan inter Danarios et Scottos. Scotti habuerunt victoriam." I do not know whether there is any place of this name in the neighbourhood of the Newton Stone; but the first part of the name has a resemblance to the neighbouring parish of Fyvie.

If this conjecture should prove well founded, it would place the date of the Stone in the year 891.

II.

NOTICE OF A SCULPTURED STONE ON THE FARM OF AUCHRYNIE,
PARISH OF OLD DEER, ABERDEENSHIRE. BY MR ALEXANDER
MURRAY, NETHERMILL.

III.

NOTICE OF THE SAME STONE, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS. BY MR KEITH,
AUCHRYNIE.

These communications referred to a large stone rather more than 6 feet in length, by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in its greatest breadth, which was discovered on the farm of Auchrynie, in the parish of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire.

The stone displayed various irregular short markings and lines cut on its sides and edge, which were supposed at first to be Runic in their character. An exact drawing of the stone was kindly sent by Mr Alexander Murray, and photographs were also forwarded to Professor Simpson by Mr Keith. After a careful examination of the drawings and photographs, the general opinion was, that the markings were probably due to scratches caused by the plough and other implements of husbandry passing over the surface of the stone in the course of the cultivation of the field, under the surface of which the stone was discovered.

IV.

ON THE SCULPTURINGS OF CUPS AND CONCENTRIC RINGS OBSERVED ON STONES AND ROCKS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND, &c. BY PROFESSOR J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

(This Paper will appear at the end of the June Proceedings.)

MONDAY, 11th April 1864.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society :—

ALLAN FREER, Esq., Banker, Melrose.

GEORGE MELDRUM, Esq., C.A., Edinburgh.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By WILLIAM STABLES, Esq., Cawdor Castle.

Six Beads of Streaked Glass, similar to the one presented by the Rev. J. M. Joass (see opposite page, and communication, p 313.).

By JAMES NEISH, Esq. of The Laws, F.S.A. Scot.

A Bone Comb, Iron Pin, Iron Buckle, Stone Whorl, and other articles discovered in recent excavations on the Fortified Hill of Laws, Forfarshire.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were presented, and the thanks of the Meeting voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By JAMES FARRER, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Long-shaped Stone, measuring 4 feet in length by 10 inches in breadth, near the centre of which is a small depression or cup, surrounded by three and one-half, rudely-formed concentric circles. The Stone was built into a wall of a chambered tumulus at Pickaquoy, near Kirkwall, Orkney, which was opened by Mr Farrer in 1853, and has been already described and figured in the Proceedings of the Society, vol. ii. page 61, Plate III.

Upper part of the radius, and portion of the upper jaw of a Human Skeleton ; several bones of the legs, and vertebræ of a Horse.

Numerous small portions of Wood and Iron, much corroded ; the iron forming large round-headed nails or studs, which have pierced the wood in various places, and apparently have been riveted on the other

side; they vary in length from 1 to 2 inches; probably the remains of a target or shield. Also Two Iron Buckles, the one 3 inches broad, and the other 2 inches broad. Found in a sand-hill at Pierowall, Orkney.

The wood and iron remains are similar in character to those found in a grave on the links near Pierowall, and described in the Proceedings of the Society, vol. ii. page 158.

(2.) By Professor J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Three Casts in Plaster of Concentric Circles incised on rocks at Lochgilphead, Argyshire. The diameter of the outside circle of one, consisting of five concentric circles, measures 20 inches; from the cup-shaped depression in the centre proceeds a line, which crosses the circles, and extends 2 inches beyond. The other two measure in diameter respectively 15 inches and 12 inches, have each four concentric circles, and also show the line or groove, extending from the cup-shaped depression in the centre to the circumference.

Three Plaster Casts of similar incisions on rocks in the parish of Doddington, Northumberland. One Cast displays an incised, irregularly shaped square, within which are several cup-shaped depressions; two are near the centre, from each of which proceeds a groove or line, which unite together, and extend 2 inches beyond the outside of the square. Another Cast is 12 inches in diameter, and has three concentric circles, with a line proceeding from the centre cup; at right angles with the upper portion of the outside circle are incised lines or rays. The third shows three concentric semicircles, measuring 11 inches in diameter; from a cup in the centre a line or groove also proceeds.

Plaster Cast of a Stone found near the Peak of Derbyshire, which displays portions of seven concentric circles, and measures 22 inches in diameter. See subsequent communication by Professor Simpson, and the accompanying Plates.

(3.) By the Rev. J. M. Joass, Eddertoun, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Broken portion of Bronze Blade, two inches in length; and

A Circular Bead of Blue Glass, ornamented on the outside with three concentric spirals in white; a streak of yellow also crosses the bead irregularly. Found in a cist under a tumulus at Eddertoun, Ross-shire. (See communication, page 311, and Plate XXI.)

(4.) By R. A. F. COYNE, Esq., C.E.

Small Wooden Cup, 3 inches in diameter, partially broken, found under a bed of peat in Shetland. (See communication, page 320.)

(5.) By the Rev. F. G. LEE, Fountainhall, Aberdeenshire, F.S.A. Scot.

Rubbings of Two Small Monumental Brasses in the possession of the Donor; one displaying three figures, the children of the family of Lee, co. Bucks and Oxon, from the ruined chapel of St Peter, Quavendon, Bucks; the other shows the figure of an ecclesiastic.

(6.) By JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Purse of Buckskin, six inches in length, with a large leather loop to attach it to the waist-belt. It is lined with white leather, and has three pockets, with a flap-cover; each of the pockets is pierced with holes along the upper edge, through which a plaited cord, with a slide and ornamental loop, gathers each purse together, the loop hanging down outside like an ornamental tassel; while a leather button at the point of each pocket passes through holes in the ornamented heart-shaped cover or flap. In the central pocket is another small inner pocket, with leather thong and button. It was purchased at the sale of the effects of Mr John Bower, the old cicerone of Melrose Abbey.

(7.) By THOMAS BROWN, Esq. of Langfine, Ayrshire.

Two Church Communion Tokens in Lead. One is square-shaped, with the Glasgow arms—GLASGOW. 1725; the other oval-shaped—FREE PRESB^N. CONGREG^N GLASGOW. 1823; the reverse of each is plain.

(8.) By Mr DAVID MOIR, Ironmonger.

Small Brass Chamber Candlestick, with short, open, ornamental handle, stated by the Donor to have formerly belonged to the captain of the "Doutelle," the ship in which Prince Charles Stuart came to Scotland in 1745.

(9.) By GEORGE HASWELL, Esq., South Clerk Street.

Tinder-Box, with pistol-shaped handle and flint and steel lock.

(10.) By Mr JOHN GAINRS.

Small Iron Key, much corroded, stated to have been found in John Knox's House, Netherbow, Edinburgh; Irish Halfpenny of King Wil-

liam III.; Twopenny-piece of King George III.; and four other small Copper Coins.

(11.) By HORACE MARRYAT, Esq.

Three Rude Bronze Brooches, brought from Jutland by the Donor. One circular, two inches in diameter, divided into three sections by bars passing from the centre to the circumference, the interspace being filled with engraved interlaced dragons. The Brooch has a turned back border also ornamented with dragons. The other two brooches are of the rudely-formed horse-head variety. One measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and is partially ornamented with engraving.

(12.) By Mr PARK, Morningside.

Silver Spoon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with large circular mouth, and straight, narrow, solid handle, which ends in an acorn-shaped extremity. It was found by the late Mr Archibald Park in Windymains Water, four feet below the bed of the river, while removing gravel, in the year 1813.

(13.) By JOHN CARLYLE, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Germaniæ Opus Historicum S. Schardii. 4 vols. in 3, folio. Basil, 1610-18.

(14.) By the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Journal of the British Archæological Association for December 1863 and March 1864. 8vo. Lond. 1863-4.

(15.) By the MANX PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Monumenta de Insula Manniæ; or a Collection of National Documents relative to the Isle of Man. Translated and edited by J. R. Oliver, M.D. Vol. 3. 8vo. Douglas, 1862.

The following Communications were read —

I.

NOTICE OF THE "EIRDE HOUSE," OR UNDERGROUND CHAMBER, AT MIGVIE, ABERDEENSHIRE, WITH PLANS. By A. JERVISE, Esq.,
COR. MEM. S.A. SCOT. (PLATE XIX.)

The "Eirde House" at Migvie was discovered in the month of July 1862. The total length of the passage, following the curve, is about 41 feet. The original entrance, now closed by a stone flag, was on the north-east, at the point marked H upon the plan; and it appears to have been about 2 feet 5 inches in height, by 1 foot 10 inches in breadth. Nine separate stones cover the passage from C to D; and as it is little more than 2 feet broad, and 11 feet 9 inches long, the flags, unlike those in similar buildings, are in no way remarkable for greatness of size. After the late clearing out of the passage, the portion from A to B was covered with planks of durable native fir; and the side walls, which are about 6 feet high, appear to have converged slightly towards the roof. With the view of having the timber laid level, the walls were *made up* to an equal height; and although now, as before stated, the average height is about 6 feet, probably it had not been more than 5 feet when the original stone covers were upon it, and it had possibly become lower as it approached towards the first remaining cover, where the height is about 4 feet 4 inches. With the exception of a small portion of the wall at F (where is now the entrance, with a door and lock upon it), the side walls were pretty entire when the weem was discovered; but, excepting the single slab at G, and those upon the portion from C to D, the rest of the covers were gone. They had been removed and used for lintels to barn-doors, and for other utilitarian purposes, many years ago.

As shown upon the plan, there is a pretty rapid descent from H to F—a short level portion follows, then a slight rise in the ground towards the inner or west end of the chamber—resembling in this particular the kindred and neighbouring structure at Culsh. About 1 foot 9 inches from the inner end (K), the chamber partakes somewhat of a circular form, and widens considerably and rather irregularly on the north side, while the south side extends much more gently. But these peculiarities, as well as the height and breadth of the chamber at different points, will be best understood by referring to the plan.

At EE two stones are built into the base course of the wall. They are scooped out to the depth of two or three inches, and resemble a mortar both in smoothness and appearance. They are set up perpendicularly—one opposite the other—and, although two different stones, they look more like two halves of one stone, the circle being broken on the lower side, or partly sunk into the ground.

Like the walls of similar buildings, those of the Migvie weem are composed of pretty regular courses of rude boulders, the larger sized forming the base course, with an absence of all sort of mortar. The stones range from one to two cwt. each, though many of them are less, and a few of them larger. The floor is composed of the original soil. The covers on the north-east portion were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot below the surface of the field, while the slab G was only from 8 to 10 inches.

I visited this place soon after its discovery, in the hope of being then able to make a plan of it; but the passages were so filled with stones and rubbish, that I gave up the idea for a time—the more readily, as I had the pleasure of hearing that Mr Farquharson of Finzean, on whose property the weem is situated, had taken in hand to have it cleared out, and put into a creditable state. This has now been done in a very satisfactory manner, under the superintendence of Mr Reid, farmer, Smiddy-hill, and Mr Thomson, farmer, Mill of Migvie, notwithstanding that some points may not have been managed quite in accordance with the tastes of an antiquary. Nothing was found in the course of making the excavations, or rather in clearing out the weem, except a bronze ring, two or three roughly-formed stone cups, one of which (now at Finzean) was superior in make to the rest, some bits of corroded iron or metal, a bone like a horse's tooth, and large quantities of cinders and charred wood. A lime kiln stood upon the spot where the weem now is; and it was while removing this kiln (which had become useless) that the "eirde house" was discovered. Old inhabitants have heard the erector of the kiln say that he chose the site because he got lintels for the "killogie" ready to his hand.

It was on the occasion of my last visit (14th May 1863) that, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Michie, schoolmaster of Logie-Coldstone (who was the first to acquaint me of the discovery, and from whom I have obtained much valuable assistance and information), I took the necessary measurements for constructing the plan now presented to the Society.

The "eirde house" occupies the summit of a gravel hillock, from which there is an extensive prospect, including the locality of the weem at Culsh, of which I lately sent an account and drawing to the Society, through my friend Mr Stuart, who has so well described Culsh and the district, in his excellent paper on some of the antiquities of Cromar.¹ The church of Migvie, which is now attached to that of Tarland, is about half a mile to the westward of the "eirde house." The church was dedicated to St Finnian, bishop, who flourished about A.D. 660, in honour of whom, about half a mile north-west of the church, a fountain, much esteemed for its never-failing supply of refreshing water, is called *Finnian's Well*.² Only about a year before the discovery of the weem, a fine example of the old sculptured stones of Scotland was raised out of the foundations of the old church, and is now set up in the burial ground.³

It ought to be added, that attention was first drawn both to the "eirde house" and to the sculptured stone, by the late Mr Smith, the humble teacher of a neighbouring side-school. He was quite an enthusiast in such matters; and it is probable that, had he been longer spared, we should have had to thank him for other services of a like kind.

The foundations of the Castle of Migvie, which still indicate the building to have been a place of considerable size and strength, occupy an eminence south-west of the burial ground. It was a residence of the old Earls of Mar.

Mr STUART drew attention to a curious specimen of the ancient sculptured stones of Scotland recently dug out of the foundations of the old church of Migvie, and to the fact now stated by Mr Jervise, that since the time of its discovery, about three years ago, some of the sculptures of equestrian figures have been *rechiselled* and defaced. It is to be feared that these monuments, the earliest records of the skill of our forefathers, are not generally treated with the regard which they deserve; but he trusted that such conduct as the present had only to be noticed to secure its reprobation and discontinuance.

¹ Proceedings, vol. i. p. 258-263; and *supra*, page 283, Plate XIX.

² Collections for Aberdeen and Banff, vol. i. p. 632.

³ On my last visit to Migvie, I was shocked to find that some goth had *rechiselled* and *bevelled* away the originally simple, yet bold and characteristic, outlines of the equestrian figures upon this obelisk!

II.

NOTICE OF A GOLD WATCH, SAID TO HAVE BELONGED TO PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART, AND OF ITS LATE POSSESSOR. BY GEORGE SETON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

In the month of October last (1863), a maiden lady, the late possessor of the watch which forms the subject of this paper, breathed her last in a humble lodging in the Old Town of Edinburgh. She was born on the 18th of May 1806, and accordingly had reached the age of fifty-seven. For family reasons she had abandoned her paternal surname, and had assumed that of her maternal grandmother, the eldest sister of John Leslie, eighth and last Lord Lindores, who died without issue in the year 1814. Being in very reduced circumstances, for about seven years prior to her death she had been a pensioner on the Fund for the Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen. Under a Will dated 29th July 1861, she had appointed, as her sole executor, a highly respected clergyman of this city connected with the Episcopal communion, and among her various legacies, which chiefly consisted of books and trinkets, the following bequest occurs :—

“My gold watch (which belonged to my beloved grandfather and aunt, and the filagree case and dial of which was once the property of Prince Charles Edward Stuart) I bequeath to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia (and now, I suppose, King of United Italy), as the indisputable representative of the royal race of Stuart, as well as in admiration of his character, with my prayers that he may be made wise unto salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.”

From other passages in the Will, it would appear that the “grandfather and aunt” here referred to as having possessed the watch, were the father and sister of the mother of the testatrix. On the other hand, however, I am informed that the watch belonged to her *father's* maiden sister, who is said to have got it from a Miss Oliphant, the niece of a silversmith in Blackfriars Wynd, and who is known to have possessed a number of genuine relics of Prince Charlie.

With reference to the ground of the bequest, it is desirable for me to state that the King of Italy—whose father Charles-Albert, formerly Prince

of Carignano, succeeded Charles-Felix as King of Sardinia in 1831—has nothing whatever to do with the descent from Henrietta-Maria (daughter of Charles I.), being sprung from a branch of the Ducal House of Savoy, long antecedent to the alliance which brought about the connection of that family with the sovereigns of these kingdoms. The opposite impression, however, is very commonly entertained, and has doubtless, in the present instance, been the chief means of making Victor Emmanuel the possessor of the old lady's curious watch. As shewn in a "Genealogical Table," which I published as far back as the year 1846, the undoubted representative of the unfortunate house of Stuart is Francis V. of Modena, son of Beatrice, Duchess of Modena, the eldest daughter of a former Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, who abdicated in 1821. And it is somewhat remarkable that Theresa, the sister of Francis of Modena, is married to Henry, Duke of Bordeaux, better known as the Comte de Chambord (son of the Duke of Berri, and grandson of Charles X. of France), the equally undoubted representative of the Bourbons. In terms of the bequest above quoted, after communicating with the British minister at Turin (the Hon. H. G. Elliot), the watch was duly transmitted a few weeks ago by the executor of the testatrix to the King of Italy.

I have the pleasure of exhibiting and of presenting to the Society a very excellent photograph of the watch, taken under the superintendence of our esteemed treasurer, Mr Thomas Johnston. The arrangement of the Roman figures upon the dial is, I fancy, somewhat unusual, the little square plates on which the hours are engraved being placed in the form of diamonds or lozenges, and producing rather a pleasing effect. The most curious portion of the watch, however, is the filagree case, which, it will be observed, is ornamented with six white stones or crystals, and which is probably of oriental manufacture. Our Museum furnishes specimens of several ancient watches, none of which, however, bear almost any resemblance to the one under our notice. I am told that two of the largest collections of watches in this country are those belonging to Mr Charles Octavius Morgan, M.P. for Monmouthshire, and Sir Charles Fellows, in which, perhaps, some similar watches may be found.

If the watch is curious and interesting, its late possessor was un-

doubtedly much more so; and although not exactly the subject for a Society of Antiquaries, I shall venture to give some notion of the character and accomplishments of the deceased, by reading a few extracts from her numerous volumes of manuscript, with a sight of which I have been favoured. They are all very neatly written or rather printed, somewhat in the style of Charlotte Brontë's MSS., and some of them are tastefully bound. The following are the most important:—

1. "Genealogical Memoir of my Ancestors, 1846," in which she enters very fully into the history of the House of Leslie, concluding the pedigree with her own name, under which she writes:—"My unfortunate self, the last tip of the tail!"

2. "Military Memoranda by Brown Bess," 1845,—(her Christian name was Elizabeth)—the title-page bearing the following declaration of "Tib" in Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery":—"I ne'er thought a man looked like a man unless he had steel on his breast and at his side too." This volume contains a mixture of manuscript and newspaper cuttings, the former embracing the following:—"The Social Wrongs of the Soldier" (from the United Service Magazine). "The Soldier as represented in the New Testament." "Prayers of Henry IV. of France and Prince Eugene." Verses "On the Presentation of a Sword by the Bengal Civil Service, as a testimonial to a certain hero" (Sir Robert Sale). "Epitaph on Lord Keane."

3. "The Denniead, or the most curious work extant on the Campaigns in Affghanistan, in Doggerel." By E. L., 1843. On the title-page is an acrostic on the surname of *Dennie*. The poem consists of fourteen cantos, including the following:—"Dennie's Passage of the Bolan." "Storm of Ghuznee." "Dennie's March from Cabul to Jellalabad." "Death of Colonel Dennie." A large copy of the "Denniead," with illustrations, was sent to Colonel Dennie's son, Henry William Dennie, Esq., late captain in Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot, in accordance with a very anxiously expressed bequest in the will, in which the deceased leaves it to the legatee to determine "whether such a work should be preserved or destroyed." She also bequeaths to him "a gold chain, having for its snap or clasp 'the gun of Ghuznee,' which I request him to accept as associated with the memory of his heroic father." I am unable to explain the origin of her intense admiration of Colonel

Dennie; but it is understood that she never actually set eyes upon the gallant soldier.

4 and 5. Two Volumes of Miscellanies. The former includes music, heraldic drawings, and verses, both original and published; and the latter, heraldic memoranda, pencil drawings of Scottish kings, and poetry and prose, original and published, chiefly the latter. Among the original verses are the following:—"Lord Lindores." "Norman Leslie's March to Ancrum Muir." "St Andrew's Day." "One Hour with Thee!" "The Loch Leven Serenade."

6. Original Verses, on separate sheets, the subjects being:—"The Gentlewomen's Fund." "On Ghuznee—an Otter Terrier." "On Ghuznee's Death." Two likenesses of her favourite dog "Ghuznee" were bequeathed "to a very worthy, honest, and respectable man in humble life, of the Edinburgh Police Establishment, . . . as a testimony alike of my esteem for his character, and gratitude for his friendly feelings and services experienced during many years."

Towards the close of her Will the deceased says:—"As no real mourner can consign me to the dust, I desire no artificial ones—I consider the fopperies of death as the vainest of all vanities, and desire no parade or ostentatious display of any kind." The Will, which appears to have been made against her inclination, as being only "much ado about nothing," is followed by a curious "Protest or Declaration" explanatory of her views and feelings in making it, and containing also a lengthened statement respecting certain family misunderstandings.

The verses which I propose to read are those on "The Presentation of a Sword to a certain Hero;" "The Epitaph on Lord Keane;" "The Gentlewomen's Fund;" and extracts from the lines on "Ghuznee's Death."

III.

A CURIOUS OLD WATCH, THE GIFT OF THE GREAT GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS TO A SCOTTISH OFFICER IN HIS SERVICE, WAS EXHIBITED BY JOHN ALEX SMITH, M.D., SEC. S.A. SCOT.

Dr Smith was indebted to the kindness of his friend Mr Ralph Erskine Scott, C.A., for being able to exhibit this curious oval watch, which has richly cut rock-crystal cases, set in silver, the silver band or setting being

divided into eight different facets or portions, round which the following inscription (of a later date) had been engraved:—*Donum Gust. Adolphi Regis invicti Jacobo Braimer Tribuno Militum Virtutis Præmium*—the watch having been given by Gustavus Adolphus as the reward of valour to James Braimer, a Scots officer in his service. Colonel Braimer is stated, in a note accompanying the watch, to have “married in 1650 Lady Brunton, sister of the famous General Leslie, created Earl of Leven.” At the death of the Colonel, the watch remained in the custody of his descendants, coming into the possession of the late Mr Richard Braimer of the Royal Bank here, then into that of a niece, recently deceased, and it now passes to the family of the late Captain Braimer, R.N., residing at Falmouth. The silver dial of the watch, with its single hand fixed near the middle of its length, to point the hours—was old and beautifully engraved, but the works had been apparently modernised or renewed since the death of Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, as it contained the more modern balance spring and fusee chain, the former of which was invented by Dr Hook in 1666, and the latter, he believed, was not used until 1680. The internal strong framework, probably, and, at all events, the external cases and dial, formed part of the much valued present given by the great Gustavus to the gallant Scotsman.

IV.

NOTICE OF A CIST AND ITS CONTENTS IN THE PARISH OF EDDERTOUN, ROSS-SHIRE, RECENTLY OPENED. BY REV. J. M. JOASS, COR.
MEM. S.A. SCOT. (PLATE XXI.)

About three miles to the west of the Eddertoun station, on the Ross-shire railway, the line passes through a piece of waste land on a terrace close by the sea, where there are several sepulchral tumuli, associated with hut circles. During the progress of the railway works there in February last, I observed that one of these tumuli stood right in the way of the workmen; and understanding that the cutting at this point was to be about eight feet deep, I requested them to be careful when digging there, and to preserve anything uncommon which they might chance to find.

Sometime thereafter the foreman of the squad brought me the fragments of an urn which had been found in a ditch about three feet deep, which seemed to surround the tumulus, but of which no trace appeared on the surface. On carefully piecing the fragments together, I found that they did not nearly make up the whole vase, but were sufficient to show that it had been about 16 inches in diameter at top, 9 at bottom, and 16 high. It was formed of rudely baked clay, which bore the marks of hand moulding, but showed no traces of ornamentation, save two slightly relieved encircling ridges which divided its height into about three equal parts (see Plate XXI. and fig. 2.)

The urn, so far as I could ascertain, stood broad end upwards, and was uncovered. Its mutilated condition, however, when brought to me, suggested that it had been smashed by some heedless blow ere its original position could have been accurately observed. It contained incinerated bones, and several very minute fragments of oxydised bronze.

On visiting the tumulus I found that the direction and depth of the surrounding ditch were easily traceable from its being dug into coarse boulder-drift, and filled with fine black mould and small stones, such as composed the tumulus, the whole being covered with short scrubby heather, growing out of a coating of moss, thin on account of the exposed situation. Further examination only enabled me to discover a few small fragments of the urn among the débris which had been barrowed off to a considerable distance.

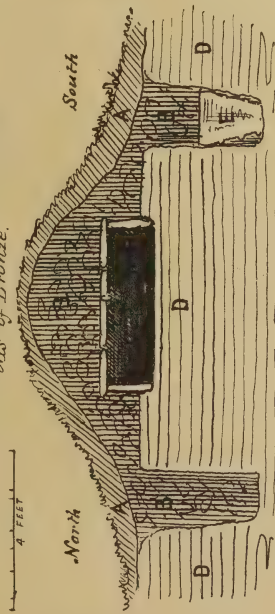
Leaving with the workmen directions to be most careful in dealing with the centre of the tumulus, which was yet a day's work ahead, as they were obliged to breast the full breadth of the cutting, I was unfortunately unable to be present next day, but arrived on the following morning, just as they had cleared away the central cist, of which the stones lay near. This was formed of rude sandstone slabs, which showed no trace of artificial marking. Its direction was north and south, and its dimensions were stated to have been found on measurement to be 4 feet long, by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and about 15 inches deep. It contained fine black mould and sand, with a sprinkling of burnt bones at the bottom, also a small piece of bronze, apparently the point of a blade, and a bead of streaked glass, now presented to the Museum.

The glass of which this bead was composed was of a dark blue colour,

Section of Tumulus EDDERTOWN, ROSS-SHIRE,

Fig. 1

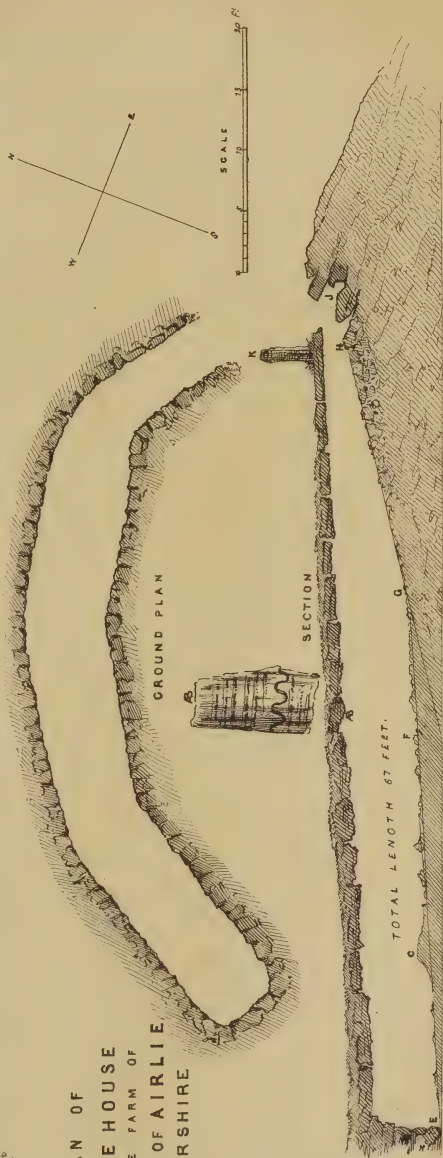
Containing central stone cist, with streaked glass beads and point-of-bronze blade, also, in surrounding trench, a rude urn with incinerated bones and bits of Bronze.



A, Peatmoss & heather. B, Black mould & stones. C, Cist, of rough Sandstone slabs. D, Boulder clay. E, Urn.

J. M. Joass del.

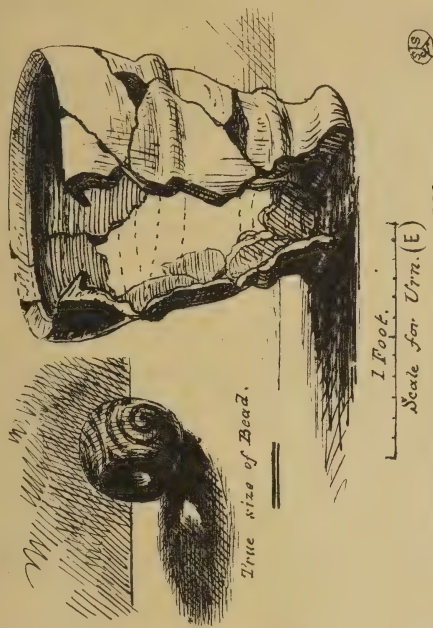
PLAN OF EIRDE HOUSE UPON THE FARM OF BARNES OF AIRLIE FORFARSHIRE



A. Jervise del.

W. L. L. & Co. Litho. & Printers.

Fig. 2.



Urn & Bead. Found in Tumulus at Eddertown.

1 Foot.
Scale for Urn. (E)

True size of Bead.

and but partially transparent. It was ornamented by three volutes, which sufficed to surround it. These were traced in a yellow pigment (or enamel) as hard as the glass, and seeming to sink slightly below the surface into the body of the bead, as could be seen where this was flattened, as if by grinding at the opposite ends of its orifice. (See Plate XXI. figs. 1 and 2.)

At this time my friend, Mr Stables, Cawdor, kindly sent for my inspection several beads which had just been found there during the clearing out of a ditch. These, though of a pale green colour and more transparent, were identical with my specimen in size, shape, and design, except one which was flat, and measured about an inch across, but only three-eighths of an inch along its perforate axis, like the others, which were almost spherical, but for the rubbing down at the ends, as already mentioned. The design of the larger bead, too, was more intricate and uncommonly beautiful. It was a twist of alternate bands of dull white and deep blue; into the latter there was wrought a delicate yellow band, which could be traced in its elegant spiral windings through the transparent glass.

These beads having been found in circumstances not necessarily implying their great age, I was fortunate in having just been enabled to offer mine as a voucher for their value as genuine antiques.

Such beads, although very rare, are yet not unknown in the north. One of exactly the same size and pattern as the Eddertoun specimen, and now belonging to a lady in this county, was for many generations in possession of a family in Skye, from whom it was occasionally borrowed by people from a great distance on account of its supposed efficacy in the treatment of diseased cattle, which were said to be cured by drinking of water into which the charm-bead had been dropped. Such beads were known among the Highlanders as CLACHAN NATHAIREACH, serpent stones, from their peculiar markings, as some of them suppose, while others assert that their name and virtue are derived from their connection with a very venomous serpent, which carries a set of such beads on his body or tail. Is this a mere adaptation of recently acquired knowledge on the part of the Highlanders, or is it a memorial preserved by tradition of the early home of our Celtic ancestors in some eastern country?

Whether we believe, with the author of "The Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," that such beads were probably introduced into Britain by the

"Phœnicians, or by traders in direct communication with that people, whose early skill in the manufacture of glass is familiar to us;" or suppose, with a leading London ethnologist, that those of the Eddertoun pattern are of Saxon origin, its occurrence in a cist, associated with articles of bronze, would imply, even in the Highlands, a very great antiquity, pointing, perhaps, to a time when the nomades of the north exchanged the skins of wolves and other animals slain in the chase for beads and baubles, such as tempt the Indians of the far west to part with their peltry. The occurrence, however, of the *single* bead in the Eddertoun cist may imply, as it has been held to do in similar circumstances elsewhere,¹ its use as a charm more than as a personal ornament, in which case the claim of the CLACH-NATHAIREACH to antiquity is strengthened, if we believe that even at that early time it was not of recent introduction, but, deriving its value less from its scarcity than its age, was beginning to acquire some of that importance which always attaches to the relics of antiquity, and so often passes into superstitious regard. "It appears," says Wilson, "to be only natural to the uninstructed mind to associate objects which it cannot explain with some mysterious and superhuman end, and hence the superseded implements of a long extinct race become the charms and talismans of their superstitious successors." Hence the value attached to the flint arrow-head, which I have seen set in silver, to be worn as an amulet. Hence too, perhaps, the occurrence in the Eddertoun tumulus of the solitary bead, possibly its owner's most valued possession, interred with him to secure his safety on his long journey, and thereafter, perhaps, to become his patent of nobility and passport to respect in the unknown land to which the road lies ever through the gates of the grave.

If articles of human manufacture may yet be old enough to become thus venerable, we need not wonder that older objects have occasionally been pressed into the service of superstition. Geology was doubtless in its nonage in 1716, when the intelligent Martin, in his "Western Islands," refers to the fossils of the oolite as being the natural products of the calcareous clays, much in the same sense as mushrooms spring from middens, yet not without a hint as to the credulity of the "natives," who ascribed to these curious organisms a mysterious medicinal power.

¹ Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, p. 304.

"Some banks of clay on the east coast are overflowed by the tide, and in those grow the *Lapis ceranius* or *Cerna Amomis* [*Cornu Ammonis*?] of different shapes;" and "These stones are by the natives called cramp-stones, because (*as they say*) they cure the cramp in cows, by washing the part affected in water in which this stone has been steeped for some time."—*Martin's Western Islands*, p. 133.

These ammonites, popularly known in England and elsewhere as "snake-stones," may be the original CLACHAN NATHAIREACH, to which name they seem to have a better title, both from their origin and their form, than the glass beads of the tumuli, whether speckled or streaked.

IV.

NOTICE OF A NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT NARRATING THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE ELECTION OF JANET HOPPRINGIL AS PRIORESS OF COLDSTREAM, ON 23^d FEBRUARY 1537-8. COMMUNICATED BY ANDREW GILLMAN, Esq., S.S.C., F.S.A. Scot.

There is preserved in the Advocates' Library the Protocol of Edward Dickson, notary public, who appears to have filled the office of clerk to the official of St Andrews, within the Archdeaconry of Lothian, during the early part of the sixteenth century. The deeds contained in this Protocol relate almost entirely to the transactions of churchmen, and show but too clearly the simoniacal practices which prevailed in the Scottish Church during that period of her lowest degradation. It contains the subjoined notarial instrument narrating the proceedings on the election of Janet Hoppringill (the name now known as Pringle) as prioress of the Cistercian monastery of Coldstream, in the diocese of St Andrews, in the stead of the prioress Isabella, who had died shortly before. The surname of the deceased prioress appears also to have been Hoppringill, from a charter by King James V. granted in 1537 to the monastery and her, referred to in the notice of the monastery in the Appendix to Keith's Bishops.

So little is known of the Scottish nunneries that this instrument appears worthy of preservation in our Transactions. It narrates, in the verbose style of the period, the canon ordaining that monasteries should

not be destitute of a prioress beyond a month after a vacancy; that the prioress Isabella had died (*sic* Deo placuit *viam vniversis carnis ingressa nature soluens debitum*) on 26th January 1537 (1538, according to the present computation), that her body had received Christian burial, and that on the 13th February following, after due notice, the nuns of the abbey, eleven in number, named Isabella Rutherfurd, the sub-prioress, Katherine Flemyng, Jonet Broun, Marion Ruthirfurd, Jonet Kingorne, Elizabeth Hoppringill, Katherine Stevinstoun, Cristina Todrik, Katherine Franche, Jonet Schaw, and Elen Riddell, after assisting at a mass of the Holy Ghost in the chapel of their monastery, being assembled by the tolling of a bell in their chapter-house, and having on bended knee implored with contrite voices the grace of the Holy Spirit, by singing *Veni Creator Spiritus*, did, without contradiction, and as they firmly believed by divine inspiration, elect as their prioress Dame Janet Hoppringill, a veiled and professed nun of their monastery, of lawful age, born in wedlock of honest parents, and a person renowned by virtue, and fit and qualified to govern and rule their monastery, both in spiritual and temporal matters. They thereupon asked the elect to accept office, which she agreed to do, and took the burden thereof on her shoulders, to the honour and praise of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, under whose invocation the monastery was founded. They then, chanting *Te Deum*, proceeded in procession to their church, and there before the high altar returned thanks to God, and announced the election to the clergy and people. James, Archbishop of St Andrews, their diocesan, to whom the writ is addressed, is then asked to confirm the election.

The election of Elizabeth Hoppringill must have been confirmed in due course, as she received, in her character of prioress, a gift of the ward of Ellem of Butterden on 8th June 1531, and a similar gift of the escheat of Alexander Heriot of Dernchester on 8th May 1537.

I may add that the Priory of Coldstream, through its position on the Borders, was subject, like other religious houses who had possessions in that district, to the depredations of the English,¹ and that on 3d May

¹ Among many proofs of this statement there may be adduced a charter by Marion Hamylton, Prioress of Elkillis [Elcho], and her convent, to Thomas Hopper and Margaret Diksoun, his wife, of two husband lands, "in villa territorio et dominio de Stychell," which recites that "per incursiones inuasiones depredaciones et com-

1509, a letter passed the Privy Seal, "to the priores and conuent of Caldstreme gevand the Kingis favoures tollerance and speciale licence to thaim their tenants seruandis and intromitteres to intercommon with Inglesmen in bying or selling of vittalis scheip nolt tymmer and other laful gudis for the reparatioun and uphalding of the place and als to be ansuerit and haue protection of Inglismen for wele and savite of their place landes and gudis on the bordouris alsweil in tyme of were gife ony happinnis as in tyme of pece and als to assouer Inglismen to the nuomer of xij personis or within to cum als oft as neid beyis to thair said place of Caldstreme to the effect abouewritten."

Electio Priorisse de Cauldstrem.

In Dei Nomine Amen Rmo. in Christo patri et domino domino Jacobo miseratione diuina Sanctiandree archiepiscopo totius regni Scotie primati legato nato etc. vestre humiles et deuote filie moniales et conuentus monasterii de Caldstrem ordinis Cisterciensis dicte vestre Sanctiandree diocesis reuerentias debitas et honores Quia propter vacationem priorissarum desolationem diuturnam monasteria regularia incommoda magna et grauia in spiritualibus et temporalibus pati consueuerunt conditores sacrorum canonum prouida deliberatione statuendo decreuerunt quod vltra mensem priorisse non vacet ecclesia regularis Ea propter recolende memorie Isabella quondam priorissa supradicti monasterii vigesimo sexto die mensis Ianuarii anno Dni. I M quingentesimo trigesimo septimo sicut Domino placuit viam vniuerse carnis ingressa nature soluens debitum quod dolenter referimus ipsiusque corpore reuerenter quod decuit ecclesiastice tradito sepulture ne ipsum monasterium vacationis et desolationis sue incommoda diutius deploraret et dispendiose sustineret statim nos moniales et conuentus predictae ad tractum campane more

bustiones per veteres Anglie inimicos tempore guerrarum infra terras nostras subsecuentes jacentes super limites Scotie temporibus retroactis commissas eedem terre vaste et inoccupate remanebant sic quod firme nostre earundem minime solute fuerunt quocirca graue damnum sustinebamus." This charter is subscribed by the prioress, but the names of the twelve nuns are written by the writer of the deed. They are Elezabet Diksoun, Essobell Haiste, Gelis Palmar, Agnes Hoge, Essobell Trumbill, Marion Dowglass, Elezabet Schoriswod, Clares Napar, Catharin Diksoun, Catharin Gradein, Janat Singlar, Cathrin Bowstoun.

solito in capitulo dicti monasterii in vnum conuenientes diem decimum tertium mensis instantis Februarii anno predicto ad electionem future priorisse nostre canonice celebrandam et ad omnia alia et singula peragenda que huiusmodi electionis negotium concernere dinoscuntur tamque terminum canonicum legitimum et peremptorium pro huiusmodi electione facienda duximus statuendum necnon omnes et singulas moniales dicti monasterii vniuersesque alios et singulos sua communiter vel diuim interesse habentes seu habere pretendentes et quos infrascriptum tangebatur negotium seu tangere poterit quomodolibet in futurum qui debuerant voluerant et commode poterant dicte electioni interesse ad prefatos terminum et diem literatorie citandos fore decreuimus et citari cum intimatione quod siue in ipso termino seu die interessent siue non presentes nihilominus moniales et conuentus predictae ad electionem faciendam procederent ipsorum sic citatorum absentiis seu contumaciis non obstantibus ipsisque veterius nullatenus expectatis cetatis Igitur interim omnibus et singulis dicti monasterii monialibus et aliis interesse habentibus qui electioni huiusmodi celebrande debuerant interesse dictis die et termino post missam de Sancto Spiritu in dicto nostro monasterio deuote et solempniter celebratam Nos moniales et conuentus suprascripte videlicet dompne Isobella Rutherford subpriorissa Katherina Flemyng Joneta Broun Mariota Ruthirfurd Joneta Kingorne Elizabeth Hoppringill Katrina Stevinstoun Cristina Todrik Katrina Franche Joneta Schaw et Elena Riddall capitulum et conuentum pro tempore representantes ad hoc in domo capitulari prefati monasterii ad sonum campane prout moris est omnes insimul congregatae et de electionis negotio mature tractantes ympno Veni Creator Spiritus, spiritus sancti gratia imploranda a nobis genibus flexis flebilibusque vocibus precantato et omnibus aliis in talibus fieri consuets ritu obseruatis et completis omnes et singule nulla penitus discrepante contradicente sed vnaquaque diuina inspiratione repleta et spiritus sancti gratia vt firmiter credimus illustrata repente nulla nominatione nulloque tractato alio precedente solum Deum preoculis habentes in Dompnam Jonetam Hoppringill ipsius monasterii velatam et professam monialem virtutum merites insignitam tamquam personam magis ydoneam dignam et qualificatam in spiritualibus et temporalibus circumspectam et ad regimen et gubernationem eiusdem nostri monasterii et reddituum eiusdem magis habilem et expertam et industriosam date legitima consti-

tutam de legitimo matrimonio et honestis parentibus procreatam regulam et religionem dicti monasterii preceteris expertam vna voce et vno spiritu simul et vnanimiter vota nostra direximus et ipsam Dompnam Jonetam omnes et singule concorditer in nostram et dicti monasterii priorissam et animarum nostrarum patricem elegimus. Ac demum huiusmodi nostram electionem de eadem ut premittitur factam eidem reuerenter prout decuit presentamus ipsam suppliciter et instanter rogantes quatenus votes nostris et precibus pie annuens huiusmodi nostre electioni consensum suum preberet benigne. Tandem ipsa electa (matura delibertatione cum quibusdam consororibus et amicis suis prehabita licet ex humilitate et quadam pusillanimitate se insufficientem indignam et inhabilem ad tam grande onus subeundum asserens multipliciter excusaret) tamen iugo diuine vocationis cernicem cordis deuote humilans inuocato premitus diuine pietatis auxilio humiliter votis nostris huiusmodi duxit assenciendam vbi deuote electionem ipsam officium onusque humeris suis impositum ut predesse valeat mansuete suscipiens et pie acceptans ad honorem et laudem Dei omnipotentis et Beatissime Virginis Marie sub quorum vocabulis dictum monasterium extitit fundatum et constructum. Tunc nobis exultatione magna gaudentibus et vocibus altibus ympnum Dei gloriosum Te Deum Laudamus cantantibus campanis solempniter pulsatis ipsam assumentes in ecclesiam dicti monasterii processionaliter ad gratiarum actiones Deo reddendum coram magno altare vt moris est introduximus vbi functo ympno factaque oratione consueta confectum electio nostra clero et populo fuit publicata et modo debito manifestata. Quare reuerendissamam vestram paternitatem tam deuote quam humiliter supplicando exoramus quatenus electionem nostram tam canonice celebratam gratiose admittere dignemur admissaque auctoritate vestra ordinaria benigne confirmare vt Deo autore nobis et nostro monasterio sepedicto velut pastrix ydonea preesse valeat vtiliter et prodesse nosque sub ipsius salubri regimine et prouida gubernatione possumus createri nostro deuote deseruire et salubriter militare. Ceterum ut vestra reuerendissima paternitas euidentius recognoscat nostrorum omnium et singulorum vota in premissis et singulis premissis et in hanc electionem et petitionem nos fuisse et esse vnanimes et concordēs hoc presens electionis nostre decretum paternitati vestre humiliter transmisimus propriisque nostris nominibus subscriptum et in euidentium premissorum

robur in forma publica per notarium publicum subscriptum redegei et subscribi fecimus sigillique nostri communis jussimus et fecimus appensione communiri et roborari apud dictum nostrum monasterium die decimotertio mensis Februarii anno Domini m^{ve} trigesimo septimo indictione vndecima pontificatus domini Pauli pape tertii anno quarto Presentibus ibidem Magistris Roberto Hoppringill rectore de Arnotstoun Patricio Cokburne rectore de Pettakis Dominis Johanne Donaldsoun Cuthberto Hynde Andrea Curry capellanis Willelmo Cokburne de Schoslie Roberto Watsoun de Yselye Archibaldo Hoppringill Adam Cokburne Jacobo Hoppringill Dompno Arthuro Craufurd subpriori monasterii de Newbottill et Dompno Jacobo Watsoun monacho eiusdem monasterii testibus requisitis hora decima ante meridiem aut circiter.

V.

NOTICE OF A STONE CIST, WOODEN DRINKING-CUP, AND AN OLD DRY STONE DYKE, FOUND IN SHETLAND. By RODERICK A. F. A. COYNE, Esq., C.E.

A little to the south of Garthsvoe, in the parish of Detling, Shetland, on the west end of a small hill, I made an exploration of an old cairn of stones, presenting no attractiveness externally to warrant the supposition that, if explored, it would be found to bear evidence of man, and of a rude and remotely barbarous age.

In the cairn I found a stone cist, composed of the usual rudely-shaped flagstones, and bearing evident traces of fire. The cist was 3 feet 6 inches deep, by 3 feet wide each way. In process of clearing out the cist, a quantity of water found its way in by percolation. It is worthy of remark, that when I allowed the water to settle, a quantity of oily matter and ashes appeared on the surface.

Having taken home to my lodgings at Garth a lump of the ashes and earth, on carefully examining it I found it to be deeply impregnated with oil, and having a clammy adhesiveness, such as will be found only in the earth belonging to an old burying-ground. I was, however, unrewarded for my trouble, as nothing more was found.

Wooden Drinking-Cup.

The wooden drinking-cup (presented) was found resting on the surface of the gravel or drift, over which there was a depth of 4 feet 10 inches of peat.

The position in which the cup was found was on the top of the hill of Garth, about half a mile from the stone cist. The gradient of the hillside ascends at the rate of 1 in 13, until it attains an elevation of about 200 feet above the present level of the sea. The hill is perfectly dry, and vegetation in the peat has long since ceased. The diameter of the cup is 3 inches, the depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the weight one ounce. The specific gravity of the cup is infinitely less than peat, and, therefore, precludes the possibility of the cup forcing its way by its own weight through the solid peat.

I am of opinion that the cup must have been dropt on the surface at some period before the existence of peat on the hill, and hence I conclude the cup to be of very great antiquity, and worthy of some careful consideration in an antiquarian point of view.

Old Dry Stone Dyke.

About twenty miles distant from where the cup was found, in a south-westerly direction to the hill of Westerskeld in Sandsting, I found the remains of an old dry or raw stone dyke resting on the surface of the gravel or drift. The remains of the dyke was 198 feet long and 2 feet high, and it was covered with peat to the depth of 5 feet. The situation of the dyke was in every respect similar to the place the cup was found—of equal altitude above, but of double the distance from the sea. The configuration of the country in both places is of an undulating contour, hills of no great altitude.

VI.

FURTHER NOTICE OF EXPLORATIONS ON THE HILL OF THE LAWS,
FORFARSHIRE. BY JAMES NEISH, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Mr Neish, referring to the account of his excavations on the Laws, Forfarshire (Lawys of Ester Athy in a charter of Robert II.), published by the Society in 1860 (Proc vol. iii. p. 440), reported that he had been

digging a good deal lately, tracing additional walls, quite as puzzling to him as those reported on before. He expected soon to have these and others inserted on the ground-plan, in the hope of throwing some light as to the general arrangement. Meantime he exhibited a double-sided comb, a piece of lead, a stone whorl, an iron pin, an iron buckle, a circular substance resembling fuller's earth, with artificial marking. These were all found amongst the stones and earth supporting the pavement in the circular building marked "*k*" on plan (Proc. vol. iii. plate xxxv.) Formerly a bronze armlet and iron nail were found at same place.

MONDAY, 9th May 1864.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following articles were sent for exhibition :—

(1.) By JOHN GRIGOR, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

An ornamented circular Stone 'Tableman,' and Glass Bead, found near Nairn.

(2.) By Colonel Sir JAMES E. ALEXANDER, Knt., F.S.A. Scot.

Stone, showing a Monogram, from Cambuskenneth Abbey.

Drawing, in Water Colours, of the Funeral of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., in September 1832, made at the time by the Exhibitor.

The Monarchick Tragedies, and other Poems, of Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, printed at London 1607, 4to, in richly gilt binding, with shield of arms stamped on the boards, supposed to be those of Charles the First, when Prince of Wales.

(3.) By Sir JOHN STUART HEPBURN FORBES of Fettercairn and Pitligo, Bart.

A parcel-gilt Silver Tankard, said to have been given by Mary Queen of Scots to Thomas Hepburn, parson of Oldhamstocks. It is of beautiful filagree work, and appears to have been made at Augsburg, about the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the 16th century.

(4.) By JOHN ALEX. SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

1. An original letter, in very fine preservation, of Prince Charles Edward

Stuart, to his mother-in-law, the Princess of Stolberg, dated Florence, 16th December 1774. The letter is as follows :—

“ Madame Ma Cousine et tres Chere Belle Mere,
Je me rejouis avec vous de L’etablissement de La Princesse votre Fille,
dont Le Mariage ne peut que m’etre agreable puis quil est de Votre
Choix. Je vous prie, Madame, de faire mes Complimens a La Mariee, a
que je souhaite toute sorte de Bonheur, aussy d’etre assuree que Je seray
toute ma vie avec tendresse.

Votre tres affectionné

Beaufils et Cousin,

FLORENCE,
Le 16 Decembre
1774.

CHARLES R.

Madame La Princesse de Stolberg.”

It is addressed on the enclosing cover of the letter,

“ A Madame Ma Cousine
Et tres Chere Belle Mere
La Princesse de Stolberg.”

The Prince signs “ Charles R.,” using thus the title of King. It is sealed with the Royal Arms of Great Britain and Ireland, crowned ; surrounded by a ribbon, with the motto, “ Honi soi qui mal y pense,” and the collar of the Order of the Thistle.

2. The marriage-contract of “ Maister Ebenezer Erskine, Minister of the Gospel at Portmough,” the Father of the Secession Church ; with his first wife Alison Turpie, second daughter to Alexander Turpie, writer in Leven. It is dated at Leven the 12th day of January 1704. The “ tochergood” of the bride was “ twa thousand merks Scots money ;” and the document is signed by Ebenezer Areskine and Alieson Turpie, also by the bride’s father, Alex. Turpie, and before these witnesses—Maister Ralph Areskine, brother-german to the said Mr Ebenezer ; Robert Lindsay, servitor to the Earle of Rothes ; Archibald Robertson, clerke of Leslie, writer hereoff ; and David Burgh, chamberlain to the said Earle.

These two interesting documents are the property of Ralph Erskine Scott, Esq., C.A.

The following Donations were laid on the Table, and thanks were voted to the Donors:—

(1.) By ROBERT MERCER of Scotsbank, Esq., Curator S.A. Scot.

Two square-shaped Communion Tokens, in Pewter—D.K. 1745. Dud-dingston Kirk, near Edinburgh.

(2.) By the Rev. GEORGE MURRAY, Manse, Balmaclellan, Kirkcud-brightshire.

Seventy Church Communion Tokens in lead and pewter, formerly used in Parish Churches in the district of Galloway. They are either square, circular, or oval, and vary from $\frac{4}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.

Balmaclellan—square-shaped, B.A.

Buittle—circular, with the monogram B.K.

Carsephairn—circular, on the one side, a chalice between ps. 116; on the other, the bread and c.A.

Colvend—circular, K. on one side and c.S. on the other.

Crossmichael—circular, C.P. 1648.

Crossmichael—square, C.M. 1727.

Crossmichael—circular, C.M. 1812.

Dalmellington—circular, DAMHELENTOUN, a chalice, ps. 116; on the reverse, the bread 1 cor. 11.26. 1760.

Dalry—square, the monogram D, with a small I in the centre of it.

Dumfries—square, with the corners cut off, D.F. 1773.

Dumfries—circular, R.T. 1739.

Girthon—circular, G.K. 1721.

Girthon—square, G.K. 1748.

Glasserton—square, GLASSERTON, 1771 M^r J. L.

Glasserton—square, K.

Keir—square, K.K. 1747.

Keir—square, K. 1750.

Kells—square, with the corners cut off, K.

Kelton—square, KELTOUN. M^r I. L. on one side, and on the other 1746.

Kelton—square, KELTOUN.

Kirkbean—circular, K.B. 1716.

Kirkcolm—oblong, KIRKCOME . 1706 on one side, and on the other a Thistle and Lily.

Kirkcolm—square, KIRKHOLM, 1766.

Kirkcudbright—circular, KIRKCUDBRIGHT . R.M. on one side; A.D. 1776 on the other.

Kirkmabreck—heart-shaped, K.B on one side; 1777 on the other.

Kirkowan—circular, KIRKOWEN on one side; 1742 . T, and a heart on the other.

Kirkpatrick-Durham—square, K.P.D. 1725.

Leswalt—heart-shaped, LESWALT on one side; 1710 on the other.

Minnigaff—circular, MONIGOF . 1719 on one side; K on the other.

Mochrum—circular, R. W. MOCHRUM on one side; a heart pierced with an arrow 1719.

Old Luce—oblong, OLD : LWCE.

Parton—square, PAR. 1717.

Parton—square, P.K. 1755.

Parton—circular, 17—.

Penninghame—circular, PEN . 1760 on one side; M^r W. B. on the other.

Sorbie—circular, SORB . 1726 on one side; a heart in a frame on the other.

Sorbie—circular, SORB . 1776 on one side; a heart on the other.

Stranraer—oblong, STR.

Terregles—square, K.S. 1737.

Tongland—circular, I.S.T.K. on one side; A.D. 1778 on the other.

Tongland—circular, W.R. on one side; T . 1788 on the other.

Tongland—circular, TONGLAND . T.B. 1809.

Tynron—square, T.K. 1748.

Urr—square, UR. 1728.

Wandell and Lamingtoun—triangular, W on one side, L on the other.

Whithorn—square, WHIT . 1744 on one side; M^r A.M.D. on the other.

Wigton—square, W. 1744 on one side; E.B. on the other.

Wigton—square, W.

Uncertain—circular, C.P on one side; 1648 on the other.

Uncertain—circular, G.S. 1722.

Uncertain—circular, G.S. 1723.

Uncertain—square, —. 1728.

Uncertain—square, monogram, P.L.M. on one side; 1767 on the other.

Uncertain—triangular, monogram K.R.

Uncertain—square, T.L.

(3.) By D. H. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Pair of Ear-rings of Lava and Gold, each consisting of two balls cut into triangular facets, with gold settings, stated to have been given to Flora Macdonald by Cardinal York, 1746.

Oval Medallion in Lead of John Fletcher the Dramatist, 1625.

Diploma of Master of Arts, on vellum, in favour of Alexander Argo, dated 5th April 1808, with seal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, attached.

(4.) By Mr DAVID MITCHELL, Carmyllie.

Pale-coloured Flint Arrow-Head, 1½ inches long, with barbs and stem; found in the parish of Carmyllie, Forfarshire.

(5.) By the Rev. J. G. MICHIE, Logie Coldstone.

Fragments of a Clay Sepulchral Urn, showing Vandyke pattern, and portions of Calcined Bones; found at Logie Coldstone, Aberdeenshire.

(6.) By Mr JAMES WALLACE, Turriff.

Cast, in Red Brick Clay, of a fragment of a Tombstone, or cover of a Coffin, showing a cross with trefoil ornaments; which is now built into the wall of the old parish church of Turriff, Aberdeenshire.

(7.) By Mr Joss, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire.

Rude Finger-ring of Bronze, showing double facets, cut on one side.

Second Brass Coin of TIBERIUS, *Rev.* HIPPOPOTAMUS, struck at Alexandria in Egypt.

Large Brass Coin of Trajan, struck at Alexandria.

(8.) By Mr H. SMITH, Newton of Auchindoir.

Small Silver Roman Coin, with legend much worn, apparently of Valentinian I., or about that period; it was found in the parish of Clatt, Aberdeenshire.

(9.) By Mr ROBERT DINNIE, Wood Cottage, Birse, Aberdeenshire.

Small Brass Roman Coin of the Emperor Valentinian I. Brass Coin

of ATHENS, *Obv.*, helmeted head to right; *Rev.* ΑΘΗ, Minerva standing resting on a shield.

(10.) By ANDREW JERVISE, Esq., Brechin, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., through whom also the donations 4 to 9 were presented.

Two Circular Stones, Whorls or Buttons, with perforations in the centre, one measuring 2 inches in diameter, the other 1 inch; found at Navar, Forfarshire.

Flat Oval-shaped Pebble, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter, formerly worn as a charm by a farmer in Forfarshire, who died in 1854, at the age of eighty-four. It was contained in a small bag, which was suspended by a red string round his neck.

(11.) By W. LAUDER LINDSAY, M.D., F.R.S. Edin., &c., Gilgal, Perth.

I. Four Stone Celts or Axe Heads (the "Toki" of the Maori), from Otago, New Zealand. They were found in different parts of the province, on land chiefly that had once been covered with forest; overlaid generally by a slight covering of leaf-soil or humus, or by a few inches of "drift" sand or clay. They are, or were, used chiefly in cutting down timber, and in scooping canoes out of the trunks, of "Totara," "Kauri," or other forest trees; in dressing posts for wharés or huts; in grubbing up roots for food; in killing animals—such as the Moa, dog, and rat—for food; in preparing firewood; in eating (scraping flesh from bones); and otherwise in the domestic arts. But they were also employed, in times of war, as weapons of offence and defence, as a supplementary kind of tomahawk. In shape and size they resemble the stone celts of northern Europe, except that they are generally more highly polished, and have a finer cutting edge. They are seldom found entire, being usually chipped or broken in various of their edges or parts. The material of which they are formed is mostly,—

- a. Some fine grained, compact, often slaty, variety of *basalt* (such as clinkstone).
- b. *Lydian-stone*, or other variety of flinty slate,—probably belonging to the Silurian system.
- c. *Jade* or *Nephrite*, the "greenstone" or Poenamū of the colonist or Maori.
- d. Occasionally *Jasper* or *Granite*.

They were used by fixing them to a stick about 2 feet long, resembling in form a hammer-haft.

II. Recent edible shells, which occur on the present eastern sea-coast of Otago, and form also a large proportion of the contents of the shell-heaps or "kitchen-middens," which mark the site of former Maori cooking camps and villages. These kitchen-middens were, *mutatis mutandis*, analogous in their contents to the "kjökken-mödding" of Denmark, the pileworks ("Pfahlbauten") of Switzerland, sepulchre caves of France, shell mounds of Scotland, and similar food-remains of the ancient inhabitants of northern and central Europe. They generally occur on sea-coasts (bays, fjords, river-mouths), where temporary camping-places of the nomadic Maoris were at one time formed; or on the sites of former "pahs,"—fortified or permanent villages,—which were generally, like the ancient "hill forts" of Scotland, seated on the summits of conical, isolated hills. The predominant shells, in the New Zealand kitchen-middens, are various edible species of,—1. *Cardium* (Cockle); 2. *Mytilus* (Mussel); 3. *Ostrea* (Oyster); 4. *Patella* (Limpet); 5. *Pecten* (Scallop); 6. *Haliotis* ("Paua" or "Mutton-fish"); 7. *Venus*; 8. *Mesodesma*; 9. *Amphibola*; 10. *Monodonta*; 11. *Turbo*; 12. *Unio*. The five first named are apparently identical with our common, existing, edible British and European species.

With these are associated the *bones* of,—

1. *Man*, occasionally: of enemies killed in battle and subsequently eaten.

2. Certain *land quadrupeds*: such as the native dog and rat.

3. Certain *birds*: especially large wingless ones of the Struthious family,—e.g., The "Moa" (species of *Dinornis*, *Aptornis*, *Notornis*, *Palapteryx*), with fragments of Moa eggs. "Kiwi" (species of *Apteryx*); "Kaka" (species of *Nestor*); "Weka" (species of *Ocydromus*); "Titi" (species of *Pelecanoides* and *Procellaria*); "Pukeko" (species of *Porphyrio*); "Kakapo," &c. The bones are generally only the long bones, and bear marks of having been—(1.) broken (probably by the Toki or stone-hatchet) for their marrow, the flesh having been removed probably by means of stone "flakes" or knives; (2.) gnawed by man or dog; and (3.) burned or calcined in the process of cooking.

4. Various *fish*, both marine and fresh-water.

5. The remains of various shellfish (Crustacea,—such as the crab, lobster, &c.)

6. Stone celts and flakes.

7. Ornaments of various kinds (made of bone, shark's teeth, jade, &c.)

8. Cooking ovens and stones; ashes, charred wood, &c. :

The New Zealand kitchen-middens are of no great age. Many of them are certainly not above a century old, and not a few much less; for at the period of Captain Cook's first visit (1769), the Maoris were a nomadic and predatory race of fishers, hunters, and cannibals, and the only animal that may have been extinct at that date, and whose remains occur in the shell heaps, is the "Moa." There is, however, no proof that the Moa did not then, though sparingly, exist,—the date of its final extermination being wholly unknown. The traditions equally of colonists and Maoris point, indeed, to the suspicion or supposition that it may yet, in certain unexplored and densely wooded parts of the South Island, be alive!

II. Moa Bones; fragments,—mostly referable to various species of *Dinornis*.

They were found in the same positions as those occupied by the stone celts already described, with which, moreover, they are occasionally intermixed. This enormous and powerful ostrich-like bird was undoubtedly co-existent with, and exterminated by, man. It inhabited the dense forests, which once overspread the whole face of New Zealand, and which Maori tradition says were burned with a view to the capture of this now apparently extinct animal. In the remarkable paucity of the New Zealand fauna—as regards terrestrial mammalia,¹ which so abundantly formed the "game" whereon the inhabitants of Northern Europe, during the stone period, in great measure subsisted—the Moa was the chief aim of the hunter—its flesh, bones, and feathers being equally in request.

IV. Numbers of the "Íslendingur" (or "Icelander" newspaper), [a designation comparable with that of the Edinburgh newspaper, the "Scotsman"], published at Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland.²

It is a gratifying and surprising evidence of the literary tastes and typographical aptitude of the Icelanders of the present day that, in a town whose population is only 1200 to 1300, no less than *three* news-

¹ Only two native bats, a dog, and rat—the two latter now extinct.

² The date of the donor's visit to Iceland was 1860, and to New Zealand, 1861–2.

papers are printed at different intervals, the paper and typography in all of which may be favourably compared with those issued by the best presses of Europe. The "Islendingur" is of folio size, eight pages; the "Thiotholfur," 4to, of four pages; the "Hirdir,"—devoted mainly to the maintenance of the pastoral interest, in a country which, besides its fisheries, has little animal produce to depend on save that of its sheep, cattle, and horses,—8vo, of sixteen pages.

(12.) By Mrs JOHN SCOTT, 2 Mansion House Road.

Penannular Ring of Bronze with flattened ends, used as money by the natives at Calabar, on the west coast of Africa, and called Manillas.

Portion of Wood wrapped in Cloth, and bound with a narrow band of copper, used as a charm by the natives of the west coast of Africa.

(13.) By JOHN EATON REID, Esq. (the author).

History of the County of Bute and Families connected therewith. 4to. Glasgow, 1864.

(14.) By ADAM SIM of Coulter, Esq. F.S.A. Scot.

Annals of the Parish of Lesmahagow, by J. B. Greenshields, Esq., advocate. 4to. Edin., 1864.

(15.) By JOHN T. ROSE, Esq., Leith.

Declarations of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament upon the Statute of 5 Henry IV., whereby the Commission of Array is supposed to be warranted, &c. Small 4to, pp. 30. London, 1642. And other nine pamphlets, published in London between the years 1642 and 1668.

(16.) By the CAMBRIAN INSTITUTE.

Cambrian Journal, Nos. for November 1862, March and June 1863. 8vo. Tenby, 1862-63.

(17.) By the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Archæologia Cambrensis, Nos. for January and April. 8vo. Lond. 1864.

Mr STUART read the following communication from the Archæological Institute of London, in reference to the speedy rebuilding of Trinity College Church :—

"LONDON, 1 BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.,
 "8th April 1864.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that, at a meeting of the Institute, held on Friday, April the first instant—Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., V.P., in the chair—the accompanying resolution was put and carried unanimously.

"Hoping to hear from you on the subject to which it refers, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

"THOMAS PURNELL.

"The Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

"April 1, 1864.—*Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., in the Chair.*

"Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the continued omission by the Town Council of Edinburgh to fulfil the engagements in reference to the Church of Trinity College, into which it entered at the time of the demolition of that structure for the purposes of the North British Railway Company, calls for the serious observation of all who are interested in architectural antiquities; and that the Secretary of the Institute be therefore requested to communicate to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland the readiness of the Institute to co-operate with them in remonstrances to the Town Council, and in any movement which may seem expedient for inducing the Council to carry out the original agreement.

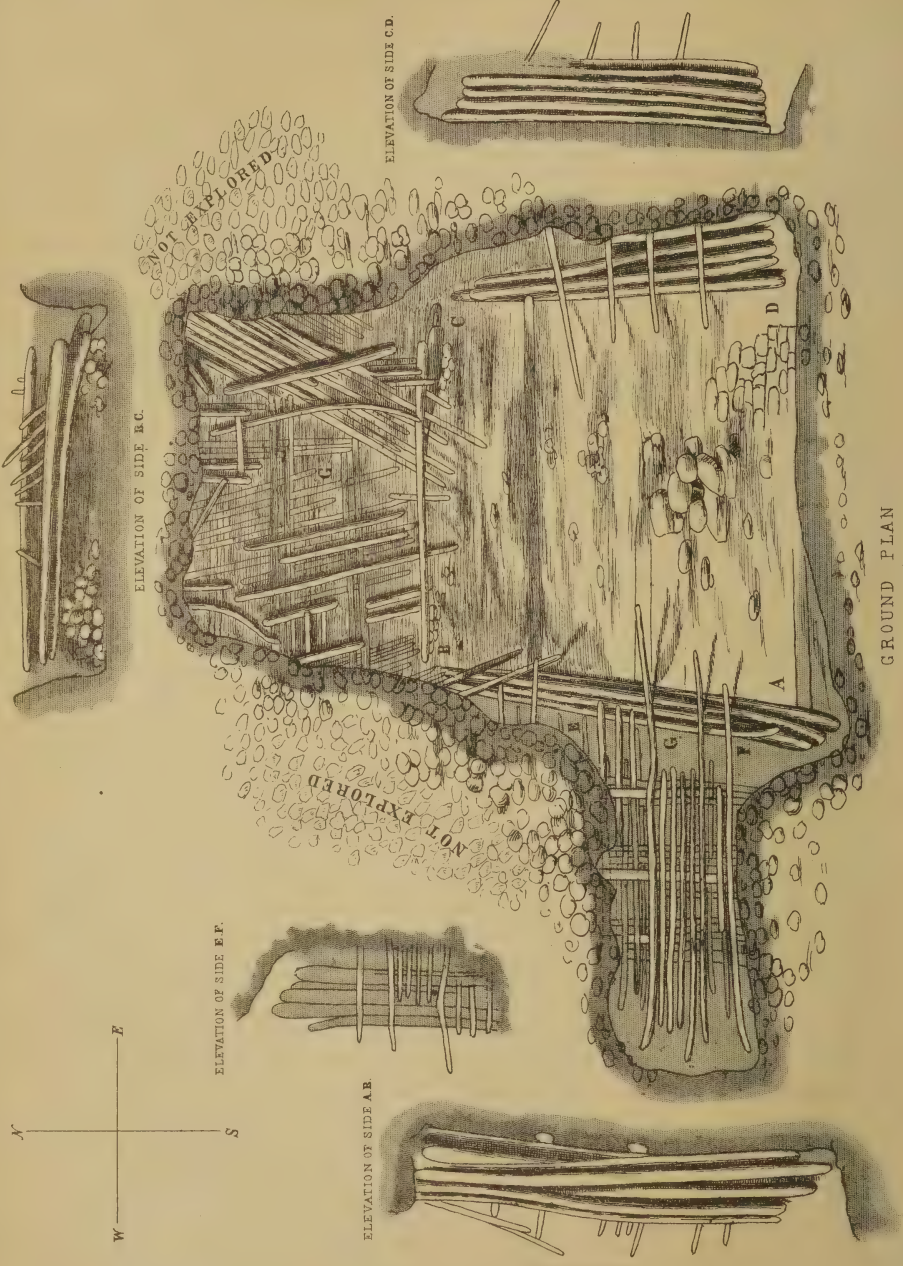
"The above resolution was proposed by the Honourable W. O. Stanley, M.P., and seconded by Mr E. Oldfield, M.A."

The Meeting in reference to this Communication expressed great satisfaction to find that the Archæological Institute should evince such a special desire to promote the restoration of this venerable edifice; at the same time it was a subject of deep regret that the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland could not now interfere in this matter by making any further application to the Edinburgh Town Council; more especially as the recent decision of the Lord Chancellor, by restricting the sum that shall be expended in replacing the Trinity College Church, most effectually precludes any attempt at the proposed restoration of the original building.

I.

FURTHER EXPLORATIONS OF THE ANCIENT LAKE DWELLINGS IN THE LOCH OF THE CLANS, ON THE ESTATE OF KILRAVOCK, NAIRNSHIRE. BY JOHN GRIGOR, M.D., NAIRN. WITH A PLAN AND SCALE. PLATE XXII.

AT one of the meetings of the Society last spring Mr Stuart read a communication of mine on the discovery and appearance of these Crannoge remains, and exhibited the half of a stone cup, a whetstone, and a hatchet, which had been found. In October I had the benefit of Mr Cosmo Innes's presence and advice, along with that of the proprietor, Major Rose, in directing the first day's exploration. On getting down into the cairn, with the "oak beams and sticks cropping out of it," we found, as I had expected, that all the wood in sight was chiefly the remains of rafters, and inclined upwards at about an angle of 25 deg., so as to form an upright roof. These however, had been broken across (as represented in the sketch), no doubt by their own partial decay and the superincumbent weight of stones. On further clearing and digging we came upon four sides or walls, each about three feet in height, and making an irregular square. These were formed of trees of oak comparatively sound, and about thirty years' probable growth. On the west side there were seven trees piled horizontally, one above the other; the third from the ground had another alongside it. Seven trees also formed the east side. The north side was made up of a foundation of small boulders, then two horizontal trees, over which projected a few rafters, and then another tree. At the east end of this wall there was a mortised opening, in which, in all probability, an upright support had been placed. The south side had been, to all appearance, partially removed when that end of the cairn was carted off by the tenant farmer, as noticed in my previous communication, and only one tree at the bottom was seen. These sides are correctly represented in the accompanying sketches, and the scale renders it unnecessary to particularise measurements. The floor was the mud bottom of the old loch, and there were two small trees stretching from east to west, with the appearance of decayed brushwood



GROUND PLAN

Scale of Feet 0 10 20

LARGE MOUND, — LOCH OF THE CLANS.

throughout, and a boulder stone here and there. Not exactly in the centre, but nearer the south-east corner, lay a few boulders bearing marks of fire, and having portions of charcoal around them. This was all that could be seen as a hearth, and I was inclined to think that the other stones shown in the sketch had been an entrance way; but the previous interference with the south side did not tend to clear up this matter.

Nothing of any interest was found in the work of clearance. There were portions of decomposed bones, a bit of pottery (evidently modern), the mouthpiece of a horn spoon, and a cockle-shell, and these probably had fallen through the cairn. At a depth of 11 feet from the surface, but still at the receipt of air and moisture, a few frogs and toads were observed.

Around the outside of the low wooden walls, and between them and the sloping-up rafters, as marked G in the general plan, there was a considerable space filled up very much with bits of burned wood, charcoal, and sand; and at G, on the west side, I found some peat dross mixed with small seeds like buckwheat.

To all appearance the rafters started from the ground in three tiers, having different angles of inclination, though those of the roof seemed to have run up pretty much together near the ground. These were bound down by beams crossing and recrossing in all directions, which imparted greater strength. Beyond two mortised openings no other mode of fastening could be seen.

It was evident that the foundations, &c., of the tenement were strongest at the north side, which was nearest the old lake margin; yet from the quantity of wood and débris reported to have been removed, it may have been equally so on the south side, whilst it was clear that less care had been bestowed on the east and west sides. The foundations of the erection seem to have been below the level of the water, and the distribution of the beams and cross-beams, and the remnants of beam filling below, evidently appear to have been done with the intention of keeping out the water. The rafters may have been supported from within; but the inclination upwards had been very much given by their slanting insertion into the ground, and then rendered firm and secure by layers of stone over.

The nature and uses of the structure, as well as the kind of its inmates, I fear can only be guessed at, for, so far as I can learn, there seems to be no record of anything exactly similar. Mr Cosmo Innes had not known anything like it, neither had the two best Crannoge authorities in Ireland, viz., Dr now Sir William Wilde of Dublin, and the Rev. James Graves, Honorary Secretary of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, who wrote me concerning the cairn covering the construction of young trees. "I have never heard of one like it here; but frequently the oak platforms of oak houses and mills of a very early date are found. Could your stockade have been a dwelling strengthened outside by heaving stones over it?"

He writes again—"Could it be a burial cairn? The Danes made chambers of oak logs in their tumuli, *e.g.*, Queen Dagmar's grave, that in which the famous Dagmar Cross was found, of which our Princess of Wales was presented a fac-simile by her father; or could it have been a sort of cellar or store-house? In our earthworks or raths, subterranean chambers of stone are common."

Mr Forel, of the town of Morgues, on the Lake of Geneva, near Lausanne, whose Keltische Pfahlbauten treasures I lately had the pleasure of examining, has not seen or heard of a similar place in Switzerland, and he, too, is good authority.

In my previous communication, and before the cairn was opened, I was, like the Rev. Mr Graves, inclined to think that it would be found to be a sepulchral demonstration, but from the absence of all remains or relics of the dead I have no cause to think so now, or reason to believe that it had been anything but a primitive dwelling, with upright roof covered with turf, and further strengthened inside by having the stones over it.

The fact of the burned wood and charcoal being found principally outside the main dwelling, between its low walls and the rafters, arrested my attention very much, and suggested the question, Could the inmates have cast the charcoal, &c., over these low walls, and made this place a sort of refuse bin? I am again, however, inclined to think that this wooden castle, at any rate its roof, had been originally much higher than its present crushed ruins would lead one to suppose, and perhaps that a few of the retainers of the predatory chief, or whoever he may have

been, had occupied those spaces on all sides, just as the "kanat," or the space betwixt the walls of an Indian tent, is often made use of.

As regards the remains of the pile habitation in the marshy ground to the south east of the crannoge just described I have little new to tell. A portion of it was dug into, but the ground was, and will be, till further drainage is effected, too wet for any satisfactory exploration; and beyond small bits of bones and charcoal, with foggage and chips of saturated wood, I got nothing of any interest. The Rev. James Graves also remarks on this place:—"It is quite evident that you have come on a lake dwelling identical in character with those so common in the lake districts of Ireland. The piling, &c., are just as with us, and there might be a rich find if the soil outside the stockade was searched. The articles now found with us have been generally dropped into the water, or sank into the liquid mud at the edge of the artificial mound when occupied." I had one of the oak piles drawn up—it measured 13 feet in length. With Mr Forel I saw piles only 3 feet in length, taken from the Lake of Geneva, and I think the longest from any of the lake habitations in Switzerland were said by him not to exceed 10 feet. The peculiar splitting of the outer wood was the same as in mine.

Whether the pile had been pointed by a stone hatchet or not I cannot say. When raised from the water the cutting seemed to me to be of that character. When the wood dries, however, the peculiar marks very much alter, and Mr Forel did wisely in taking his plaster casts from the pile ends when freshly drawn and saturated with water.

The proprietor has laudably enclosed the cairn and remains of the habitation, and planted pines in and around it.

I have been told that the original name of the loch was not "of the Clans," but "Loch Chlamant," meaning the Loch of the Kite.

The paper was accompanied by detailed plans and drawings, which added much to its interest.

Mr STUART and Mr ROBERTSON made some remarks on the rapidly accumulating evidence of the great number of Crannoges in the Scottish lochs, and the value of such correct descriptions as that furnished by Dr Grigor.

II.

DESCRIPTION OF A SCOTTISH PILGRIM IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. BY GEORGE VERE IRVING, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., VICE-PRES. BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

While recently consulting the 2d vol. of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, I accidentally stumbled upon a translation by Mr Tymms, the Hon. Treasurer of that body, of a passage in an old chronicle connected with the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds, which at once struck me as being likely to be interesting to our members, as it contains a very graphic description of the dress, manners, and language of a Scottish Pilgrim in the middle of the twelfth century; and, in all probability, is not generally known. I have, since meeting with the translation, compared it with the original Latin manuscript, which is preserved in the Harleian Collection, and consists of that portion of the volume marked 1,005. 498. (Plut. Liv. H.,) which is contained in folios 125 to 168 inclusive. It is entitled *Cronica de Joceline de Brakelond*, and contains an account of various transactions relative to the Abbey of St Edmund's Bury in the latter half of the twelfth century. It is beautifully written upon vellum, of a small quarto size in double columns. As however, the writing appears to be later than the twelfth century, it is probably not the original manuscript composed by Joceline, but a transcript of it by one of the *scriptores* of the monastery at a subsequent period.

The following is Mr Tymms' translation of the passage referred to, in which, however, I have occasionally interpolated the original Latin words.

“ It was informed the Abbot (Sampson of Bury) that the Church of Woolpit was vacant, Walter of Constance being chosen to the Bishopric of Lincoln (1183). He presently convened the prior and great part of the convent, and taking up his story thus began,—‘ Ye well know what trouble I had in respect of the church of Woolpit, and in order that it should be obtained for your exclusive use, I journeyed to Rome at your instance in the time of the schism between Pope Alexander and Octavian

(1159—1162), and I passed thro' Italy at the time when all clerks bearing letters of our Lord the Pope Alexander were taken, and some were incarcerated and some were hanged, and some with noses and lips cut off were sent back to the Pope to his shame and confusion. I, however, pretended to be a Scotsman, and putting on the garb of a Scotsman and the appearance of a Scotsman [*Ego vero simulavi esse Scottum, et Scotti habitum induens et gestum Scotti habens*], I often shook my staff in the manner they use that weapon they call a gaveloc (*i.e.*, a javelin or pike) [*Ad modum teli quoad vocatur gaveloc*], at those who mocked me, using threatening language after the manner of the Scots. To those who met and questioned me as to who I was, I answered nothing but 'Ride Ride Rome, turne Cantivberi' [*Cantiberre berrî*]. This I did to conceal myself and my errand, and that I should get to Rome under the guise of a Scotsman. Having obtained letters from the Pope even as I wished, on my return I passed by a certain castle, as I was taking my way from the city, and behold the officers thereof came about me laying hold of me, and saying this vagabond who makes himself out to be a Scotsman is either a spy or bears letters from the false Pope Alexander. And while they examined my ragged clothes and my leggings and my breeches, and even the old shoes which I carried over my shoulders after the fashion of the Scots [*Panniculos meos et caligas meas et femoralia et etiam sotulares veteres quos super humeros portavi ad consuetudinem Scottorum*], I thrust my hand into the little wallet which I carried, wherein was contained the writing of our Lord the Pope close by a little jug I had for drinking, and the Lord God and St Edmund so permitting, I drew out that writing together with the jug, so that extending my arm aloft I held the writ underneath the jug. They could see the jug plain enough, but they did not find the writ, and so I got clean out of their hands in the name of the Lord. Whatever money I had about me they took away, therefore it behoved me to beg from door to door, being at no charge until I arrived in England, et cetera."

The dates of the Abbot's address and his journey into Italy are both distinctly fixed by the events with which they are connected, viz., the elevation to the see of Lincoln of Walter de Constance, surnamed the Magnificent, afterwards Archbishop of Rouen, and the schism between the rival popes, Alexander and Octavian, the duration of which Mr

Tymms has, however, rather understated, as it was not closed till the death of the latter, early in 1164. The Emperor was strongly opposed to the claims of Alexander, and his troops occupied a great portion of the north of Italy, through which the English pilgrims had to pass, and as their sovereign, Henry II., had adopted the cause of this pontiff, they were objects of suspicion, to which the Scots were not open, as it would appear that their king, Malcolm, sided with Octavian or Victor, as he was called by his adherents, which accounts for the disguise assumed by Abbot Sampson. Mr Tymms' rendering of *gestum Scotti* as "appearance of a Scotsman," hardly carries the force of the original, which I should be inclined to translate as *carriage* or *manners*. The disjointed sentence the Abbot reports himself as using, "*Ride Ride Rome, turne Cantiberre berri*," is very curious. The obvious meaning is, that he was going on a pilgrimage to Rome, and intended returning by Canterbury. But for what reason did he adopt these ungrammatical terms, which I do not believe were ever current in Scotland? Are we to suppose that it represents what he conceived to be an accurate imitation of the language of Scotsmen at the period, or should we conclude, that with the tact that marked his conduct in the whole transaction, he intentionally adopted the words in this form, as being sufficient to explain his meaning to the Italians, while he kept clear of any, however necessary for a perfect imitation, that might betray a difference of accent, which "ride" and "turn" were not likely to do.

As to the dress he assumed I may observe, that although *panniculus*, like *pannus*, of which it is a diminutive, may occasionally convey the sense of raggedness, it does not necessarily do so. It often signifies simply a garment generally for the upper part of the body, and perhaps scanty in dimensions. *Caligæ*, whatever was their character in classical times, did among the monks of the middle ages mean leggings. They are described by Dufresne in his Glossarium, as consisting of bandages rolled round the leg, from the ankle to the knee, where they are fastened round the thigh, *revinciunt crura*. The *femoralia* are stated by the same author to be identical with *braccæ* or breeches, to cover the knees and the hams, and to be in their upper part tightly bound round the body below the navel. The *sotulares*, or *subtulares*, should perhaps rather be translated slippers than shoes. They were worn in summer by the monks during

the night, and were replaced in winter by *socci*, while they were distinct from the *sandalia* used by day. Perhaps loose shoes would be the proper translation, as we are told "that they should not be too tight, but fitly wide, and large in front" (*competenter ampli et ante grossi*), while above they should be really sufficiently high as fully to continue the leggings (*caligæ*) downwards, and lay hold of them (*apprehendunt*). Looking however to the whole passage, and especially to the absence of any mention of *sandalia*, an apt place for the concealment of a letter, I believe that we have here an instance of the well-known Scottish habit of walking barefoot, carrying the shoes in the hand or in a bundle, which the Abbot adopted as characteristic of our nation, even as long ago as the twelfth century.

Mr JOSEPH ROBERTSON drew attention to the use of the term Scot by the Abbot Sampson in the twelfth century. It was evidently meant to designate not a Gael but a Lowland man.

III.

NOTE RESPECTING THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT CAMBUS- KENNETH ABBEY.

Mr J. M. MITCHELL, one of the Foreign Secretaries, had much pleasure in bringing under the notice of the meeting the subject of the recent excavations at Cambuskenneth Abbey, now in progress, which were undertaken by the Directors of Cowan's Hospital and the Provost and Magistrates of Stirling, partly at the suggestion of certain members of the Society.

Sir JAMES ALEXANDER took this occasion to give some further details of the progress made in these excavations. On the motion of Mr LAING, the Society resolved to express the satisfaction which the members felt at the zeal and care displayed by the local authorities in carrying on such operations with so much success.

MONDAY, 13th June 1864.

COSMO INNES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society:—

ANGUS MACINTOSH of Drummond, Esq.

PATRICK FRASER, Esq., advocate, Sheriff of Renfrew.

DUNCAN M'LAREN, Esq., Newington House, Edinburgh.

The following objects were exhibited to the meeting:—

(1.) By Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE of Duntreath, Bart., F.S.A. Scot.

A Volume containing Documents from the Duntreath Charter Chest, including Autographs of King James IV. and V.; Queen Mary of Guise; Queen Mary Stewart, addressed from Meudon, France, to her mother (about the date 1554); James, Earl of Bothwell, dated at Craigmillar, 29th November 1566, to which is attached a wafer seal as High Admiral of Scotland, displaying a shield on which is an anchor and the letters KIP. TRI. in monogram; at the sides are the letters I. B., the whole is surrounded by a border.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were announced:—

(1.) By Mr BEGG, Lochnagar Distillery, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

Circular Ball of Greenstone $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, showing six plain circular discs cut on its surface, the interspaces having been partially cut into small knobs or studs; the ornaments being apparently in course of formation. The ball closely resembles in general character several specimens in the Museum, one of which, elaborately carved, is figured in the "Proceedings," vol. iii. page 439. It was found near Lochnagar distillery.

- (2.) By Mr BRUCE, Midclova, through the Rev. JOHN CHRISTIE, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire.

Two Bronze Rings or ornaments, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across their greatest diameter (see the accompanying woodcut), they are hollow, and open below, and show the remains of an iron pin run in with lead at each end of the hollow opening, as if for fastening to a strap. They were found many years ago in a large cairn on the farm of Hilloch-head, Towie, Aberdeenshire. The cairn contained a short cist with bones,



Bronze Rings or Ornaments found in a Cairn near Towie, Aberdeenshire.

urn, and other bronze relics, now lost, among which was a bronze ring, about 6 inches in diameter.

These bronzes seem to belong to the period of the remarkable relics which Mr Franks decides to be late Celtic; "*Horæ Ferales*," p. 172, *et seq.*, and their use may be analogous to that of certain articles figured in his plate (20), of which a large variety was found at Stanwick, Yorkshire, (also Polden Hill, Somerset, "*Archæologia*," vol. xiv. p. 90), with armour and arms, iron tires of chariot wheels, &c. The bronze objects may have been used with harness or horse gear.

- (3.) By JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

Fragments of Roman Pottery of different kinds, coarse yellow, red, and embossed red or Samian Ware. First Brass of the Emperor Hadrian, with a fine coating of patina; laureated bust looking to right; reverse, a female figure standing looking to left, right arm extended, and left holding a sceptre, s c on the field; possibly Ceres, with corn, or Peace

with the olive branch; also a second Brass of Hadrian, in bad preservation. Remains of an Iron Rod bent into a Hook-shape; a Wedge or Bat of Lead weighing 26 oz.; and a rounded Mass of Lead $23\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight.

These articles were recently found near Newstead, Roxburghshire, and are referred to in the communication on the subject (page 360).

Also a Denarius of Hadrian, found in the Well Meadow, near Newstead, in 1852 ("Proceedings," vol. i. p. 350); and a Denarius of Domitian found near Newstead, in July 1853; both formerly described. (Proceedings, vol. i. p. 230.)

(4.) By JOHN BALFOUR, Esq., Great King Street, through ROBERT BAIKIE, M.D., R.N., F.S.A. Scot.

Small Wooden Oval-shaped Platter, found many years ago in taking down an old house called the "Cunzie* Neuk," in Peebles.

(5.) By GEORGE SIM, Esq., Curator of Coins, S.A. Scot.

Matrix in Lead, the Burgh Seal of Arbroath, s. COMVNITATIS BYRGI DE ABIRBROTHOT; the design is the murder of St Thomas à Becket, and is evidently copied from the seal of the Abbey; the workmanship is very rude; on the lower part of the field is inscribed SANCTUS THOS. The seal is described at page 208 of the "Catalogue of Scottish Seals" by Mr Henry Laing. 4to. Edin. 1850.

Curious Cylindrical Iron Grater or Snuff Mill, with Moveable Lid and Receiver below; and a separate Crank Handle. The cylinder measures 4 inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

(6.) By JAMES T. IRVING, Esq., Architect, London.

Two Iron Keys, the largest measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; with ornamented stalk and bow, and is deeply cut for wards. Leaden Spoon with oval-shaped mouth. Circular Disc or Weight of Lead, weighing 8 ounces, on which is stamped what appears to be a shield divided by a bar and a pale; a dagger; and St George and the Dragon.

These articles were all found in the course of excavating the foundation of the Government offices in London.

* Cunzie is a common Scottish designation for a coigne or corner.

- (7.) By Sir ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE of Duntreath, Bart., F.S.A. Scot.

A Standard in Silk, 4 ft. 4 in. broad by 5 ft. 3 in. long, a white saltire on a blue field—the Arms of Scotland. The flag was the standard of Colonel Scott's regiment of horse, engaged at the Battle of Dunbar in the year 1650, where Colonel Scott was killed.

- (8.) By WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq., R.S.A.

Small Bronze Finger Ring Key, from Italy.

- (9.) By E. COLQUHOUN, Esq., Glasgow.

Casts in Gutta Percha of various English Burgh, and other Seals, viz.: —City of Chester; St John's Hospital, Chester; Borough of Lynn Regis; a double seal, the reverse strongly resembling that of Inchaffray Abbey; Borough of Hastings, also double; Borough of Shrewsbury, 1425, an early example of a seal bearing a date in its legend, Robert, fifth Baron Fitzwalter, born 1249, died 1304; John Fordham, Bishop of Durham 1381; Michael Stanhope, Vice-Admiral of the County of Suffolk, *temp.* Elizabeth; Algernon Percy, Lord High Admiral of England 1637, a double seal engraved by T. Simon.

- (10.) By GEORGE LORIMER, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Three-Sided Watch Seal of Steel, with spring-catch ornamented handle. It displays the initials J. F. in monogram; a crest, a goat's head; and quartered shield of arms of a family of the Frasers.

- (11.) By J. STUART HEPBURN, of Colquhalzie, Esq.

Small Amphora, or bottle of yellowish Clay, with handle on each side of neck. It measures 11 inches in height, and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at its greatest breadth, and was taken from the Museum at Kertch in the Crimea in 1855.

An account of that Museum and its contents, &c., and of the destruction of the precious specimens of the fine arts deposited there, is given by Dr Duncan M'Pherson in his work "Antiquities of Kertch," &c., folio, Lond. 1857.

- (12.) By Mr H. CAMERON, Salisbury Street.

Two Small Three-pronged Forks of Bone, carved by a French prisoner in Edinburgh Castle in 1813.

(13.) By the Very Rev. E. B. RAMSAY, LL.D., Dean of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.

French Revolutionary Tri-coloured (white, blue, and red) Cockade, worn by the father of the donor as essential for personal safety, whilst in France in 1792.

(14.) By GEORGE CORSANE CUNNINGHAME, Esq., 7 Manor Place.

Dagger, measuring 14 inches in length, Iron Blade, with turned Ivory Handle, found on the body of Francois Thurot, when washed ashore after the capture of his ship by the British in Luce Bay, Wigtonshire, in 1760. See communication, page 364.

(15.) By WILLIAM BRUCE, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Engraved Portrait of Peter Garden, who lived at Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, and died 12th January 1775, aged 131 years. Also Engraved Portrait of Isobel Walker, who lived in the parish of Daviot, Aberdeenshire, and died the 2d of November 1774, aged 112 years, as stated in the records of the parish of Rayne, in the presbytery of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. The portraits are engraved by H. Gavin, after pictures by James Wales.

(16.) By CHARLES F. SLOAN, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Photographs of three pages of the Minute-Book of the Ayr Sailors' Society, dated 15th September 1647, relative to Public Confession of Sins, &c.

Dr Sloan gives the following note respecting the photographs :—"The Ayr Sailors' Society was instituted in the year 1581. The following circumstance is referred to in the three pages of the Minute-book. In 1614 Ayr was devastated by an outbreak of the plague or pestilence, which carried off two thousand inhabitants; on the approach of another epidemic in 1647, the minister, Mr Adair, impressed with the efficacy of prayer and confession of sins, prevailed on the magistrates and town council, the eight corporations, and latterly the lawyers, to meet in the church and in turn confess their sins aloud before the congregation, these were taken down in writing and entered in the minute-books and also in the book of the kirk-session. There are several things characteristic of their special sins in each of these confessions, *e.g.*, the tailors pleaded guilty to treacherous conduct in their calling, the lawyers to

lying, but ascribe this to drunkenness, &c. In the thanksgiving sermon on the cessation of the plague, it is stated that only thirty-four died of the disease, and not one of those who had taken part in the confessions."

(17.) By the Rev. WILLIAM GORDON, Manse, Ruthwell, through DAVID RHIND, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

Two Photographs showing the four sides of the Sculptured Shaft of the Cross now standing at Ruthwell.

(18.) By MESSRS MACMILLAN & Co., Cambridge (the Publishers).

Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. By Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot. 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1863.

(19.) By ALEXANDER BRYSON, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (the Author).

Notes of a Trip to Iceland in 1862. 12mo (pp. 56). Edinburgh, 1864.

(20.) By RICHARD SAINTHILL, Esq., Cork (the Author).

The Old Countess of Desmond: An Inquiry, when was she Married? Pt. II. 8vo. Dublin, 1863.

(21.) By M. G. HAGEMANS, Leipsic, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. (the Author).

Un Cabinet d'Amateur. Notices Archæologiques de quelques Monuments de Haute Antiquité. 8vo. Leipsic, 1863.

(22.) By Mrs CAMPBELL of Carse.

Fragments of Bronze Plates found at the base of a Standing Stone on the estate of Carse, Argyleshire. These show traces of small projecting embossed ornaments of Vandyke pattern, and knobs, &c.

Mr COSMO INNES drew the attention of the meeting to the repairs and additions now in progress at Edinburgh Castle, and stated that as the Postern at which the celebrated parley between the Duke of Gordon and the Viscount Dundee took place at the time of the Revolution had been built up and obscured, it would be very desirable that it should be again opened up; and he suggested that the Society should convey an expression of opinion in favour of this being done to the proper quarter; which was unanimously agreed to.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTICE OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE PARISH OF AIRLIE, FORFARSHIRE.

By A. JERVISE, Esq., Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot., Brechin. (PLATE XXI.)

LANDS AND CASTLE OF AIRLIE.

The parish of Airlie (the name of which is spelled Erolyn, Erolly, and Eroly, in ancient records) is of considerable extent, and situated in the north-west of Forfarshire. The proprietary history of the lands, so far as I am aware, is unknown until towards the close of the fourteenth century, when, in 1376, John de Capella, keeper of the King's Chapel, had charters of Erolly, which Simon de Preston resigned, John de Capella performing the same service to the King's Chapel that his predecessors used to perform in it for the third part of the lands of Craigmillar, near Edinburgh.¹ In the following year (1377), William de Camera, usher of the King's Chapel, had the lands of Eroly annexed to the office of usher, by resignation of De Camera.² Subsequently, John Cuthris had confirmation charters of the half-lands of Early from John Stratoun.³ The Ogilvys appear to have acquired the lands of Airlie sometime before 1432, since in that year Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen⁴ received a license from King James I. to erect his tower of Eroly,

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 120, 65.

² Reg. Mag. Sigil. p. 131, 25.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 149, 54.

⁴ Sir Walter of Lintrathen was brother to Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar. The seniority of the brothers is as yet doubtful. They were the younger brothers of Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse. In 1420, John Ogilvy acquired from his brother, Walter Ogilvy, "dominus de Luntrethyn," a charter of gift of the lands of Inverquhar, which had been previously acquired by purchase, February 8, 1403, from Sir John Allardes.—*Inverquhar Charters*. Sir John of Inverquhar died before January 1, 1434, and Sir Walter of Lintrathen died in 1440 (*Ibid.*) Both are still represented in the male line, the first by Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., the latter by David, tenth Earl of Airlie. Alexander, son of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, had a license from the King, in 1444, "to fortifie his house, and put ane iron yet therein."—*Memorials of Angus and the Mearns*, *17.

in form of a castle.¹ In 1482-83, Sir John Ogilvy had the lands of Airlie included within the barony of Lintrathen.

The Castle of Airlie stands upon a rock nearly 100 feet high, upon the south side of the Isla, and near the point where that river is joined by the Melgam. The ancient foss and portecullis gate still remain, as well as a portion of the older building, probably that of 1432. The walls of this portion are about 35 feet high, and about 10 feet thick, and, being covered with ivy, their appearance is somewhat picturesque; but the modern portion of the building, erected about 1790-94, forms a sorry contrast to the natural grandeur of the site, and the magnificence of the adjoining scenery. The fragment of a grotesque, rude, hair-covered figure—possibly that of the pastoral god Pan—stands in a niche of the old wall. It is of freestone, and from 3 to 4 feet high. It had possibly been a gateway or garden ornament; but nothing is known of its original position.

It is well known that the castles of Airlie, and Forther in Glenisla, were burned by the Earl of Argyll in 1640,² during the absence of Lord Airlie—a circumstance which gave rise to the fine old ballad of the “Burnin’ o’ the Bonnie House o’ Airlie.”³ Forther, which is still a fine ruin, stands near the Balloch, or pass, between Glenisla and Glenshee.

CASTLE, LOCH, AND CHAPEL OF BAIKIE.

The Fentons, lords of Baikie, whose lands and castle were on the south side of the parish, were the more notable of the old landholders. John,

¹ Spalding’s *Trubles* (Club edit.), ii. 291.

² Gordon’s *Scots Affairs*, iii. 164; Spalding’s *Trubles*, i. 290.

³ “I have seen an original letter of the [1st] Marquis of Argyll, directing a famous raid into some country neighbouring his own, for this purpose [cattle-lifting], and it ran somewhat in this fashion, addressed to one of his vassals ‘Dougald, you will go with so many hundred men into the country of my Lord Ogilvy, and you will lift his cattle, and you will drive them to the Straan Mhor and ye will go forward to the hoose of my Lord Ogilvy, and ye will destroy the hoose, and ye will pull doon the yetts and the windows, and gin it be langsome ye will fire the hoose.’ This is the history of a famous raid, which is the subject of a song well known—‘The Burning of the Bonnie House o’ Airlie.’”—*Speech by Duke of Argyll at Stirling, August 2, 1864.* [Notes and Queries, 3d ser. v. 388.]

sheriff of Forfar in 1261, is the first recorded of the family in Angus; and here the Fentons subsisted until about the middle of the fifteenth century, when they failed in co-heiresses. The castle stood upon a natural mound within and near the west end of the now drained loch of Baikie. In course of time Baikie became Glamis property; and being forfeited after the disgraceful murder of the beautiful Countess of Glamis for witchcraft, it appears by the account of the Lord Treasurer for the year 1537, that a payment of L.40 was made to "Master Alexander Brand, keipar of the Glammys and Baky."¹ Baikie Castle is said to have been reached by means of a causeway and drawbridge; and the last traces of the causeway and the castle were removed within these few years. I only recollect of seeing small portions of the north-east walls. They were of great strength and thickness, and indicated the building to have been one of a square form, at least on the north-east side.

While draining the loch of Baikie, remains of animals of the chase, of very considerable size, were found. A deer's horn, weighing about 24 lbs., was presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries,² and some specimens are preserved at Lindertis House. Bronze celts, and other objects of antiquity, were also found in the moss of Baikie. Only five or six years ago several stone coffins, containing human bones, were trenched up upon the very summit of a rising ground to the north of the Baikie. It is interesting to know that the place is still called "*Fenton Hill*," notwithstanding that, until recently, the very name of the old lairds was unknown in the parish.

It appears that there was also an early place of worship at Baikie, for in 1362 the lands of Lunross were gifted to the Chapel of St John of Baikie. But of this chapel nothing remains; and its site is now doubtful, although so late as 1641 it is described as being "adjacent to the Smiddylands of Baikie."³

North-west of Baikie stands a remarkable unembellished obelisk, upon the farm of "Baitland." Local story says that the name is a corruption of *Battleland*; also that there was a battle fought here at a remote period, and that some of the leaders were slain, and buried under the

¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, i. *290.

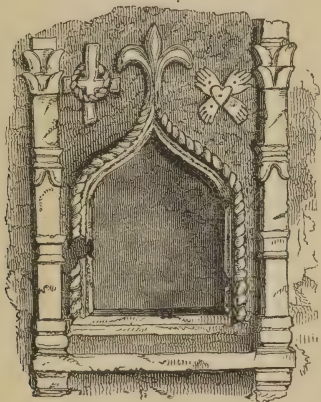
² Old Stat. Account, xi. 213, in which *Baikie* is misprinted "*Balrie*."

³ *Registrum de Panmure*, MS. ii. 95.

obelisk. I am told that the site of the obelisk was excavated by the late Rev. Mr Playfair of Meigle, about the end of the last century, and that human remains were got in the mixed earth and stones among which the obelisk is placed. To the south-west of the parish, upon the farm of Powmire, are the remains of a so-called Roman camp;¹ and until very lately, portions of the Roman road were to be seen in the woods and muir of Reidie, within about two miles of Kirriemuir.²

PARISH CHURCH OF AIRLIE.

About one and a half mile north of the site of Baikie Castle, snugly situated in a valley, stands the parish church of Airlie. It was in the



Old Aumbry, Church of Airlie.

diocese of St Andrews, and is rated at 50 merks in the ancient *Taxatio*. Although the building is in the *barn-style*, which, until recently, was the common form of the architecture of Scottish churches, there are some objects of antiquity, both in the church and church-yard, which merit preservation.

An old aumbry, here represented, is built into the porch, on the east

¹ Proceedings, ii, 246.

² Roy's Antiquities of North Britain, 108; New Stat. Account, Forfarshire, 679.

side of the church; and an inverted stone, forming the back of it (not shown in woodcut), bears "three crescents" (the Fenton arms), and the initials *W. J.* The five passion wounds of our Saviour, with which the aumbry is decorated, are also carved upon the coping-stones of a wall which surrounds the burial-place of an old parish minister, with the addition of the scourge, the pillar to which Christ was bound, the spear and the pincers, with carvings of three fleurs-de-lis, the centre one being crowned. It is said that these embellished stones were taken from the previous church—if so, it had possibly been a work of taste, and of some interest to the student of antiquities; and its destruction, like that of the old parish church of St Mary at Auchterhouse, which appears to have been a goodly fabric in the Second Pointed Style, is much to be regretted.

There is also built into the outer and west gable wall of the church a gaunt male effigy, here represented (fig. 1). It is about 3 feet high, dressed



Fig. 1.

in a loose habit, with an apron somewhat resembling chain armour, which terminates in the curious heart-shaped pendent, separately represented (fig. 2). This figure has been called that of St John the Baptist, to whom, it is added, the church of Airlie was dedicated.¹ If the effigy represents St John, it may possibly have been brought from the chapel of Baikie. Of this no tradition exists; and it is much more probable that the church of Airlie was inscribed rather to St Medan, or St Madden, since in the immediate vicinity there is not only a spring-well which bears his name, but also a hamlet of houses, and a knoll or hillock.²



Fig. 2.

¹ New Stat. Account, Forfarshire, 680; Memorials of Angus, &c. 73-75.
² The church of Lintrathen was dedicated to St Madden.—*Spalding Club Miscell.* iv. 113. St Medan, bishop and confessor, whose feast is held on 14th November, was in great favour with King Conran, c. 503.—*Coll. for Aberdeen and Banff*, 432.

bably famous in their day, but of whose connection with the district I have found no record, written or oral. The inscription, which is in raised Roman capitals, is thus briefly set down :—

Epis Heir Roger and Dofom Kolok qba Died in Kidie 1640.

Till lately, another coffin slab formed a door-lintel to one of the out-houses at the manse. It appeared to be much older than the one here noticed. Unfortunately, however, a mere fragment of the older slab remains (showing little more than the point of a sword incised), for a few years ago, on the occasion of repairs being made upon the manse offices, the lintel was removed and cut down to suit some other place, by, as the mason told me (for I happened to visit Airlie while the alterations were going on), the order of one from whose status and education better things might have been looked for.

The oldest gravestone which I noticed bore the name of “ANDROV VRIGHT,” and the date of 1606. A tablet (within the enclosure before referred to) is thus inscribed in raised Roman capitals :—

This burial buildet by M. William Malcolm 1609.

Disce mori ut bene moriaris

Pulvis et umbra sumus

M. W. M. : G. M.

Heir Epis GIBSEN MATHOU spobs to Maister William Malcolm minister at Airlie qwha departed this lyl the 23 day of Febrbair and of hir age 38 Zeir 1609.

Many of the more modern tombstones present specimens of mortuary poetry. The well-known English epitaph—beginning, “Our life is like a winter’s day”—is repeated here; and the following (upon a stone erected by John Archer in memory of his father and mother, 1764) is a fair example both of the style and quality of the rhymes to be met with at Airlie :—

**This worthy pair both free of fraud,
Made Truth their constant aim;
You might depended on their word,
For still it was the same.**

They lov'd to live with all around
In unity and peace;
And with a spotless character,
They finished their Race.

“ EIRDE” OR PICTS’ HOUSES. (Plate XXI.)

About a mile north-west of the kirk of Airrie, on nearly the highest point of the district, is situated an “ Eirde,” or Pict’s House. The mean length of the *weem*, or cave, is about 67 feet; its average breadth (from the south or inner end, until within about 12 feet from the entrance) is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. From within about 12 feet of the entrance, it takes a pretty abrupt turn towards the south-east, and narrows gradually from about 5 feet 8 inches to about 4 feet 6 inches. The height at the entrance is about 22 inches; and, as shown in the plan (Plate XXI.), the floor slopes towards the south, the first 20 feet rather rapidly, the remainder at a more moderate gradient. The southern portion follows the natural slope of the bank in which the cave is situated. About 12 feet from the entrance, a smoke-hole was visible within these few years.

From E to F the floor of the weem is composed of the natural rock; and, as the irregular markings upon the sketch indicate, it is strewn with earth and boulders. From F to G the floor is made up of the rock and earth; and the portion which slopes suddenly, from G to H, is composed of earth and loose stones, a great many of the stones having been thrown in from the field. C represents a deposit of earth, which has fallen through between the covers above. The end of the weem (which is slightly rounded in form) and the side walls are built of regular courses of rude undressed boulders, many of them “ water-worn.” The larger sized stones form the base-course; and the walls converge from a breadth of about 7 feet at the bottom or floor, to about 4 feet at the top or roof. Like similar works, no mortar or other cement has been used in the construction of this weem.

Only seventeen separate stones cover the weem, giving an average breadth of nearly 4 feet to each stone. None of the stones can be less than from 7 to 8 feet in length, and being of various thickness, they present the irregular facial appearance shown upon the plan. The face

of the ninth, or key-stone (if it may be so called), is marked in the manner shown at B; and, at first sight, one of these markings suggests a resemblance to the symbolical figure of *a serpent*, so peculiar to the ancient sculptured stones of Scotland, particularly to those in Angus. The face of this cover is smooth and slightly rounded; and, from the peculiar appearance of the horizontal markings, I am inclined to think that the whole has been the work of nature, and that the marks had been produced by the action of water many ages, of course, before the stone was placed in its present position. It is possible, however, that the marks in question may be artificial; and, were the stone exposed to the light, the *true* cause of the indentations might be ascertained. This cover is of the soft red sandstone, apparently of a sort of conglomerate, most of the other covers being of a harder type. The covers have barely a plough-depth of soil upon them; and the farmer informed me that, although poor crops are raised upon the top of the weem, those on both sides, and for a considerable space around it, are always luxuriant. This he accounts for by supposing that the virtue of the manure of the "old tenants" still remains in the ground.

This weem was accidentally discovered about seventy years ago by Mr John Lowden, then tenant of the farm of Barns of Airlie, upon which it is situated; and the way in which it was found, as told to me by two of his sons (now pretty old men, and still tenants of the farm), may be interesting. Agricultural operations were so often obstructed by the plough coming in contact with large boulders in the "Cave Field," as it is called, that the ploughmen were furnished with iron punches or levers, for the purpose of removing them. One day, "just at the close o' the forenoon yokin'," a stone of more than ordinary size was met with, and the ploughman, fixing a punch in at the side of it, went to dinner. On returning, he brought the farmer to assist in lifting the stone, by which time, however, the punch had disappeared, the head of it only being above ground; but, upon drawing it out, and lifting the stone, the weem, or "eirde" house, was discovered.

It was then carefully searched by Mr Lowden, and "a brass pin" (? bronze) was found in it, which was afterwards given to Mr (now the Rev. Dr) Macvicar;¹ also quantities of charred wood, the remains of

¹ Since this paper was read, I have communicated with Dr Macvicar upon the

bones (possibly those of animals), and querns, whole and broken, the last mentioned being found both within the weem, and in its neighbourhood. A piece of freestone, with a nicely scooped hollow in it, somewhat resembling a *trough* or mortar—precisely similar to the stones marked E upon the plan of the “Eirde” house at Migvie, in Tarland—was also found inside the cave, and is preserved at the farm-house.

At one time there were two other “eirde” houses upon the farm of Barns of Airlie, also other two in the same neighbourhood, making no fewer than five in all.¹ The circumstances which led to the discovery of one of these weems is curious. Local story says, that the wife of a poor cottar could not for long understand why, whatever sort of fuel she burned, no ashes were left upon the hearth; and if a pin or any similar article was dropt at the fireside, it could not be recovered. Having “a bakin” of bannocks, or oatmeal cakes, on some occasion, one of the cakes accidentally slipped from off “the toaster,” and passed from the poor woman’s sight! This was more than she was prepared for; and, believing that the house was bewitched, she alarmed her neighbours, who collected in great numbers, and, as may be supposed, after many surmises and grave deliberation, they resolved to pull down the house! This was actually done: still the mystery remained unsolved, until one lad, more courageous and intelligent than the rest, looking attentively about the floor, observed a long narrow crevice at the hearth. Sounding the spot,

subject of “the pin.” He writes that it was not he but his elder brother, nearly fifty years ago, who brought a relic from the cave at Airlie, and adds that, “if you had not mentioned a pin, I should have said that it was a fragment of a coarse urn.” Dr M. supposes that the pin, or whatever the relic was, had been deposited by his brother in a museum at Dundee, which was then forming in connection with the “Rational Institute,” of which his brother was a leading member. As is commonly the case with *unendowed* local museums, the contents of this one were long ago dispersed. The fate of this “pin” adds another to the too many instances of the propriety of enforcing the law of Treasure-Trove, and of having all relics of antiquity deposited in the Society’s Museum.

¹ I am told that one or more caves were found at Littleton of Airlie sixty or seventy years ago. An “eirde” house was found in 1830 at Lintrose (the site of a Roman camp), in the parish of Kettins, which measured from 50 to 60 feet in length. There was another (*supra*, p. 82) on the adjoining lands of Pitcur; also one at Ruthven, near the church.

and believing the place to be hollow, he set to work and had the flag lifted, when the fact was disclosed, that the luckless cottage had been built right over an "eirde" house.¹ The disappearance of ashes, and the occasional loss of small articles of household use, were thus satisfactorily accounted for; but, unfortunately, although the site of this weem remains, as well as that of another near the same place, both were long ago destroyed, and the materials of which they were constructed used for a variety of utilitarian purposes. It is pleasing to have to add, however, that the Earl of Airlie, afraid that a like mishap may befall the "eirde" house, of which a plan and account is now given, had a clause inserted in the lease of the farm of Barns of Airlie, by which the tenant is bound to protect this singularly interesting and primitive example of the engineering skill and style of the architecture of "our ancient forefathers." Would that Lord Airlie had, in so praiseworthy a cause, more imitators among the landed proprietors of Scotland.

ST MEDAN'S KNOWE.

I am not aware that there is anything remarkable concerning either the well or the hamlet of St Medan's of Airlie; but, before certain portions of the hillock, called "St Medan's Knowe," were removed, which was within the last five years, it was about 300 feet in circumference, and rose from 6 to 7 feet above the level of the field. The hillock is about 200 yards north-east of the church of Airlie, and is sometimes called the "Battle Cairn."

The farm of Cant's Mill and Wellton, upon which the barrow or cairn stands, having changed tenants about the year 1858, the new tenant determined to remove the barrow, with the view of facilitating agricultural operations; and when thus employed, in the month of October 1859, the labourers came upon a large cinerary urn, a little to the north-east of the centre of the mound. The urn was in an inverted position, from 6 to 8 inches below the surface, and protected by a red sandstone flag, in a somewhat similar, but in a less finished style than the urn which was found in the Windy-Gowl, on Arthur's Seat.² It was made of coarse baked clay, about 14 inches wide at the mouth, and about 15 inches

¹ I am told that the Castle of Colquhanny, in Strathdon, stands upon a weem.

² Proceedings, ii. 421.

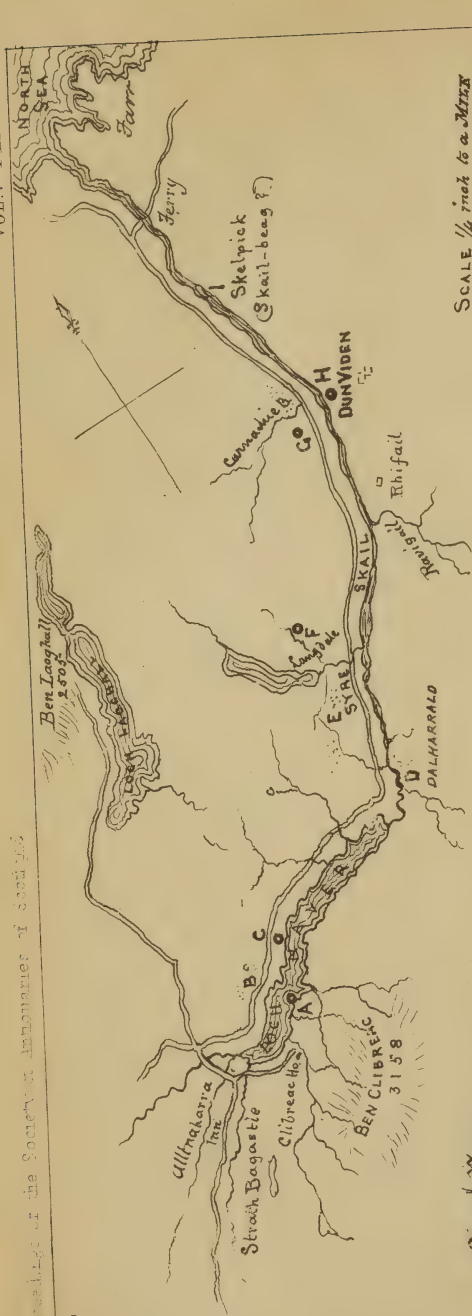
high. It appeared to have been sun-dried, and was about half filled with human bones. The urn was quite whole when discovered, but was unfortunately broken to pieces soon afterwards through the incautiousness of a herd-boy.

After the urn was found, care was taken in removing other parts of the hillock; and on further reducing the surface, the top of a large boulder was exposed, upon and around which the mass of loose stones and earth appeared to have been raised which composed the mound. The boulder, as far as ascertained, measures about 6 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the urn was found about four feet to the north-east of the stone. At the distance of about four yards from the spot where the urn was found, there appeared to be separate a circle, rudely constructed of stones and earth,—stones predominating. In this circle, at pretty regular distances, deposits of human and animal bones were found; and each of these deposits appeared to have been protected by two flat stones set up in a triangular form, resembling the letter Λ inverted, much in the same fashion as was found in the case of the head and feet of a skeleton under one of the sculptured stones in the churchyard of Meigle.¹ None of the deposits were more than eight inches below the surface.

As the work of removing this mound was one of great labour and expense, it was gone about only when leisure permitted, so that it was not until the spring of 1861 that excavations were resumed; and upon that occasion, 23d February, a stone cist was found a little to the south-east of the boulder. I was not present on this occasion, but the Rev. Mr Haldane of Kingoldrum, who happened to be there, kindly wrote me the following particulars:—"It (the stone cist) was 5 feet long by 2 in breadth. The lid, a single slab, was upwards of 6 feet in length. The side and end stones were entire. The depth of the cist was 2 feet. It is altogether a very fine specimen. It was nearly empty, but one could see, from the soft, black, unctuous earth that was taken out of it, that it had contained a body."

Since the spring of 1861, nothing further has been done in the way of reducing the mound—the affairs of the tenant who began the operations having, like those of too many of his class, become embarrassed, and he himself has left this country for Australia. I expect to be able, however,

¹ Proceedings, ii. 245.



SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a MILL

Stirly Haver



५

SECTION OF TOWER
at C.

REN-CIBREAC FROM THE NORTH

to make further searches at this interesting barrow, for Mr William Grant, Kirriemuir, the original contractor for the work (who had a lithographic drawing of the urn executed at his own private expense), kindly promises to lend a few men for that purpose at some after-period.

The name of *St Medan's Knowe* is certainly significant, but, whether it would imply that the place had been that of his burial, or one of those of his ministry, and so been the original place of worship at Airlie—are interesting particulars upon which history and tradition are alike silent. One point seems probable, however, viz., that the presence of the boulder may have suggested the raising of the barrow; and, from what I have noticed in the course of my researches at similar places, I would not be surprised although a cist, or the remains of human bones, were found even below the boulder itself.

II.

NOTES OF VARIOUS OBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY IN STRATHNAVER.

BY THE REV. J. M. JOASS, CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT., EDDERTOUN, ROSS-SHIRE.
(PLATES XXIII. AND XXIV.)

My excursion to Strathnaver being for purposes other than archæological, will account for the brevity of the following notices. Even during my stay of several days at Syre, I was unable to set about any excavations, all hands being then busy sorting lambs.

Crossing the Kyle of Sutherland or Dornoch Firth at Bonar Bridge, the road leads by the Kyle side to Inveran, three miles. Near this, on the left, is a rude monolith, similar to those at Ospisdale and Eddertoun, but with no artificial markings. At Achany, two miles up the north side of the river Shin, and near the road, there are two circles, composed of stone and earth, and about 40 feet in diameter. Close to one of them is a tumulus. Leaving Lairg, we keep by Loch Shin side for a short distance, and then strike through Strath Tirrie. At Dalchoirc, three and a-half miles from Lairg, there is, on the left, a large cairn raised on an artificial platform; and near this, on the right, two large circles and several tumuli. To Aultnaharra Inn (? Allt-na-fhaire, Burn or stream of the Watch-tower), twenty-one miles from Lairg, the country is open

and barren. On the south side of Loch Naver, at A in map, there is a tower thus noticed in "Oliver and Boyd's Tourist," 1860 :—"On a little island near the shore, under Ben Clibbrich, is a circular tower, built of large stones without cement." I saw this only from the opposite side of the loch, through a glass. It seemed in much the same condition as others subsequently noticed. At B, near the road, there are two large earth-covered circles, and a great many tumuli. Close by the loch, at C, there is a fair specimen of the double-walled round tower. Access is to be had to the passage between the walls by a small flag-roofed entrance opening from the interior of the tower (fig. 2). The walls are still about 12 feet high, at which height they measure across from the inside of the inner wall to the outside of the outer 15 feet. The interior passage, which is at this height about 18 inches wide, is open to the top in only a few places, on account of the debris with which it has been filled up. The number of stones piled against the outside wall, and lying in the interior, would account for a much higher building. At a height of about 8 feet there is a projecting ledge all round the inner wall, which may perhaps have served to support the roof of some sort of wattled shed placed against the wall, the entire inside diameter of 34 feet being probably too great to be spanned by any wooden roof of possible construction in those days. From the tower, and stretching into the lake till lost in deep water, there is a regularly flagged way, about 12 feet broad. This we should not have noticed, but that the loch was much lower than usual.

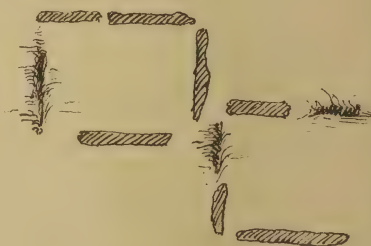
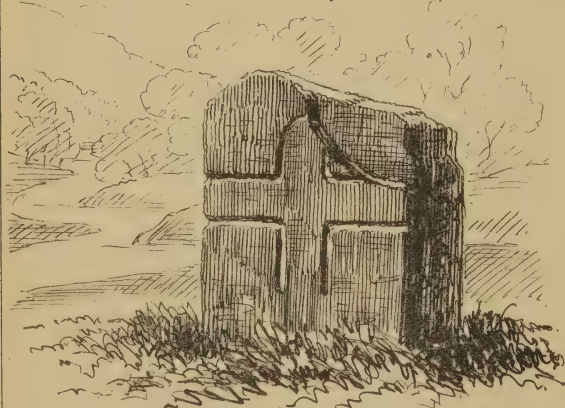
About a mile beyond the north end of Loch Naver, and on the east side of the river, at D, two upright flags, one of which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, stand about 25 feet apart. They are known as King Harrauld's pillars, and are said to mark the place where a gigantic Danish invader fought and fell, as also to indicate the necessary length of his grave. Crossing the stream, here not very deep, I found that the slabs bore no artificial markings, and that they were but part of what had been a circle of standing stones, four more of which lay close to their original positions, while the beds of two others were plainly marked (fig. 3). Near this was a circular heather-covered enclosure with an opening to the south, and diameter of about 30 feet. A tumulus, of about 12 feet diameter, stood a few yards off.

DALHARRALD 3. STRATHNAVER
SUTHERLAND.



4.

5.



10 Feet.

STONE OF THE RED PRIEST AT

GROUND PLAN OF ENCLOSURES WITH SLABS AT

SKAIL.

STRATHNAVER.

DUN-VIDEN.

On the hill side above Syre, at E, about half a mile from the house, are two similar circles, about 20 yards apart, and 10 yards in diameter, with openings towards the south. Close to these there lie from twenty to thirty tumuli. In the centre of one of these, which had been opened for building-stones, I found two rude slabs on edge forming a right angle, the corner, doubtless, of a cist, of which the other stones had been removed.

At F, on a terrace overlooking the Langdale river, and commanding a most extensive view, there stands a ruined round tower, the double wall of which, at 8 feet high, measures 14 feet 6 inches across. A number of cottages near were built from this tower.

Near the Naver, below Langdale, there is an old grave-yard, but all its covering slabs are, so far as I could discover, unsculptured.

About a mile down the strath, at Skail, and between the road and the river, another old burying-ground occurs; its slabs are, like those at Langdale, from the river bed, and composed of the gneissose rock of the district. An appearance of highly relieved tracery, like twining serpents, caused by the occurrence of raised quartz veins, was characteristic of most of them, and had probably induced their selection. They were all without other sculpture than that of the river, except one short granite pillar, 14 inches in breadth and width, and 28 inches high, bearing a rudely incised cross (fig. 4). This marks the grave of the "Red Priest," who is said to have prophesied that the men of Strathnaver would, for their sins, be banished from the glen without hope of return, till the Naver carried his bones into the North Sea. Whether at his own request, or at the instance of those who desired to shorten, as much as consistent with decency, the period of their exile, his grave was placed at the outside of the burying-ground, next the river, from which it is now not twenty yards distant. A few years more, and, if the Naver encroaches as steadily upon its western bank as it has done since 1860, the priest's bones may well begin their northward voyage, though it is to be feared that in so short a time no sufficient change for the better will have taken place in the climate to make the strath a comfortable home for half as many men as left their little holdings there some fifty years ago.

At G there is another round tower. This I could only examine through a telescope from H. Near G there are a great many tumuli,

associated with a tradition of a clan battle, which may, however, have been a modern discovery to suit the locality, like the Red Priest's prophecy, perhaps. The round tower at H, Dun Viden, has been much destroyed for the building of neighbouring cottages. Like those already noticed, it is double-walled, and about 30 feet interior diameter. It occupies the top of an eminence very steep on all sides save one, where there is a deep ditch and breastwork. On a knoll near, several large granite slabs are placed on edge, as shown in accompanying ground-plan (fig. 5), while the marks of others which have been removed are distinctly visible.

From this point, the limit of my excursion, I could see a large heap of stones at I, which I was informed was a chambered cairn, fast being demolished for fence building.

Two more round towers are said to occur between Skelpick and the sea. These I had no time to visit. I have only to add, that the locality seems to be one which would repay scientific investigation.

III.

NOTE OF FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN POTTERY, LEAD, IRON, BRASS COINS OF HADRIAN, &c., RECENTLY FOUND NEAR NEWSTEAD, ROXBURGHSHIRE. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., SEC. S.A. SCOT.

In adding to the collection of Roman remains found in the neighbourhood of the village of Newstead, which are already in the Museum of the Society, the fragments of pottery, and the pieces of iron and lead, now presented, I have little to add to the details already brought before the Society, and published in the "Proceedings."¹ These relics have been principally found in the field designated the "Fore-ends" (which lies immediately to the south of the Red Abbeystead Field), when drains were being cut there last season; Mr Smith, the tenant, having kindly given instructions to the drainers to preserve everything that turned up in the course of their operations, however valueless it might seem to them. The drains were 3 feet deep, and various stones, like

¹ Proceedings, vol. i. p. 28, &c.

building materials, were turned up, and these portions of iron and lead, as well as the pottery of different kinds, the red, and the embossed red or Samian ware, portions of bowl-shaped and shallower vessels; one piece shows the usual festooned border round its upper part, and below within wreaths, a double circle enclosing a bird flying, &c.; another, the bottom of a vessel, shows the letters OF, the conclusion of a potter's stamp printed across the inside of the broken vessel; also portions of the coarse yellow or red ware, the broken neck and handle of a jar; as well as of the coarser and larger grey pottery, and teeth of cattle; now presented to the Museum. In one place a mass of charcoal-like matter was dug into, but nothing more of interest was observed.

The only fact worth noticing in addition to those formerly described, was the finding of the pieces of lead along with the Roman pottery.

The Rev. Mr Milne in his "Description of the Parish of Melrose" (1742), when referring to the village of Newstead, mentions the field of the Red Abbeystead as the supposed site of an ancient Abbacy, about which, however, he states he neither knew nor could learn anything; "but it is certain when the ground here is plowed or ditched, the foundations of several houses are discovered, a great deal of lead got, and some curious seals." I need not again refer to my own belief that no abbey had ever existed here, but that these fields had been the site of the Roman town of Trimontium. I can say nothing about the curious seals referred to by Mr Milne; the pieces of lead now presented are, however, the first specimens I have either seen or heard of, that have been found of late years in this neighbourhood. A wedge or "bat-like" portion, which weighs 26 oz., was found along with Roman pottery, in the "Fore-ends" field; while the rounded portion or bar of lead, weighing 23½ oz. avoirdupois, was discovered by a man engaged in cutting drains in a field a little more to the south and east (on the south side of the Railway). Mr Currie, Darnick, who gave me this latter specimen, informed me the drainer had found a quantity of broken pottery—the man stated, indeed, that he quite put off his time by looking at the various fragments of curious pottery which he turned up; unfortunately he did not think broken crockery worth preserving, and threw the pieces back again into the drain as he covered it up; the piece of lead, however, had a practical value in his eyes, and was preserved. Both the pieces of lead are thickly

coated over with the white carbonate of lead, the result of age and exposure. It is difficult to say what may have been the use of the broken and hook-like portions of rusted iron.

The second brass of the Emperor Hadrian was recently found in the "Fore-ends;" it is in very bad preservation. The other coin of the Emperor Hadrian, a first brass, covered with beautiful green patina, was also found in these same fields. They are interesting as additions to the coins of that emperor found in the neighbourhood. Indeed, more coins of Hadrian appear to have been found here, than of any of the other Roman Emperors.

IV.

ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING OF AN ANCIENT CIST IN THE PARISH OF CABRACH, ABERDEENSHIRE. BY THE REV. JOHN CHRISTIE, KILDRUMMIE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

The cist was discovered while excavating in a field for building sand. It was situated on a grass-covered slope, declining with a north-eastern exposure towards the banks of the Deveron. There was no tumulus nor any apparent mark of its existence above ground.

Some years ago another cist was discovered close by it in a line towards the south-west. It contained bones and an urn (a sketch of which was exhibited). Numerous other cists have been found in the same field, containing urns and bones, generally in a good state of preservation. Great care was taken in opening the cist. It was about 3 feet below the surface of the ground to the covering stones. The excavation made in laying down the cist would appear to have been circular; about 6 feet in diameter. In excavating, two stones were first reached, one towards the west 2 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and the other on the east 1 foot 8 inches by 2 feet 2 inches. They were laid above the ends of the cover of the cist. That cover was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by 3 feet 7 inches at the broad end, 1 foot at the narrow end, and 2 feet 11 inches about the middle, the whole of an irregular heart shape, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the thinnest part, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ at the thickest.

The cist was formed in the usual manner, with two stones set on edge

forming the sides, one at the foot and another at the head. The bottom was paved with one large flat stone irregularly shaped, with smaller ones carefully laid to complete the causewaying. Where the head had rested was a stone, the whole breadth of the cist, raised like a pillow at an angle of about 30°. The dimensions of the cist were 2 feet 4 inches in width by 2 feet 4 inches in depth.

The cist contained the remains of a skeleton, lying in a line from east to west, the head being in the east end. Of the skull only one of the parietal bones remained in preservation. The skeleton was in a contracted position, as if lying on the left side, with the legs bent upwards at the knees and thighs, and the arms crossed over the ribs. The bones were so much decayed as not to be removable without fracture, but by carefully removing the superincumbent sand which had completely filled the cist by gradual percolation, most of the bones were uncovered and seen in their original position on the causewayed floor of the cist. The thigh bone measured 1 foot 5½ inches in extreme length.

The cist also contained an urn, lying on its side as if across the neck. It appeared as if it had fallen into that position from the perpendicular, the bottom towards the north; the bottom of the urn was separated by fracture from the body of it, and lay at a distance of about 2 inches therefrom. It contained one of the pieces of a flint which had been split into two, and a whitish yellow powder, which dyed the part of the pavement on which it had so long rested. The urn when taken out was completely filled with the gravelly sand which had filled the rest of the cist. It broke into several fragments on being lifted, but on being reconstructed was found to be of the following dimensions, 8½ inches high, circumference at the top 21 inches, at the contraction 19 inches. (A sketch of the natural size was exhibited.)

In excavating to come at the cover of the cist some pieces of charcoal were found. Some were also found near the skeleton in the cist. It is reported also that, on afterwards lifting the flag with which the bottom was paved, considerable quantities of charcoal were found. Some remains of a darkish fibrous-looking substance like dry moss were also found beside and under the remains of the body. What it had been, whether hair, wool, or vegetable matter, could not be discovered.

Mr Shand, the farmer in Forteach, deserves great credit for having

left the cist untouched after discovering it, until it should be carefully opened and examined.

There were present at the opening of it, Dr Taylor, Leochel Cushnie; Mr Smart, minister of Cabrach; and Mr Christie, minister of Kildrummie. The urn taken from the cist formerly opened close by it, is in the possession of Mr Taylor, Boghead of Lesmurdie. Its dimensions are $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, diameter of the mouth $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of the bottom $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and circumference of the narrowest part 19 inches.

V.

NOTICE RESPECTING FRANCOIS THUROT, A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER, BURIED AT KIRKMAIDEN, WIGTONSHIRE, IN THE YEAR 1760. BY GEORGE CORSANE CUNINGHAME, ESQ. COMMUNICATED BY DAVID LAING, ESQ., F.S.A. SCOT.

Francois Thurot, an eminent French naval officer, was born in the year 1727, at Nuits in Burgundy, of poor but respectable parents, who cultivated with their own hands a small hereditary property. When about fourteen years of age, he was placed in the College of Jesuits at Dijon, with a view to his following the medical profession; but before the necessary studies were completed he left the College and embarked as surgeon in a private ship of war then fitting out at Havre. He was unfortunate in his first voyage: the ship was captured by an English cruiser, and carried into Plymouth. Thurot, however, escaped from prison, and abandoning the medical profession, entered as a common sailor on board a privateer belonging to St Malo.

In a short time Thurot was appointed pilot, and soon after captain, of the vessel, and in it he cruised in the Channel with so great success, that some merchants of Dunkirk engaged in privateering offered him the command of an armed ship which they were then fitting out. He accepted the offer, and speedily enriched his employers, at the same time establishing for himself a high character for courage and conduct, by the capture, after sanguinary struggles, of several British vessels. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle put an end for a time to his privateering life; and the command of a merchant vessel, which he accepted, added little to his

fortune or fame. When war broke out in 1750, his former patrons induced him again to take the command of a privateer, in which he cruised with great success in the North Sea.

In a memoir of Mr Joseph Train, a gentleman who collected and furnished to Sir Walter Scott much traditionary information relating to Scotland, and especially to Galloway, some notices of Thurot occur, which differ considerably from the French accounts, by representing Thurot as engaged from the age of fifteen to that of thirty (that is, from the year 1742 to 1757), not in privateering, but in the scarcely less infamous occupation of the smuggler. There is probably a proportion of truth in both accounts.

Thurot's reputation now stood so high that in 1755 he was offered employment in the royal marine of France; and in 1756, being intrusted with the command of "*Le Fripon*," a corvette, and ordered to cruise in the Channel, he distinguished himself so much as to attract the notice of the Marischal de Belleisle, by whose influence he, in 1757, was placed in command of a squadron consisting of two frigates and two corvettes. Having carefully fitted them out, he sailed from St Malo on the 12th of July, with the intention of waylaying and capturing a convoy of merchantmen bound from Archangel to London, with valuable cargoes. In this he did not succeed, though he made numerous other prizes. During this cruise the squadron suffered so much from bad weather that, on the approach of winter, Thurot was forced to put into Gothenburg to refit. He left that port early in May of the following year, and cruised off the eastern and northern coasts of Scotland, where he captured many vessels and occasioned great alarm.

On the 26th of May 1758, being in the Firth of Forth, and only a short distance from Edinburgh, Thurot perceived and bore down on four vessels which he supposed to be merchantmen. Though two of them proved to be British frigates of force superior to his two largest vessels, he did not hesitate to attack them; and an obstinately contested action ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, but there was no decided advantage on either side. Of the captains of the British frigates one was killed, the other dangerously wounded. Thurot's vessels were so much injured that he was forced to bear up for Christiansand in Norway, where he was detained, in order to effect necessary repairs, till the 12th of July.

His enterprises had been so daring and his success so great that several men-of-war were sent to sea by the British Government for the purpose of intercepting him. He therefore adopted the unusual route of proceeding homewards by the Pentland Firth; and after making numerous captures on the coast of Islay and in St George's Channel, he entered the port of Dunkirk on the 3d of December 1758, having in a great measure swept the North Sea.

He was received with great honour at the French Court, and having planned a descent on the coast of England, he was appointed to the command of a squadron, consisting of the "*Belleisle*" of forty guns, four other frigates, and a corvette, which were fitted out at Dunkirk, and had on board 1500 picked men, under the command of Frobert, a brigadier-general of infantry. They sailed on the 15th of October 1759, and after a long detention at Ostend, passing along the coast of Holland and Jutland, they entered the Cattegat at the worst season of the year, and there encountered a continuance of tempestuous weather, during which three of the vessels were separated from the squadron, which they did not again rejoin.

On the 4th of January 1760, Thurot reached Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, and immediately landing the troops, now numbering only 800 men, he invested the place, which capitulated in a few days. Being unable, with his weakened force, to undertake any further enterprise, he re-embarked the troops, and taking with him many prisoners and much plunder, proceeded homewards. According to the French accounts, another of the squadron was now separated from Thurot, so that when he was engaged by Captain Elliot they say that he had only one vessel in company; but by the English official reports there must have still been three French vessels when the British squadron engaged them.

Thurot had not long left the Bay of Carrickfergus when he perceived three sail bearing down on him. After a vain endeavour to escape, he was brought to action by the "*Eolus*," a British frigate of thirty-six guns, a vessel considerably inferior in size and armament to the "*Belleisle*," Thurot's ship, which, however, was in very indifferent condition. The British frigates "*Pallas*" and "*Brilliant*," of thirty-two guns each, engaged the other vessels.

The action was fought off the Point of Ayre, the northern extremity

of the Isle of Man, on the 21st of January, according to the French accounts, but from British official information certainly on the 28th of February 1760. It was contested by all the vessels with the utmost desperation for nearly two hours. About the middle of the engagement Thurot was struck by a cannon ball on the breast and killed instantaneously. Upon this the first lieutenant of the "Eolus" boarded, and after a murderous struggle carried the "Belleisle," whose colours were hauled down by the captors. The prizes were brought into Ramsay Bay, and it was found that above three hundred men had been killed in the French vessels.

The very name of Thurot had become so dreaded that the result of this action occasioned great joy in England, and the thanks of the House of Commons were voted to Captain Elliot and to the officers and crews of the "Eolus," "Pallas," and "Brilliant." The body of the brave adventurer had been thrown overboard during the action, with those of the less distinguished slain. Some time afterwards many corpses were cast ashore at Port William, on the south-eastern coast of Luce Bay in Wigtonshire, near to the ruined chapel of Kirkmaiden, and among them was that of the dreaded Thurot. It was identified by the dress and by other circumstances, one of which was that there was found upon it a dagger, upon the blade of which was engraven "a hound pursuing a pack of deer,"¹ the emblem which Thurot was known to have adopted. The weapon is now in my possession, but owing either to its having been long in the sea or to subsequent ill usage, the device can no longer be discerned. It, having then the engraving on the blade faintly perceptible, and on the lower part of the handle a silver ornament, now lost, was given above eighty years ago to a gentleman of high rank in the Customs, by an old man who had been a riding officer or tidesman in that service, stationed for many years at Port William.

He had been present when the body of this brave man was found and interred, and by him the place of burial was pointed out to Commissioner Reid, the gentleman alluded to, in whose custody the dagger remained till about or before the year 1812, when he gave it, relating the above circumstances and other particulars connected with it, to one who confided them to me (now presented to the Museum).

¹ Probably the maker's mark.

In 1812 or 1813 I happened to be at Port William, and on my expressing a wish to visit it, the spot was pointed out to me as traditionally known to be the grave of Thurot. It was scarcely distinguishable from the narrow mounds around it; but it must still be known and respected, for until lately, and perhaps even now, the memory of the daring deeds of Thurrot (thus his name was pronounced), was preserved and extolled in Gallovidian song.

(The sketches which accompany this communication may assist any one who desires to pay the tribute of a visit to the lowly resting-place of an inveterate but gallant enemy. It may be added, that various details of Thurrot's engagements and vessels captured will be found in the Scots Magazine for the years 1757 and 1759).

VI.

NOTICE OF GERMANIC ANTIQUITIES AND ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED IN THE CHALYBEATE SPRING AT PYRMONT IN HANOVER.
By ADOLF DAMMANN, D.D., HAMELN, HANOVER, CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT.
COMMUNICATED BY THE SECRETARY.

Under the superintendence of Professor Rudolph Ludwig, a gentleman of Darmstadt, the mineral springs at Pyrmont were to be repaired, and for that purpose one was obliged to drain them off to the depth of 12 feet. This was effected by digging a drain, about 40 feet in length, in the direction of the crevice out of which the mineral water gushes. The excavation not only laid bare the old brick-work of the spring, but also uncovered some very ancient soil. The former casing of the well consisted of a heavy oaken framework surmounted by stone-work, and beneath this was a kind of box made of planks a foot and a half long and 14 feet wide. This box rested upon brushwood lying 6 feet below the level of the earth. Round about the faggots of brushwood is peat intermixed with yellow ochre, yellow clay, and porous chalk. This last and the ochre are deposits of the spring, whilst the clay, in which the peat grows, has been washed down by the rain. In the peat or turf, leaves of reeds were found, as well as stones of cherries and sloes; leaves of hazel trees, of oaks, alders, and of limes, were also discovered, and here and there were stumps of alder and lime trees.

At the depth of 12 feet below the actual surface the soil of an old forest was found; roots some three feet in thickness were still sticking in the mossy soil. In this spot three principal springs were laid bare: the first lying most to the north is the principal vapour-spring, whilst the other two flow forth 12 feet further off. These two last had been covered with lime trees, and filled up with boughs, slime, and moss, till the excavations were commenced.

Ages ago, before the "migration of nations," these two last-mentioned springs were known to the ancient inhabitants, and held sacred by them; but on account of the disturbances in the country at the time of the "migration of nations" they were totally neglected, and thus the first-mentioned spring was the only one known till now. Between the first and the second spring a number of antiquities were discovered under the roots of a lime tree, the wood of which was covered with a coating of sulphureous matter. The remains of human industry were lying in a stratum, 3 feet thick, under the roots of the above-mentioned tree, and not in the well or the yellow ochre and clay. All the objects found in this spot had to be fished out, because it was impossible to drain the spring any more. Here is a list of the articles found:—

1. A jug of gold-coloured bronze with short wide handles, and capable of containing about half-a-pint. This is covered with six five-cornered panels resting on a garland of pearls, and six triangular panels which bear the somewhat narrow edge of the jug or vase. All this is engraved in the most scientific manner, and is covered with blue and green enamel. The five-cornered panels are framed with tracery work, whilst the triangular ones and the handles are adorned with foliage and tendrils. This highly elegant piece of workmanship appears to be of oriental origin. The pitcher seems to have been long in use, because the lower part of it has been worn away. Many pieces of enamel have also fallen out.

2. A small round spoon, of the size of a table-spoon, with a bent handle in the form of a bunch of grapes. Inside the spoon is a round stamp, probably the manufactory mark. It is evident that these two objects, namely, the vase and the spoon, are of oriental or even Indian workmanship, and thus one perceives that the ancient Germans came from Hindostan.

3. A very roughly-cut wooden pitcher.

4. A better and thinner wooden vessel lay near the present vapour-spring.

5. About two hundred pins, and more than a dozen buckles, for girdles, shawls, etc. Some of these are of copper wire and the rest of bronze. Several of them are plated, and others gilt. Amongst the buckles some plum stones were found, which is very remarkable, as such things were not found anywhere else.

6. Two Roman coins. The first, of pure silver, is very much worn away, and proves thus that it has been much circulated in commerce before it was buried near the springs. The impression is, however, still visible, and bears the bust of Domitian crowned with a laurel garland. The inscription, IMP CAES DOMITIANUS AVG PM is still legible, and on the reverse side of the coin is a Minerva holding a small figure in the outstretched right hand, and the inscription TR . P . COS . VIII DES . PP . The second coin is of bronze, less used, but not so well stamped as the first, with the bust of a young curly-headed man in a tunic, but without a laurel crown. The inscription on the obverse side consists of the letters M . . AVR ANTON . . PIVS AVG . . (MARCVS AVRELIVS ANTONINVS PIVS AVGVSTVS)). On the reverse side is a cuirassed man with a helmet on his head, and two spears, one of which he extends whilst he carries the other on his left shoulder. The inscription is— . . MARTI . . VLTORI . . In consequence the silver coin has been stamped between 81 and 96 after Christ; and the bronze one, with Marcus Aurelius'¹ bust, was coined between 167 and 174 after Christ. Both of them have come into the hands of German people by trade, and have not been buried here by Romans.

It is the opinion that the Pymont mineral springs were considered holy in the heathen ages, and what contributes to show the age of the surrounding objects is that one of the lime trees, covered with sulphur, has no less than 200 rings. The spot where the springs spout forth is still called the "holy meadow."

The mineral spring at Pymont was mentioned by Seipp in the 17th century as the "Hyllige Born" (the holy spring). The present village

¹ This appears to be a coin of Caracalla and not of Aurelius. Their titles are the same, but their portraits are very unlike. The above-mentioned coin appears rather to have been struck about A.D. 201.

of Oesdorf was called formerly Odisdorf, according to Seipp, and the hill close by it Odisberg. Both these denominations announce that this spot was consecrated to Odin or Wodin, and that here his worship took place. Some masonry was also discovered on the Odisberg. It is thought that this was the altar for sacrificing to Odin, as the priests always chose the summits of hills as the spots for offering sacrifices to their gods. All this tends to show that Pymont was one of the seats of the ancient German worship. It is supposed that the priest or priestess gave the people, who had brought offerings, to drink out of the ornamental pitcher, and then laid the offerings at the foot of the lime tree. The coins are highly important, as they show that the surrounding objects are at least 1500 years old.

Faithful imitations of the drinking vessels and of the pins are being finished by the gold and silver smiths at Pymont. (If I should be able to obtain some of the antiquities, it would give me much pleasure to forward them to Edinburgh; but I am afraid I shall not be successful.)

Since the first part of this account was written a third Roman coin has been found. It is of silver, and bears the bust of Trajan with a laurel garland, and the inscription—IMP . TRAIANO . AUG . GER . DAC . PM . TR . P . COS . VII . P . P . On the reverse is a reclining figure dressed in rich garments, holding a laurel branch in the left and a wheel in the right hand. Under this is inscribed VIA TRAIANA, and over it S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO PRINCIPI.

Baron Stietencron found some coins near Welade. The first has Hadrian's bust on the obverse side, with the inscription—CAES . AUG . TRAIAN . HADRIANUS . P . M . On the reverse is a figure dressed in a toga sitting in a chair, with the inscription TR . P . . . COS III above it. Another, whose inverse is obliterated, bears the form of a woman on the reverse, with PIETAS below it and TR . P . COS . III above it. The third has one side obliterated, but on the other is a woman holding a spear, and the words TR . P . COS . II . The fourth has only one side in good condition. The impression is a Minerva, with a shield and Victory on the right hand, but no words are legible. Lastly, the fifth bears Trajan's bust, and on the reverse a warrior with a sword and spear, and the inscription—S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO PRINCIPI. It is remarkable that these latter coins are of the same period as the first, and were stamped at the time that the Romans had no colonies in the land of the "Cheruskers."

VII.

NOTICE OF THE COINS OF DAVID I. OF SCOTLAND, HENRY I., AND STEPHEN OF ENGLAND, FOUND, WITH GOLD ORNAMENTS, &c., AT PLAN, IN THE ISLAND OF BUTE, IN JUNE 1863. BY THE REV. JOHN H. POLLEXFEN, M.A. COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE SIM, Esq., CURATOR OF COINS, S.A. SCOT.

The coins and ornaments found in Bute were presented to the Museum of the Society by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 8th February 1864, and are referred to in the donation list of that meeting *supra* (page 215), where a plate of the gold ornaments is given (Plate VI.), as well as a plate of the coins here specially described (Plate VII.), and I have also given an account of the finding of these coins in my paper, "Notes of Coins, &c. recently discovered in Scotland" (see Proceedings, page 235).

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, of Colchester (an eminent numismatist), happening to be in Edinburgh at the time these ornaments and coins arrived at the Exchequer here, had an opportunity of examining them along with myself, and he seemed to take such a deep interest in them, that I requested him to draw up an account of the hoard for our Proceedings, which he very kindly agreed to do. Indisposition and other causes, however, prevented Mr Pollexfen carrying out his intention so soon as he had intended, but I am at length enabled to supply his most interesting observations, which throw an entirely new light upon this class of coins, and rectify errors which had been formerly committed, owing to the want of more perfect specimens.

It is most gratifying to know that the worthy Mr Lindsay, one of our Honorary Members, and the author of the admirable work on the "Coinage of Scotland," entirely concurs with Mr Pollexfen in the conclusions arrived at by him.

The following detailed communication was prepared jointly for the Numismatic Society of London and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and was laid by Mr Pollexfen before the Numismatic Society of London. No earlier opportunity occurred of bringing the details under the notice of the Antiquaries of Scotland; it was therefore thought proper, as the coins are now in the Society's Museum, to include his Notice in the Proceedings of this, the last meeting of the Session.

As I consider this to be one of the most important hoards, in a historical point of view, ever found in Scotland, I think our Society must feel greatly indebted to Mr Pollexfen for enabling us to record such an accurate account of them.

Mr Pollexfen states as follows :—The gold ornaments and coins were found in the Island of Bute on the 7th of June 1863, and by the law of treasure-trove, had come into the possession of Her Majesty's Exchequer. They are all now deposited in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. They consist of—

1. A plain gold penannular ring, without any ornament, thickest in the middle, and tapering gradually towards each end. It weighs 190 grains (Plate VI. fig. 1).

2. A gold ring, weighing 202 grains, composed of two strands twisted together, thickest in the middle, and having the (smaller) ends welded together so as to form a disk, as if for a signet ring. The resemblance is probably accidental, for the workmanship is of a very rude description (Plate VI. fig. 2).

3. A band or fillet of gold, 17 inches long, and about 3-16ths of an inch in width, with a hole at each end, apparently for the purpose of fastening it to the person or dress. It is ornamented to the extent of $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches at each end, with a zigzag or Vandyke pattern, of the simplest kind, with a pellet in each angle; and it has a beaded line, running throughout the whole length, on both edges. It weighs 55 grains, and is, of course, very thin and flexible (Plate VI. fig. 3).








4. A similar band, 13 inches long, and 43 grains in weight, with the same kind of ornamentation extending for $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at each end. The ends of the bands are figured full size in Plate VI. fig. 3.

5. Another band, broken, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and 5-16ths of an inch broad, weighing 50 grains. In this case it is ornamented with *two* zigzag dotted lines, forming a row of diamond-shaped figures.

There was also (6) a small bar of silver, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and weighing 228 grains (Plate VI. fig. 4).

The coins found with the above, though few in number, possess more than ordinary interest to those who study the early coinage of Scotland. There are in all only twenty-seven, four of which are in fragments; but

in this comparatively small parcel there occur coins of David I. of Scotland, and of his contemporaries, Henry I. and Stephen of England—one which I am altogether unable to appropriate, and another of doubtful attribution. Several of the coins of David are of a type which is unpublished as belonging to him, though identical with a type which is common in the coins of Stephen, and indeed is the one on those of Henry and Stephen found in this hoard. There is an indication, also, of a new place of mintage, hitherto unknown in the whole range of the coinage of Scotland; but, unfortunately, from the imperfection of the legend, we can at present only conjecture what place was intended. I will, however, before entering on these points, which are matters for discussion, give as accurate a catalogue as I can of the coins themselves. (See Plate VII.)

1. *Obv.*— ENRIEVS. . Crowned head with sceptre to the right.
Rev.—Legend illegible. "Cross moline, pierced at the end; the terminations meet and form a tressure fleury internally."
 See Ruding, Sup. Part II. pl. ii. fig. 8, and Hawkins, pl. xx. fig. 259. (Plate VII. fig. 1.)
2. *Obv.*— - - - IEFHE REX. Crowned head with sceptre to the right.
Rev.— - - R - - - - LD : ON LAND [LARD]. Type as the last.
 Ruding, pl. i. fig. 17; Hawkins, pl. xxi. fig. 270.
3. *Obv.*— TIFENE. As No. 2.
Rev.— APINE : ON - AS - As No. 2.
4. *Obv.*— STIEFNE - As No. 2.
Rev.— ROBERT. ON - - - - As No. 2. (Plate VII. fig. 2.)
5. *Obv.*—RVN() - - - - +
Rev.—Legend illegible. Cross fleury, a pellet in each angle.
 Plate VII. fig. 3.
6. *Obv.*—Barbarous legend.
Rev.— AD - - - . Cross fleury, with stalked pellets in the angles.
 See *Num. Chron.*, vol. xii. p. 181, fig. 7.
7. *Obv.*— - AVIT : R - - - retrograde.
Rev.— IV - - TR - - - As No. 6. (Plate VII. fig. 4.)
8. *Obv.*—Legend illegible.
Rev.—Ditto. As No. 6.

9. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as the last.
10. *Obv.*—† D --- i --- REX.
Rev.—----- LART : ON - A --- Cross fleury over a smaller cross terminated by pellets. (Plate VII. fig. 5.)
11. *Obv.*—----- T : REX :
Rev.—----- iLART : OM hA ---. Cross fleury with a pellet in each of three angles, and an annulet in the fourth. (Plate VII. fig. 6.)
12. *Obv.*—✠ D - - o IT . REX.
Rev.— VGO . ON ROCA ---- Cross fleury with a pellet in each angle. (Plate VII. fig. 7.)
13. *Obv.*—- AVID R - -
Rev.—----- LBOLÐ : O ----- P. The type is the same as that on the coins of Henry and Stephen, described above. (Plate VII. fig. 8.)
14. *Obv.*—† DAVID RE -
Rev.—✠ - RIN - : O --- ON : . As the last.
15. *Obv.*—† D -----) . . REX.
Rev.—----- - ON : ---- As the last.
16. *Obv.*—DN VI - - REX.
Rev.—Legend indistinct. Type as the last.
17. *Obv.*—T · OMI ----- . † († DAVI --- ?).
Rev.—Legend illegible. Type as the last. (Plate VII. fig. 9.)
18. *Obv.*—----- EX retrograde.
Rev.—As the last.
- 19–23.—Five coins more or less illegible, but all of the same type as the preceding.
- 24–27.—Four coins of the same type in fragments.

I have followed Ruding and Hawkins (Ruding, Sup. Part II. plate ii. fig. 8, and Hawkins, plate xx. fig. 259) in attributing the coin of Henry to the first English king of that name; but it may possibly be questioned by some, more particularly as it is a coin of very rare occurrence, whether it really belongs to that monarch, and whether it ought not rather to be given to Prince Henry of Scotland, the son of David I. The absence of the word Rex, though certainly by no means unusual in the coins of

Stephen, and occasional in those of Henry I., may be thought to favour this view, and the type of the reverse, being the same as that on those of Stephen found with them, may be supposed to strengthen this opinion, since several of the coins already known and attributed to this Northumbrian prince are similar in workmanship and type to another of Stephen's coins (*vide* Lindsay, plate i. figs. 19, 20, 21; and compare with plate xviii. fig. 21). The illegibility of the place of mintage on the reverse unfortunately stands in the way of positively settling the point; but the mere circumstance of a single coin of this type being found along with several Scottish coins, ought not to shake our faith in the correctness of the previous attribution of the type to Henry I., more particularly as other coins, undoubtedly English, were found in the same hoard.

The three coins of Stephen are all of the same type, and that the most common one—viz., that figured by Hawkins, plate xxi. fig. 270. On the obverse of No. 2 the N in the king's name is written H, and the place of mintage seems to be EARD = Carlisle—a mint from which we should naturally expect coins to find their way into Scotland. But that of No. 3 is at the other extremity of the kingdom—apparently Hastings. The first letter is indistinct; but I know not how else to explain the following letters, AS.

The only letters which are legible on the obverse of No. 5 of this list are RVNO (see Plate VII. fig. 3), and are insufficient to enable me to assign it to any Scottish king. And the legend on the reverse is even more imperfect, so that we have not the advantage of knowing where it was minted—a knowledge which would of course aid in the correct attribution. The fourth letter is more indistinct than the others. I was at one time almost disposed to regard it as a C, and to read the first letter as a D, and to attribute the coin to Duncan II., of whom no coins have been discovered. But the first letter is certainly R, and the fourth seems to be O. I must therefore leave it to some one more skilled in these matters to determine to whom it ought to be given. The easiest mode of getting over the difficulty would be to regard it as one of the baronial coins of the period; but that would really bring us very little nearer to a correct knowledge of the coin, unless we could also indicate the baron by whom it was struck. Besides, I much question whether the type on the reverse is ever to be found on the baronial coins. I am

aware that Mr Rashleigh has given a figure of a coin with this reverse (see *Num. Chron.* vol. xiii. p. 181, fig. 7) as a baronial coin; but, with the greatest respect for his judgment on such a point, I cannot but regard it, and also fig. 8 of his plate, as illegible Scottish coins, probably of David I.—an opinion in which I am persuaded Scottish numismatists in general will coincide with me.

All the remaining coins of this hoard, though differing in appearance, in type, and in workmanship, belong, in my opinion, to David I. One, indeed, No. 6, is so barbarous in fabric, and the legend is so indistinct, that it might be attributed either to Alexander I. or to the earlier mintage of David I. Others, like too many of the coins of the period, are so ill-struck, and the legends so illegible, as to render it a matter of uncertainty to determine from the coins themselves to which monarch they belonged; but their presence amongst others of certain attribution, and their identity with them in type and general character, leave little room for doubt.

No. 7 (fig. 4), though of rude workmanship, reads very legibly - AVIT : R - - retrograde, and is evidently similar in type to Lindsay, plate i. fig. 12. But it seems to me to resemble, even more closely, his fig. 7, which he attributes to Alexander I.; and, after careful consideration, I am disposed to assign to David two out of the three coins attributed by him to Alexander—viz., his Nos. 7 and 8. With regard to his No. 7, I have no doubt; on comparing it with our fig. 4, its identity will be apparent. About his No. 8, I am less certain; but to me it appears to read - - VIT retrograde, the T being more blundered than the other letters, and made to resemble an A. The coin figured in our plate is evidently in much better condition than those figured by Mr Lindsay; and, but for my better fortune in meeting with a more perfect specimen, which seems to throw light on the others, I should not have ventured to call in question the correctness of their attribution by so distinguished and so accurate a numismatist.

It may be observed that I have arranged the coins of David according to their types, placing those which I consider the earliest first. Nos. 6 to 10, both inclusive, have the cross fleury with stalks and pellets in the angles. No. 11 has the cross fleury with a pellet in each of three of the angles, and an annulet in the fourth—a variety which I have not before observed, and which I believe is unpublished. No. 12 has a pellet in

each angle. The others, Nos. 13 to 27, are all of the new type, like those of Henry and Stephen found with them.

Though Nos. 10 and 11 differ on the reverse, I believe they were both minted in the same place, and by the same moneyer (see figs. 5 and 6). Unfortunately we have on both coins only the concluding letters of the moneyer's name, and merely the first two letters of the place of mintage. The more distinct of the two is No. 11, which reads - - LART : ON HA - - . This mint is entirely new on the coinage of Scotland, and it is much to be regretted that we have not a third letter to aid us in fixing its site. The only places in Scotland, of any note, whose names begin with HA, are Hamilton, Hawick, and Haddington. The first of these may be at once dismissed, as being of much more recent date. I had almost come to the conclusion that Hawick was the place indicated, partly because of its proximity to Roxburgh and Berwick, the only two places where coins of David I. had hitherto been known to be struck; but chiefly because, in almost all the topographical works which I had within reach, the present name is said to have been given to Haddington at a somewhat later period. However, on consulting Dr David Laing, the learned librarian to the Signet Library in Edinburgh, whose antiquarian researches are universally known, he informed me that Haddington was much the more likely place of the two to have had a mint at that time, and kindly pointed out to me charters granted in the reign of David I., in which Haddington is mentioned as a place of very considerable importance, even at that early period, whereas Hawick was not then a place of any note. The probability therefore is, that these two coins were struck in Haddington; but it is remarkable that we have no evidence of coins having been minted there in any subsequent reign.¹

The only Scottish coin in this hoard whose place of mintage can be fixed with certainty is No. 12. It is from the Roxburgh mint. As may

¹ A distinguished antiquary in Edinburgh was greatly shocked by my asking him whether he thought it possible that the letters HA on this coin might indicate Aberdeen, as that city was known to have had a mint at the commencement of the reign of Alexander III., and probably earlier. "No, no," was his reply, "we do not use the aspirate in that way on this (the north) side of the Tweed." I reminded him, however, that in the Chronicle of Melrose the name is spelt Hibirnen!

be seen from the plate, fig. 7, it is in fine condition, though the legend is not complete on either side. On the coin itself the termination of the king's name, on the obverse, reads more distinctly IT than is represented in the plate. The moneyer seems to have been HVGGO, though the initial letter of the name is obliterated. His name appears in connection with the Roxburgh mint on the fine coin formerly in Mr Hay Newton's possession, now in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, and figured by Lindsay, plate i. fig. 9, as well as on a coin now in my possession, and which I have caused to be inserted in the plate for comparison (fig. A). On each of the coins the legend on the reverse varies.

On Mr Hay Newton's coin . . .	+ HVGO ON ROCH.
On Fig. A	+ H - - - : OM ROCAS.
On No. 12	- VGO - ON ROCA - - -

It will be observed that on the first the whole of the legend is legible, and I am not aware of any other instance in which Roxburgh is so written. In the second (fig. A), we can have no hesitation in supplying the blanks in the moneyer's name, there being just room for three letters, and the name of the place of mintage is legible throughout. On the third (fig. 7) there is space for several letters, which are illegible, between the A in ROCA and the V in VGO. How would this space have been filled had the legend been perfect? On the coins of William the Lion we find an endless variety in the mode of designating Roxburgh, from the initial R to the lengthened forms of the name ROCEBVR, ROCESBVR, ROCAB -, ROCEBVRG, &c., and I have therefore little doubt that the full legend on this coin was either + HVGO ON ROCABVR or ROCASBVR. This same Hugo was evidently a skilful artist. So far, indeed, as we can judge from the specimens he has left us, he was the very best of his day, at all events in Scotland; and I think his coins will bear comparison with the best of those struck in England at the same period. I have another coin in my possession which I am satisfied was struck by him, and though much rubbed and mutilated, it bears traces of very superior workmanship. It is figured by Mr Lindsay, plate i. fig. 15, where the legend on the reverse reads - - SO . ON P, but

it ought to be - - GO . ON R - - . The G is much rubbed, though that is not indicated in Mr Lindsay's plate, and the upper part of the letter so overlaps the lower, that it requires very careful inspection to perceive that it is not an S.

The remaining coins, from 13 to 27, inclusive, are of the same type, hitherto unpublished as belonging to David—viz., that so common on the coins of Stephen (see Plate V. fig. 8). They are all of very rude fabric, and seem to be somewhat similar in workmanship to two coins of Stephen found in the hoard of "Coins of Henry I. and Stephen discovered in Hertfordshire in 1818," and described by Mr Rashleigh in the *Num. Chron.*, vol. xii. p. 138. He says—"There are of the Cardiff (?) mint two coins, which, in the workmanship both of the head and legend, are very different from every other coin in the collection. Their peculiarities, as they are extremely rare, have been hitherto unnoticed. The letters are of the character of those on the early Saxon coins, having no serifs, and the portrait is considerably more rude than usual (see plate, fig. 9)." [This should have been fig. 10.] Mr Rashleigh doubted the correctness of the attribution of these two coins to Cardiff. Perhaps he would now assign them to Carlisle. I should certainly be disposed to do so after reading Mr Longstaffe's able paper, "Northern Evidence on the Short Cross Question." See especially his note on the "Orthography of Carlisle," *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. iii. p. 165.

It is very much to be regretted that on not one of the coins of David of this type can the place of mintage be made out. In size and general appearance they bear a considerable resemblance to the so-called baronial coins of the period. Some of them are so rude in fabric, and the legend so barbarous, that I should have considered the attribution hopeless, had I not been guided by the presence, in the same hoard, of others a little less barbarous, but of the same type. They are interesting, however, as furnishing us not only with an unpublished type, but also with a new mode of spelling the king's name. Hitherto, in all the published coins of David I., the final letter of the name was T. In two, or perhaps three, of the coins before us—viz., Nos. 13 (see Plate VII. fig. 8), 14, and 15 (?), the letter D is substituted. In the other coins of this type the legends are too imperfect to enable us to make out the concluding letter. The moneyer of No. 13 (Plate VII. fig. 8) was probably FOL-

POLD. There was such a moneyer in Roxburgh in the time of William the Lion; and in the same reign there was a FOLPOLT at Perth. At the end of the reverse legend of the same coin may be observed something like a monogram, which I am unable to decipher. In No. 16 some of the letters are formed even more rudely than those on the coins immediately preceding, and the legend on No. 17 (see Plate VII. fig. 9) seems to be an imitation by an illiterate artist of one which was already barbarous enough. The remaining coins are more or less illegible, not merely from the rudeness of the workmanship, but from their having been imperfectly struck.

The discovery of this small hoard establishes completely the propriety of the attribution of the coins with the cross fleury and pellets to David I. The hoard seems to have been hidden about the middle of the twelfth century—probably not earlier than 1140 nor later than 1160. It seems to me absurd to suppose that any of the coins in this hoard could have belonged to David II., for, if so, they would not have been associated with the comparatively rare English coins of Henry I. and Stephen, which must then have been about two hundred years old. But if mixed with English coins at all, we should have found with them, as in the case of the recent discovery at Kinghorn, the extremely common coins of his contemporary, Edward III., and of his immediate predecessors; nor should we have failed to find amongst them many specimens of the common pennies of Alexander III., with some probably of Robert Bruce and of John Baliol; and, if there had been any of an earlier date, they would have been those of William the Lion. The great similarity, also, in general appearance and workmanship of many of the coins of David to those of Henry and Stephen, and the identity in type of many in this hoard, tend still further to prove that they must have been struck about the same period. Indeed, in some the resemblance is so strong as to induce the belief that they may possibly have been the work of the same artist. The fact that David, in his early years, was much at the English court—Matilda, the wife of Henry, having been the sister of David—and that Stephen created Henry, David's son, Earl of Northumberland, renders the supposition by no means improbable. May it not have been that Prince Henry caused coins to be struck at Carlisle, both for Stephen and for David? Or were these coins of the

Stephen type struck by order of David himself at Carlisle, when he had gone to reside there after Prince Henry's death?

But while the discovery at Bute proves the existence of coins of David I., it has gone a long way towards shaking my confidence in the correctness of Mr Lindsay's attribution of coins to Alexander I. There may not, indeed, be any sufficient reason why coins of that monarch should not be found; but if I be correct in supposing that the coins Nos. 7 and 8 figured by Lindsay belong to David, then the actual existence of coins of Alexander rests on the authority of a single specimen, and that again on a single letter (A) common to both names. I confess that I should be glad to have some stronger evidence.

The three coins, A, B, and C, figured on the same plate, are in my own collection; and they are here inserted to afford an opportunity of comparing the first two with the coins described above, and because the third, fig. C, is a new and unpublished type.

Fig. A so exactly corresponds with the description given by the late Rev. Dr Jamieson of a coin in his possession, that I was disposed to think it must be the identical coin, and subsequent inquiries (with a view to trace the Doctor's specimen) have only tended to confirm this impression. If so, it is interesting as being, so far as I am aware, the first coin which was correctly appropriated to David I., and published as belonging to him. It is scarcely necessary to say that the coins previously published by Anderson as belonging to this monarch were incorrectly attributed. Dr Jamieson's paper, in which this coin is described, was read in February and March 1832, and was published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature" in 1834. Mr Lindsay, whose admirable work on "The Coinage of Scotland" was not published till 1845, does not seem to have been aware of Dr Jamieson's paper; and it is a strong proof of the correctness of their views in assigning the coins of this type to David I., that they should have arrived, independently of each other, at the same conclusion. The obverse reads "DAV - - REX, and the reverse, as I have described above, +L - - - OM ROCAS. Dr Jamieson supposed the moneyer's name must have been HVE, but the vacant space could not have been filled up by only two letters.

The obverse only is given in fig. B. The king's name is here to be

seen at full length, which is very rarely the case in the coins of David, as almost all of them are very badly struck, or much worn. The final letter is D, as in two or three of the Bute coins; but in this instance the workmanship is very superior, and the type on the reverse is quite different, being the cross fleury and pellets, as in fig. A. The legend on the reverse is, unfortunately, illegible, but the quality of the work leads me to think that the moneyer may possibly have been Hugo, and that the coin was minted at Roxburgh.

Of the next coin (fig. C) only the reverse is figured. The head on the obverse is almost obliterated, but the legend is distinctly DAVIT: K - -. The head, as usual, is looking to the right, with a sceptre in front. Reverse, +FOLPM - - - - Cross fleury, with a rose of pellets in one angle, in the opposite angle a star, and in each of the alternate angles a pellet.

Mr Lindsay informs me that the type is new to him, the only impression he had previously seen having been one made from this very coin, and sent to him by Mr Webster, before it came into my possession. There is, however, another coin of the same type in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, which I discovered in 1863, when looking over their collection. On comparing the type on the reverse of this coin with that on the coin figured in Lindsay, plate i. fig. 5, and ascribed by him to Malcolm III., it will be seen that they bear a close resemblance to each other, and the presence of the rose of pellets in both induces me to think that they must have been struck nearly about the same time. The style of work also leads to the conclusion that the type was probably adopted at a late period in David's reign, and I am therefore inclined to attribute the coin figured by Mr Lindsay to Malcolm IV., the grandson of David, who succeeded him on the throne. Judging from the plate, I cannot imagine that, if coins were struck at all in Malcolm Canmore's reign, there were any artists in Scotland at that time capable of producing such a coin. The state of Scotland at the time renders such a supposition extremely improbable, and the absence of all coins of the four kings who intervened between Malcolm III. and David (for I regard the evidence on which coins have been attributed to Donald and Alexander I. as insufficient) tends to the same conclusion, viz., that if any coins were minted in the reign of Malcolm III. they must have been of a very rude

description. In considering this question, it should be remembered that sixty years elapsed between the termination of Malcolm III.'s reign and the accession of his great-grandson Malcolm IV. to the throne, and also how great a change was effected in the state of the country within that period, or rather during the latter half of that period, *i.e.*, during David I.'s reign. It has been said of this royal saint, that, by his residence at the English court during his early years, "his manners were polished from the rust of Scottish barbarity." The impressions there made on his mind in youth produced fruit in later years; and we know that during his reign he did all in his power to encourage arts and commerce and civilisation, by inducing natives of other nations, more civilised, to immigrate to Scotland. A comparison of his own coins also will show that there was a vast improvement in the mintage during his reign, his earlier money being extremely rude in fabric, while his later coins bear evidence of excellent workmanship. This improvement was, no doubt, effected by the introduction of foreign artists, of whose presence we see no evidence during any preceding reign.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the accuracy of Mr W. F. Miller's illustrations of the coins, and thanking him for the great care he has bestowed upon them. The reader is also indebted to him; for a much better idea of the coins themselves is given in the plate than could be conveyed by my imperfect descriptions of them.

At the conclusion of the meeting the usual votes of thanks were given to the office-bearers, and the Society then adjourned to the 30th of November—St Andrew's Day.

ON THE SCULPTURING OF CUPS AND CONCENTRIC RINGS OBSERVED
ON STONES AND ROCKS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF SCOTLAND, &c.,
BY PROFESSOR J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

[At the request of PROFESSOR SIMPSON, the publication of this Communication has been delayed until the commencement of next Session, on account of the numerous additional examples in different parts of the country which have since come under his notice.

The complete Communication will therefore be given in the next volume of the Proceedings of the Society.—Eds.]

PROFESSOR P. A. MUNCH.

(WITH PLATE.)

ROBERT DICKSON, Esq., surgeon, Carnoustie, one of our Corresponding Members, having made a very exact facsimile of the woodcut portrait mentioned at page 173, and having kindly presented copies to the Society for their Proceedings, it is here inserted (see Plate). The facsimile is executed by photo-lithography, a process admirably adapted for giving facsimiles of engravings, printed letterpress, or manuscripts, with remarkable fidelity.

This opportunity is also taken to correct some oversights in the printing, and a few passages not very intelligibly translated from the Danish :—

Page 178, line 34, *Bed* should be *Ved*—*i. e.*, by Paul Botten Hansen.

„ 179, „ 25, *to read*, But the Storthing, from temporary pressure on the budget, &c.

- Page 179, line 30, *to read*, by his receiving a personal addition, &c.
- „ 180, „ 8, *to read*, He travelled by Copenhagen on through Germany by rail. During the journey across the Alps there was a chillness for the season such as he was not prepared to resist, and when he reached Venice he had caught a severe cold. After his arrival *in*, &c.
- „ 180, „ 18, *delete* by ; line 22, *for* entered *read* extended ; line 23, had to lie on the floor ; line 27, I had to use.
- „ 180, „ 32, The doctors do not yet agree how far it might have been the effect of a sun-stroke attacking the brain, and thereby affecting the rest of the nervous system.
- „ 181, „ 9, as it would excite me too much.
- „ 181, „ 10, proofs of the love and sympathy of our true friends.
- „ 181, „ 32, particularly for those.



Professor Peter Andreas Munch, Ridder af St. Olavsordenen og af Nordstjernen.

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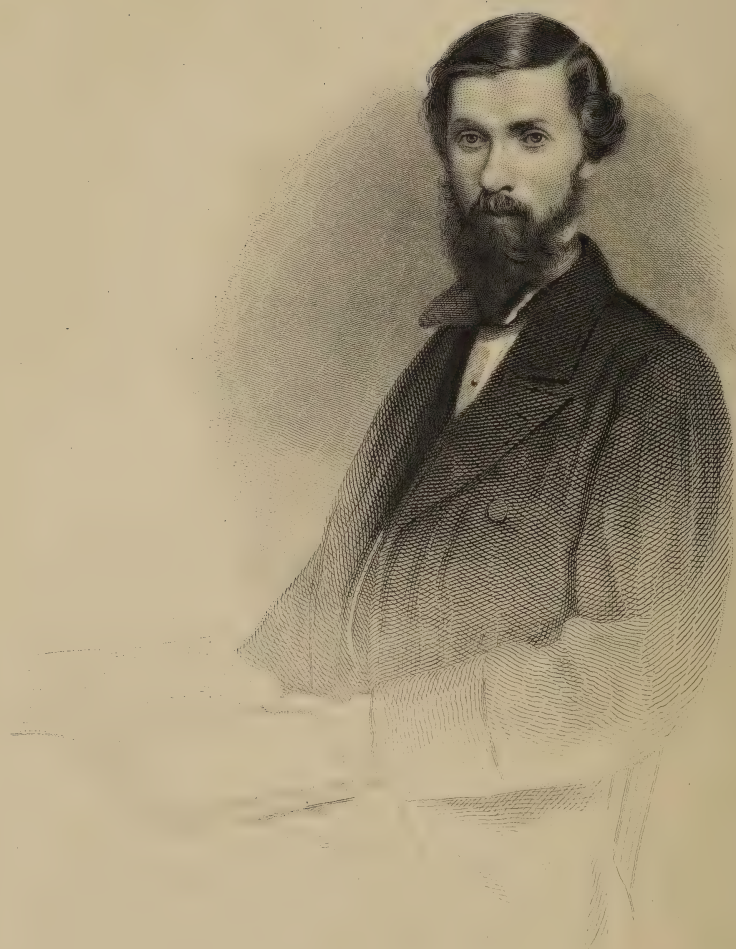
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MEMOIR

OF THE LATE

ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND,
OF SIBSTER.

BY

JOHN STUART,

SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH :

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MDCCCLXIV.

THE substance of the following Memoir was read at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in November last. At the request of the Council, the paper has been considerably enlarged by the introduction of farther selections from Mr Rhind's correspondence, principally from a series of letters addressed by him to two of his friends, the Rev. John Earle, Rector of Swanswick near Bath, and Dr J. Barnard Davis, one of the editors of "*Crania Britannica*," which these gentlemen readily placed at my disposal.

Mr Bremner, the literary executor of Mr Rhind, having put into my possession the manuscripts left by his relative, I have made various selections from them, which are now printed in the Memoir.

The portrait of Mr Rhind has been successfully engraved by Mr Robert C. Bell, from a photograph taken in 1860, belonging to Mr Alexander Kincaid Mackenzie, the brother-in-law of Mr Rhind, which seems to me to preserve a faithful and pleasing likeness of the original, as he appeared in his later years.

J. S.

MARCH, 1864.

M E M O I R

OF

ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND.

THE late Alexander Henry Rhind was the only surviving son of Josiah Rhind of Sibster, banker in Wick. He was born on the 26th July 1833, and during his earlier years pursued his studies at the Pulteneytown Academy, under the tuition of Mr Andrew Scott, now Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Aberdeen. He then proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he became a student in the class of Natural History in the session of 1848-49, and in the class of Natural Philosophy in the session of 1849-50 ; but even when at College, his early taste for historical pursuits displayed itself, and, as he wrote to me many years afterwards, he then attended the lectures of Professor Cosmo Innes on Scottish history and antiquities, delivered in the University in the winter of 1849-50 ; "and they appealed" (he writes) "so naturally to my then growing old-world tastes, that I was an unfailingly regular attendant."

Some of his common-place books of this period are preserved, which begin with notes of College lectures, but soon merge into extracts from works on the early history and topography of Scotland, especially of the shire of Caithness, with details of Picts' Houses and cairns in his own district.

In March 1851 he was occupied in opening a set of remarkable cairns at Yarrows, and other localities, in the southern corner of the parish of Wick ; and about the same time he translated from the German a work on "The National Knowledge of Antiquities in Germany, and Notes of a Tour," by J. T. A. Worsaae.

In the summer of this year he visited the Great Exhibition in London, and thereafter proceeded to a tour on the Continent, which occupied him for several months. In the course of it he passed through the Low Countries, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, and Denmark, and visited all the remarkable museums of antiquities in these countries.

My first intercourse with Mr Rhind occurred in the early part of 1852. He had been made aware of my inquiries for examples of sculptured pillar-stones and crosses, and accordingly sent me rubbings of the curious slab at Ulbster, of which a drawing will be found in my volume "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," printed for the Spalding Club. The patience and care of Mr Rhind in removing the coating of hard impacted vegetable growth which covered and obscured the figures on this monument, involving the work of several days, were singularly in harmony with the accurate habits of research which his maturer years developed, and which he carried into all his pursuits.

In December of this year, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and in the course of the session he presented to the Museum two remarkable stone vessels found near Wick. In May 1853, he prepared a paper, of which an abstract is printed in the Proceedings (vol. i. p. 182), as "an attempt to define how far the Cymric encroached upon the Gaelic branch of the early Celtic population of North Britain." This paper furnishes abundant evidence of wide reading and careful independent thought.

About this time Mr Rhind devoted much attention to the systema-

tie examination of a Pict's house at Kettleburn in his native county, carried out by workmen under his own eye and directions. A paper appears in the "Archæological Journal" for 1853, in which Mr Rhind gave an account of this examination, and in 1854, the whole collection of archæological relics and osteological remains found in the Pict's house were presented to our Society with a descriptive memoir, which is printed in the "Proceedings," vol. i. p. 264.

In August 1854, Mr Rhind addressed the following characteristic letter to the Crystal Palace Company, suggesting to them the propriety of erecting models of certain early British remains in their grounds at Sydenham :—

J. GROVE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Crystal Palace Co.

SIBSTER, near WICK, *August 16, 1854.*

"SIR,—I am not aware whether it has occurred to the Directors of the Crystal Palace, that it might be very desirable to include among the contemplated additions to its attractions, restorations, or, I should rather say, copies of certain primeval British remains, which could not fail to be universally instructing, and at the same time highly promotive of the advancement of archæological science. If this suggestion has not already presented itself to those officially connected with the undertaking in question, I would venture to urge, that it is worthy of consideration ; and perhaps you will permit me to state my reasons for believing it to be so.

"It is true that we may search in vain among the rude antiquities of our own land for structures which have any artistic beauty to recommend them, or which could produce the dazzling effect of the restored antiquities of the East ; but then the gentlemen interested in the Sydenham Palace have wisely shown, as indeed they originally professed, that it is their design, not merely to gratify or educate the eye, but also to supply suggestive materials for intellectual information. It will not, therefore, I imagine, be an objection to British aboriginal remains, that in an ornamental point of view they would be deficient, since, as practical and really attractive instructors, their value would be undoubted. Nor does it seem altogether free from anomaly, that the visitors to the "great popular educator," as it has justly been termed, should have every facility

for ascertaining how an Assyrian monarch was housed three thousand years ago, or for studying the sepulchral customs which prevailed on the banks of the Nile more than a millennium before our era, while no means whatever are afforded to enable them to form any idea of the manners and state of civilisation at those periods of their predecessors on British soil—their ancestors it may be. That such means, were they once in existence, would be eagerly and extensively taken advantage of, can scarcely be questioned; for even among the most unthinking sightseers—much more among those of ordinary intelligence—when the curiosity is once excited with respect to past ages, it involuntarily and naturally directs itself with special reference to one's native land. Thus many, had they only the opportunity, would doubtless acquire sensible and rational views on the subject of our national archæology, in place of previous ignorance or erroneous prejudices; and I feel persuaded, that another and very important result would be a more general diffusion of a knowledge of the scientific value of archæological relics, and of the consequent necessity that exists for their more careful preservation. A more efficient vehicle for the promulgation of this truth can scarcely be conceived than the Crystal Palace, which cannot fail to be visited by people of all classes from all parts of the country; and I do believe that the information on this matter which they might there receive, would do much to prevent the wanton destruction of aboriginal antiquities, which those who have practical opportunities for research are so incessantly called upon to deplore.

“I hesitate to offer any observations respecting the details of the proposal I have indicated; but it will be seen that I have been alluding more particularly to the erection of *fac similes* of specimens of the more remarkable types of those primeval British remains which are of an architectural or structural character. Some models of weapons, implements, utensils, and ornaments, might certainly be well introduced for illustrative purposes; but as these smaller relics are already collected, and can be seen elsewhere, it would scarcely be an object to bring together very many copies of them at Sydenham. *There*, as I conceive, attention should be directed to that which cannot be attempted in ordinary museums—to the reproduction of those remains which are even more vivid exponents of primeval manners than weapons or tools, and which are more generally appreciable by unscientific beholders. For how much more readily is the curiosity satisfied by a sight of the dwelling, than by the mere inspection of the rude implements of its occupants; how much more vague are the ideas called up by the arrow-head, the spear, and the sword,

than by the actual presence of the stronghold which these were used to defend ; how much more meagre are the teachings of the urn and the favourite arms or decorations of the deceased, than of the sepulchre in which these were deposited. And we have dwellings still in excellent preservation, the most curious of which are perhaps the ‘Pict’s Houses,’ hill forts still nearly perfect in all their details, cromlechs and chambered cairns, which have well resisted the influence of ages, leaving nothing for the imagination to supply. To reproduce examples of these and of such like (which, were it found necessary, could be effected without much detriment even in the open air) could not involve any extravagant expenditure, as the materials and workmanship would be of the coarsest kind ; and I feel assured, even after making large deductions for my own antiquarian predilections, that the outlay would be fully justified by the interest taken in its results. I am the more confirmed in this belief, from having had occasion to observe more particularly at Copenhagen, and at the Dublin Exhibition, the deep attention which casual visitors, with no strongly developed archæological tastes, are disposed to bestow on good collections even of the minor relics, which, as I have already implied, are not calculated to be so popularly significant or attractive as restorations of the character I have indicated. Nor would it be the general public alone that would benefit by such reproductions, although this, of course, under the circumstances, would be the primary object, but scientific antiquaries, both native and foreign, and especially the latter, would find them of very considerable service ; as they would thus have an opportunity of examining in detail primeval structures which otherwise they would never see except on paper, since it might not be convenient for many of them to make pilgrimages to remote districts in Scotland or Ireland, where the finest examples of the remains in question are preserved. This last consideration is, however, as I have said, of secondary importance, as the Directors, I doubt not, desire to make it their first care to provide that which shall be popularly available ; but even with this end only in view, and leaving out of sight the contingent advantages I have pointed out, still I would hope that it may be deemed advisable to reproduce at least some specimens of our national remains—of only a single dwelling and a single tomb—as a means of enabling every one to know something of primeval Britain.

“Conceiving that the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company will not regard as an intrusion any such suggestion as the above, when offered from proper motives and with becoming respect, I take the liberty to address them through you, and to request that you will be so obliging as

to bring under their notice the subject of this letter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours faithfully."

Mr Rhind gave evidence of his diligent inquiries into the early History of Scotland in an article which appeared in the "Retrospective Review" for February 1853, under the title of "Early Scottish History and its Exponents." He chose as his text-book the well-known "Critical Essay" of Thomas Innes, and the following passage contains his opinion of that work :—

"It is not, of course, our intention to hold up the 'Critical Essay' as an unapproachable model of perfection, though candour must admit that few disquisitions of its kind can advantageously be compared with it. The section set apart for the elucidation of Scottish history, properly so called, is especially deserving of praise, from the comprehensiveness of its mode of treatment ; and the chapters allotted to the Picts are also valuable, though ethnologically we decline to recognise them as the standard of our faith. After making such an avowal, it may perhaps be expected by some that we should enter on the great battle-field of the Pictish controversy ; but on this occasion, having neither space nor inclination to do so, we have carefully and designedly eschewed this exciting subject, with the view of confining our observations to the Scots alone. For the present, then, let a single parenthetical remark suffice—namely, that it is our matured conviction, after having perused, we may almost say, every scrap extant bearing upon the discussion, that, notwithstanding the endless volumes which have been written, the more minute and interesting facts of the case have yet to be evoked. Nay, more ; we do not hesitate to say, that the most recent investigator of this complicated and somewhat mysterious topic, Dr Latham, is—always excepting John Pinkerton—farthest from the truth, since he expresses his belief, on most frivolous and untenable grounds, that 'the Picts *may* have been Scandinavians.'"

In the "London Quarterly Review," No. IV. for September 1854, another article by Mr Rhind occurs as a Review of Worsaae's "Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland." This paper furnishes us with Mr Rhind's opinion of the nature and amount of the Norse influence in Britain, and especially in Scotland, and was noted as remarkable at the time of its appear-

ance, by competent judges, who only came to know of its authorship in after days.

The first decided symptom of pulmonary disease in Mr Rhind was manifested in the autumn of 1853, and his health now required him to select warmer quarters for the winter than his own northern home could furnish. Up to this time he had been able for considerable bodily exertion. He enjoyed shooting and boating, and took part in the exploration of ancient remains. The immediate change in his physical power is expressed in a letter to his friend Dr Davis, written from Clifton in April 1854.—“The ascent of a gentle acclivity has now more terrors for me than climbing to a point in the Mont Blanc range 10,000 feet above the sea-level had two or three years ago.”

As his purpose was to proceed to the Scotch Bar, he meant to have attended the law classes at Edinburgh during the winter of 1853–4, but he had now to retreat to Clifton. Here he received accounts of the death of his elder and only surviving brother, and soon after he was led to abandon his design of studying for the bar. In a letter to me written from Clifton, on 7th November 1854, he refers to his interest in the prosperity of the Society. “I assure you I will do what I can to write something for the Antiquaries, for I am quite of your mind that it is a necessary duty to do so on the part of every one who professes to take an interest in national antiquities and in the Society, which, whatever its shortcomings, *must* be regarded as the representative of them, and must be upheld as such.”

The winter of 1854–5 was partly spent at Ventnor, whence he frequently wrote to me, and from which he sent a paper printed in our “Proceedings,” (vol. ii. p. 72) on the “Bronze Swords occasionally attributed to the Romans.” In the course of the same season he prepared a paper on “British Primeval Antiquities: their Present Treatment and their Real Claims.”

This paper after being read to the Society, was printed by Mr Rhind as a pamphlet for the public, its main object being to create a healthy reverence throughout the country for the remains of early times, and to secure their more careful treatment afterwards. With the same object he afterwards wrote a paper "On the Present Condition of the Monuments of Egypt and Nubia," which is printed in the "Archæological Journal" for 1856.

In announcing to me the completion of this paper on British Antiquities, he thus wrote of its purport (Ventnor, 9th February 1855)—

"It relates to the neglect and danger to which national primeval relics are exposed. For some time I have been inquiring into this subject, and have devoted to it a good deal of trouble, and shall have to expend still more, particularly in examining additional blue books and other parliamentary papers, which a friend in the House of Commons has promised to send me. At first I intended embodying my materials in the form of a review article, but I then thought that the subject was likely to receive much more attention if brought before a society, one of whose cardinal duties is to see after the interests of archæological remains. That being done, and the society (if it thought proper) being induced to take some active step, I would be disposed to go to the expense of printing the paper afterwards as a pamphlet for more general circulation, in the expectation that it might be productive of some good. I say this because, feeling convinced that the success of archæology depends upon the better conservation of antiquarian remains, I have already exerted myself in some degree to that end, and intend continuing to do so, in so far as it may be in my power. I am quite sure that you will feel with me in this matter."

In the year 1854, Mr Rhind wrote an article for the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," (vol. ii. p. 100) in which he recorded the "Results of Excavations in Sepulchral Cairns in the North of Scotland, Identical in Internal Design with the Great Chambered Tumuli on the Banks of the Boyne in Ireland." These excavations had been executed at various times under Mr Rhind's personal

superintendence. From such investigations he always anticipated useful results, and at a later period he expressed his opinion on the general subject in the following terms :—

“ But however valuable such repositories as those alluded to may be, and however important we may regard the aggregation of antiquarian relics, it should always be kept prominently in mind, that the field from which primeval archaeology has most to hope for is the careful survey and excavation of early remains. To me it seems that the special encouragement, furtherance, and undertaking of such explorations, should be the prime function of bodies incorporated with a view to archaeological study ; and particularly of that body in England whose position, means, and representative character at once warrant and demand exertion—the Society of Antiquaries of London. Researches of this kind are peculiarly the work for associated energy and conjoined resources, which can best accomplish them extensively and systematically. They are also the essential pabulum, the necessary element of that scientific progress in ethnological inquiry, which alone imparts dignity, utility, and solid value to antiquarian pursuits ; and therefore, if societies existing for the interests of these should fail to direct a due proportion of their efforts to clear the way for an onward march, they may survive as centres of barren co-operation, but their tendency will be to sink into mere embodiments of elaborate triviality, retarding, as cumberers of the ground, the true advancement of the science which they would profess to have in charge.”¹

The following passages regarding the excavations in question, and some of the conclusions deducible from them, occur in a letter to Dr Davis, written from Clifton on the 2d June 1854 :—

“ If health, however, permit me to carry on many of the excavations in the North which I project, I am not without hopes of securing some tolerable specimens [of Crania.] But this, as I have said, entirely depends, I regret, on the state of my health, for it is impossible, I have found, to carry on such researches satisfactorily without personal superintendence ; and such superintendence, when the object is in a remote district, involves considerable exertion and exposure.

“ I certainly am disposed at present to regard the Cairns as *somewhat*

¹ British Archaeology, its Progress and Demands. Preface, p. 8. Lond. 1858.

older than the "Picts' Houses," but not much so ; for, apart from other considerations, there is a degree of similarity in the method in which they have both been built, that I conceive marks them as being nearly synchronous (if I may so use the word). This similarity is more appreciable to one engaged in the excavation of them, than it could be made by description ; but it certainly exists, only the workmanship in the Cairns is somewhat ruder, and therefore, *perhaps*, of slightly more ancient date. Any such opinion, however, is liable to a little modification as facts accumulate ; but, reasoning from present grounds, I think it is not far wrong.

"When you ask the question, 'Must we not refer both (cairns and 'Picts' houses') to the Picts ?' I am certainly quite disposed to answer in the affirmative, with only one apparent *petitio principii* (which might, however, be made good), namely, that *those* remains belong, not to an Allophylian race, but to the earliest Celtic population of North Britain. I confess that this question is not at present perhaps capable of complete solution ; but assuming the fact to be as I have stated it, then I believe the memorials in question to be Pictish, because, after as minute an examination of the disputed subject as I am capable of instituting, I feel persuaded that the *northern* Picts (at least) were the descendants of the early Gael. But although this is my opinion, and I presume is yours, from your question, still it is not universal, as there are many who believe that the Picts were not Gael at all, but an invading Gothic people, who took possession of the territory they held about the Christian era, according to some, and a century or two later, according to others. Although all parties would probably agree that the remains in question are early Celtic (overlooking for the present the Allophylian theory), there would not necessarily be the same unanimity as to their being strictly Pictish ; but of all this, I dare say, you are well aware, and I only allude to the subject because you asked my opinion."

In March 1855, Mr Rhind submitted a statement to Lord Duncan, at that time the Scotch Lord of the Treasury, with the view of obtaining official directions that all primeval vestiges should be carefully laid down on the Ordnance map of Scotland, which would then "exhibit an additional phase of usefulness by furnishing, as it were, an easily-consulted index, of immense service in archæological inquiries, which would show at a glance where certain relics are located, or what remains exist in specific

districts,—a species of information which at present is perfectly unattainable, except by minute and generally impracticable personal research.”

It was to follow up this attempt, and very much in consequence of suggestions made to me by Mr Rhind, that the Society of Antiquaries resolved to bring the subject under the notice of the Michaelmas County meetings of this year all over Scotland, with the view of obtaining a general and influential expression of opinion in favour of the proposed addition to the objects of the Ordnance Survey. He took a warm and direct interest in forwarding this movement of the Society ; and when he was in London in October 1855, on the point of starting for Egypt, he wrote to me :—

“ I got the copies of the circular which you sent to me, as also three others from Mr Robertson ; and I communicated with friends who would see that a responsive resolution was proposed, and the matter ventilated in Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney, Berwick, Inverness, Perth, Kincardine, and one or two other shires. On my requesting the Kilkenny Society to adopt the same course with regard to the landowners of the south-east of Ireland, they readily agreed to do so ; and in England, too, I hope something by-and-by will be done, so that the movement may be general, and therefore more effective.”

The winter of 1855–6 was spent in Egypt, in the course of which Mr Rhind began those researches in the Tombs at Thebes, which were to bear such remarkable fruits. I need hardly say that the numerous objects of interest, discovered by him at the cost of great labour and expense (including a set of bilingual papyri and a painted bier, both supposed to be unique), were all sent to our National Museum. In a letter, written to me from Thebes on 24th January 1856, the following passage occurs :—

“ It is my earnest desire to add to our museum such a series of Egyptian antiquities as will form a fair comparative representation of the archaeology of the extraordinary people who lay so near the primary fountains of civilisation. With this view, I shall gladly purchase where I can, objects

suitable for my purpose, which any of the peasantry around may possess, with the view of supplementing where the results of my own excavations may be wanting."

However much engrossed Mr Rhind might be in his own special pursuits, he was at all times ready to take an interest in and to forward the researches of friends who applied to him for assistance.

Writing to Dr Davis, from Thebes, on 8th Feb. 1856, regarding his efforts to procure modern skulls for him in Egypt, he says:— "For this you may be very sure that I shall keep an outlook, as I hold it to be selfish, if one can help those at home, especially friends, to lose an opportunity of doing so, when they themselves may not easily have any other means of coming at what they want."

In the month of November 1856, Mr Rhind published a little volume entitled "Egypt; its Climate, Character, and Resources as a Winter Resort." Its object is thus stated in the preface:—

"I have been led to prepare this book, conceiving that the modest position which it assumes to occupy required to be filled up, and that it was almost a duty to attempt to do so. Although I am not without hope that its contents may have some interest for those desirous only to increase their acquaintance with the realities of eastern travel, the whole design has acquired its colour from having been undertaken chiefly with a view to those who have to think of countries with reference to the sanative influence of their climates."

The volume contained not only the results of the author's experience, but also thermometrical notes contributed by Lord Haddo (late Earl of Aberdeen), Sir Gardener Wilkinson, and others.

Mr Rhind spent part of the summer of 1856 at Sibster, and in the course of it resumed the excavation of some of the remains in his neighbourhood. The result was communicated to the Society in a paper entitled "Notes of Excavations of Tumuli in Caithness made in the summer of 1856" printed in the "Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 372. In it he makes the following statements:—

“It is scarcely necessary to notice, in so cursory a manner, that these four tumuli, in the simplicity of the interments, without the not unusual accompaniments of primeval burials, find many coincidences, particularly in the north, and add to a large aggregate of facts of a like nature. A careful survey of these has for some time seemed to me an inquiry of decided importance, which would probably involve a necessity for material modification of the current classifications, and limit the applicability of the psychological deductions which have commonly attributed to primeval ages certain feelings on the subject of futurity, without sufficient reference to the special divergences indicated by observed data, which, to say the least, will hardly verify the exactness of such a universal scheme of primeval religion. I cannot obtrude this subject here, especially as I hope shortly to develop, in a more appropriate and extended form, some of the views to which a consideration of this matter is calculated to lead.”

In July of this year a Congress of the Archæological Institute was held in Edinburgh. Mr Rhind took a warm interest in all the preliminary arrangements for it; and Mr Way assures me that his exertions largely contributed to its success.

At this meeting, Mr Rhind read a paper “On Megalithic Remains in Malta,” which affords a specimen of his careful system of induction, and his cautious refusal to adopt conclusions from merely traditional premises. He also read a communication “On the History of Systematic Classification of Primeval Relics,” in which he pointed out that the idea of arranging by fixed progressive periods had not originated with northern archæologists, but had been discussed in Scotland long before it took shape in Scandinavia. Both papers are printed in the “Archæological Journal” for 1856.

The winter of 1856-7 was again spent in Egypt, when Mr Rhind resumed the excavations among the tombs at Thebes which he had commenced in the previous season. In a letter to Dr Davis, from Goorneh, Thebes, dated 9th January 1857, Mr Rhind thus describes his arrangements:—

“Having stated to our consul-general, Mr Bruce, when at Cairo, the

objects I had in view, he very kindly applied for and obtained for me a firman from the viceroy. Armed with this precious document, under the seal of Said Pacha, enjoining all the governors throughout Egypt to aid me in whatever I may require, and permitting me to excavate wherever I like in the whole country, I possess here, where I have taken up my position, a sort of irresponsible power. I certainly shall not abuse it; and I do need it, for I have a shocking set of scoundrels to deal with. I have already forty men at work at one point and twenty at another. At the former I was cheered yesterday by the discovery of eight mummy cases, and to-day of six more. They were not within a tomb, but give evidence, I hope, of the proximity of one, and I shall diligently persevere in search of it, as, from the position, it would probably be interesting. On Monday I intend to have fifty more men in the valley of the splendid tombs of the kings. I have several times gone diligently over the ground, and I have marked off several spots that seem promising. . . . I have also originated an excavation on the Island of Elephantine, 150 miles up the river, which Lord Henry Scott and Mr Stobart have undertaken to superintend for me, sending for me should it promise favourably."

The exertions thus undergone by Mr Rhind seem to have been greater than his strength could bear; for in writing to Dr Davis from Palermo on 8th May 1857, he states :—

"In the early months of spring I was myself by no means so well as I could have wished, partly I believe in consequence of over exertion, which it was difficult for the time to avoid. This compelled me to relinquish some of my designs, and one in particular, which I greatly regret, a series of excavations, in what we call the Western Valley, which, from its remote situation, would have involved an amount of fatigue to reach it daily on horseback for the purpose of supervision, that after a very unmistakeable warning I did not dare to think of undertaking. I kept to work vigorously however at various points nearer home, and at one of these in particular I met with very considerable success. My reward there was a large and remarkable tomb with its deposit in untouched security."

In this letter, Mr Rhind adds :—

"After leaving Thebes I had intended pitching my tent for another month, as last year, in the shadow of the Pyramids of Geezeh, but I found that the season was rather far advanced. Accordingly I sailed

from Alexandria on the 4th of April for Malta, and thence here, where I have now been established for more than a fortnight enjoying myself thoroughly. A more delicious place I have never seen. The eye may be almost constantly intoxicated with the exquisite landscape ; and all around the city the air is redolent of the perfumes of endless varieties of flowers, orange blossoms, and the other products of a most luxuriant vegetation. Man is the sole saddening element in the prospect, both from what he too often appears to be in point of comfort, and from what we know he *is* in point of liberty. It had been my design to go on to Naples and Rome, but every thing here is so attractive that I shall not tear myself away until it is necessary to turn homewards."

The summer of 1857 was partly spent at Sibster, from which place he wrote to me on 14th September, a letter, containing the following interesting remarks on the Round Towers or Burghs which are peculiar to the Northern Parts of Scotland.

"I shall answer your last question [about burghs] first, as to whether I have bestowed much attention on the subject. Whenever and wherever I could, I have not failed to note everything that came in my way respecting the burghs, and I have also made them a subject of special inquiry. I know a large number of facts connected with them, but I do not feel in a condition to hazard as yet definite results. I have never been able to hear of any of these peculiar memorials except in the northern division of Scotland, the Orkney, Shetland, and Western Isles; and I have made it a matter of very wide search in the antiquarian topographical literature of England and Ireland to find some trace of them and of the allied 'Picts' houses,' of which I have been disposed to regard them as the outgrowth or development. I have never been able to find any definite allusion to their existence in Ireland, although *I have particularly looked for such, because I saw reason to expect that they might be in that country* for the following reason. We have in Scotland a remarkable class of chambered cairns. In the north I have been a great deal among these and Picts' houses, and I have been led to perceive in the structural portions of both a certain conformity which I could not exactly make clear to you in a short note, but which would warrant a belief that both were the products of the same architectural development. The burgh, if I am right in what I have said, would follow the same analogy. Now I have inquired in vain as yet for either a Pict's house

or a burgh in Ireland ; *but chambered cairns like ours are there*, such as those at New Grange, and one in Kilkenny, although I cannot make out that they are very numerous. Still their presence has to me always induced the expectation of at least the correlative Pict's house being at some time discovered. If the towers Dr Simpson has seen are identical with Dundornadilla, I hope he has taken a note of their structure and locality. If they are merely circular buildings, without possessing the double concentric walls, they will still be interesting, but I do not think they would be burghs. In answer to your question, I would say that this is the distinguishing mark of the burgh. Simple circular buildings may be found in any country, and are perhaps not uncommon products of early mediæval architecture ; but even were such structures found in Scotland, which I do not know, or at the moment remember, I should require to be well assured of their *archaic uncemented* construction, and to judge somewhat from their position before classifying them as burghs."

On 8th October 1857, he wrote Dr Davis from Edinburgh—

'I am delighted to see that your cranial treasures have attained such valuable extent ; and when you allude to what I have been able to do to swell them, you estimate much more highly than I do the little aid it has been in my power to give. Most gladly would I ere now have put you in possession of some specimens to supply your deficiency of modern Celtic types, but I have hitherto been completely baffled. . . . I have no reasonable doubt, however, that were I ever to be restored to a degree of health, which I cannot conceal from myself it would be too sanguine to expect, such as would enable me to undertake researches in the northern counties of the extent which I earnestly desire, then, being personally present in Highland localities, I might confidently hope to procure at the same time what you so much desire. Sometimes recollections of this kind tempt me to be querulous and repining, but I should not forget that with much to bemoan I have much to be thankful for."

A few days after this letter was written, Mr Rhind was prostrated by an unexpected attack of illness, which confined him for a long time, and reduced him to such a state of weakness, that although Dr Davis, who had come to Scotland on a tour, was in the same hotel with him in Edinburgh, he was unable to see him. Writing to Dr Davis from Malaga, on 11th December 1857, he thus describes his illness :—

“ The attack of hæmoptysis which prostrated me in Edinburgh was most unexpected, and very considerable. I was just about going out to church on the morning of the Indian fast-day, when, without any apparent proximate cause that I could remember, except it were bending a little before, I felt blood flow into my chest, and I lost perhaps a tea-cupful. . . . I have now been settled down for a fortnight, and the change has already done me a world of good. I have gained strength ; appetite become vigorous ; chest sensations apparently subsiding into their former character. . . . After two winters spent in Egypt, I do not as yet find this an unsatisfactory change for the climate of the Nile. It is several degrees cooler certainly, probably 9 or 10 in the middle of the day, but is still sufficiently warm for any one who would be content with the sunniest days of our own August.”

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, on St Andrew’s Day 1857, Mr Rhind was elected an Honorary Member.

While at Malaga, in the spring of 1858, Mr Rhind heard of his father’s death, an event which was thus communicated to Dr Davis in a letter from Algiers, written on the 26th March of this year :—

“ Early in February I had a great grief, in the intelligence (until quite previously), entirely unexpected, of the death of a most affectionate father, whose whole being was devoted to me. The affliction was the more severe, that the stroke, by snapping the last tie of near relationship, leaves me as it were alone. Feeling that a change from a place saddened by so gloomy an association would be desirable, we left Malaga about the middle of this month, and crossed over to Algeria.”

To those acquainted with Mr Rhind’s warm, loving nature, the depth of such a wound may be estimated. Some of the thoughts which sustained him under his feelings of desolation, we may gather from the following verses, which I find copied into one of his commonplace books :—

“ WHO IS ALONE ?¹

How heavily the path of life
Is trod by him who walks alone ;
Who hears not on his dreary way
Affection’s sweet and cheering tone ;

¹ Hymns and Poems for the Sick and Suffering, p. 136.

Alone although his heart should bound
 With love to all things great and fair,
 They love not him,—there is not one
 His sorrow or his joy to share.

* * * * *

Who is alone, if God be nigh?
 Who shall repine at loss of friends,
 While he has One of boundless power,
 Whose constant kindness never ends?—
 Whose presence felt enhances joy,
 Whose love can stop each flowing tear,
 And cause, upon the darkest cloud,
 The pledge of mercy to appear.”

In the letter to Dr Davis last quoted, Mr Rhind thus refers to the question of Treasure Trove, in the adjustment of which he felt great interest :—

“ Before the last occurrence diverted my thoughts, and when, in point of strength, I had so far recovered as to be able to undertake a little work, I prepared what I had for some time promised, an Exposition of the Law of Treasure Trove for the Scottish Antiquaries.”

This paper was read to the Society, and is noticed in the Proceedings (vol. iii. p. 76). It was printed as a pamphlet, with a preface, dated Malaga, 15th January 1858, under the title of “ The Law of Treasure Trove—How can it be best adapted to accomplish useful results ?”

In a letter to me from Algiers, dated 30th March 1858, he thus writes of his new quarters :—

“ I need not say I have very great satisfaction in noting any particulars that may be of use to our friend Innes, as regards spring quarters. For myself, I have been very greatly pleased with this place, in point of climate, since I have been here. The air is singularly soft and balmy, without, however, being humid or relaxing ; and as March and April have the reputation of being normally of this character here, I do not know any place where these months could be spent more agreeably. As to earlier spring and winter, there is a certain proportion of rain and

changeable weather, as everywhere on the Mediterranean seaboard, but less, so far as I can judge, than at any point on the northern shores, excepting only Malaga. By the end of April or early in May, the heat, although, it is said, not oppressive, becomes so considerable as to indicate removal to those who, contemplating spending the summer in our home climate, do not wish to accustom themselves to a high temperature. By the way, one thing is probably worth mentioning, that local medical opinion seems to be, that the air here being somewhat stimulant, does not always suit those who are nervously excitable, and has a tendency to arouse irritation in that direction.

"In point of other attractions, the country around Algiers is of its kind the most beautiful I ever saw—ravines and slopes, infinitely diversified by the most luxuriant vegetation. These, too, are in all directions penetrated by excellent roads, and so the drives and points of view are very various.

"The town itself is bustling and lively—too much so to my taste. The hotels are good, and their scale of charges about the same as usually prevails in France. For a strong man there are plenty of expeditions on all sides by steamer or diligence, and much, if not always of special, of adequate interest to see, in Roman sites, the outline of the country, the Kabyles, and so on. If Innes thinks of coming here this season, and conceives there is anything I can do for him beforehand, I shall have the greatest pleasure in being of any use to him."

In the beginning of May, Mr Rhind left Algiers for the south of France, where he lingered for some weeks, Avignon being his head quarters. Part of the summer and autumn was spent at Sibster. On 23d August 1858, he writes to Dr Davis from this place "a hurried line respecting the Sutherland (Dunrobin) skull as you wish it," in which he recapitulates his reasons, formerly stated to myself, for believing the deposit to be Scandinavian:—

"1. The sculptured stones (of which one was used as a cap-stone) being native and peculiar, were not likely to be regarded by roving strangers, who were inimical also to the indigenous population; and they (the Norsemen) might naturally make use of a convenient slab.

"2. The situation not far from the shore gives probability to a Scandinavian origin.

"3. The grave, in its structure of slab-stones and general character, corresponds with an interment which I knew in Caithness, of undoubted Norse origin, as the usual two shell-shaped brooches were present.

"4. The grave seemed to indicate a date almost, if not quite, contemporaneous with the native use of the sculptured stones; and so a native population would hardly use one for an un contemplated purpose.

"I think the objection to your line of argument would be—(1) The difficulty of drawing too strict a line between the symbols on the pre-Christian and the Christian stones; (2) and chiefly, The Norsemen are much more likely to have buried in this fashion as pagans, and not as Christians. Their paganism in the North of Scotland is of much later date by several centuries than the introduction of Christianity among the native tribes. Add to which this deposit is *prima facie* (though not necessarily) pagan, as it had at least one accompaniment, a corroded (apparently) ferrule of iron for the haft, perhaps of spear or pike."

In September, Mr Rhind came southwards. I was not in Edinburgh when he passed through, but he wrote to me afterwards of his endeavours to assist Mr Hamilton, to whom was entrusted the construction of the cases for the National Museum, by giving him all the facts suggested by his experience, and by introducing him to the officers of the British Museum, who were most conversant with the subject. In October, Mr Rhind took up his quarters at Hyeres in the South of France, from which he wrote to me, on 28th October—

"I am here establishing myself rather nearer home than usual—at all events, for the winter—with the intention of moving down the Spanish coast, or into Italy, in January, when the harsh spring winds may be anticipated. At a first start, I am quite charmed with this place. The views are exquisite; the vegetation almost richer than Italian; the hotel where I am staying exceedingly comfortable; and the climate, it is to be hoped, enjoyable."

In this letter he recurs to the subject of Treasure Trove, to the settlement of which he wished to give a fresh impulse, and adds,—
"The time was thought opportune to bring together the two pamphlets on British Antiquities and Treasure Trove, and I have set them out in a volume with a new preface, the sentiments of which

I hope you will approve." This preface, from which I have already quoted (p. 9), is dated from Clifton, 12th October 1858.

In a letter to Dr Davis, written from Hyeres on 26th December 1858, he says :—

" I am much pleased to have your opinion of the photograph of the Maltese skull. Your attribution of it to an African type coincides with that of certain Italian physicists, Orioli of Bologna, being, I think, one. Its history is this,—It was found with crumbling bones in a species of crypt, in the Megalithic remains at Hagar Kim, in Malta,—a paper on which I read at the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Edinburgh in 1856. The specialties of these curious vestiges, and generally the primeval archæology of the Mediterranean coasts and islands, offers a somewhat important field of research, which I always try to keep in view. I am just now finishing a long paper of about sixty MS. pages on one branch of the subject, 'Megalithic Vestiges in North Africa and their place in Primeval Archæology.' "

The paper just referred to is printed in "Archæologia, vol. xxxviii. p. 252.

In the beginning of February 1859, Mr Rhind left Hyeres for Nice, whence he proceeded by Genoa and Leghorn to Rome, which he reached just before the commencement of the Carnival. Writing to me from Rome on 2d March, he says :—

" I need not tell you of the Archæological profusion here. It is overpowering in quantity and dazzling in kind. During the past week I have examined most of the ruins of ancient Rome. The art galleries and the churches I have not yet entered upon. With regard to these, however, I intend, on this occasion, only to familiarize myself with the most prominent exemplars ; and my time I propose chiefly to devote to the study of the Etruscan antiquities, with respect to which, I want to lay a good basement in my memory for comparative purposes."

Leaving Rome on the last day of March, Mr Rhind spent a few days in Naples, and then feeling the need of repose after the excitement of sight-seeing, took up his abode for some weeks in the beautiful Island of Capri. "The change," he writes to Dr Davis,

"was most pleasant and useful, allowing an opportunity for digesting, so to say, the crowded impressions of two tolerably laborious months."

The revolutionary events then occurring in that country compelled Mr Rhind to alter his plans and led him to hasten his return to England without visiting the Balearic Islands, which he was "anxious to see for the sake of their curious remains—the Talyots." On his return he resumed his residence at Clifton.

At this time a Committee of our Society was engaged in determining the principles on which the arrangement of the National Museum was to proceed. Mr Rhind, as I have said, had at various times visited, and carefully examined, the chief Museums of Antiquities in Europe. He had done this with a definite object and purpose, and as I was naturally desirous of obtaining the result of his experience at the time when we were about to fix the future arrangement of our own collection, he was so good as embody his views in the following "Memorandum on the Arrangement of the National Museum of Scottish Antiquities":—

"With regard to the classification of an Archæological Museum such as ours, there are, I think, at least two points which may form an axiomatic basis to start from.

"The first is, that a collection calculated to teach inductively or deductively, should be arranged with respect to its instructive capabilities, and not merely in the manner most convenient for generic adjustment or reference, as for example books in a library.

"The second is, that such a collection being the embodiment, or rather the data, of scientific inquiries not fully developed, speculative, and progressive, should not, as far as possible, be classified according to any conclusion that may be doubtful, and thus cramped into a mere illustration of a foregone formula, instead of being allowed, by a quasi-natural juxtaposition of the objects, to evolve whatever shades of meaning they may bear.

"If these be the essentials of classification which we should endeavour to approach, we must fail to approve of either of the two systems with

which (as adopted on a large scale) we are familiar. The one is that embraced by the Royal Irish Academy, which may be called what I have termed a mere generic adjustment, whereby, in consequence of arrangement, simply according to material (wood, bone, stone, &c.) which may belong to any age, race or country, the function of teaching is almost altogether abrogated, and what little precise knowledge has been hardly won of primeval ages, is nearly enwrapped in its original chaos. The other is the method of the three processional periods which is commonly described as Danish, which is in use at Copenhagen, at Schwerin, under Herr Lisch, who, I believe, first employed it, and not to mention other collections, is practically the plan followed in the British room of the British Museum. To it arises the objection under the second head, that its teaching is not unequivocal, and is admitted by native investigators themselves not to be of universal application, even in the three Scandinavian countries where it is most strongly maintained, while, with regard to Britain, the sum of our experience up to this point will not at all warrant such unqualified precision.

“Further, in both the systems there is the radical defect, that either, if rigidly carried out, involves the dismemberment of sepulchral deposits or other finds, which, it being one of the peculiarities in Britain, consist often of objects of diverse material, and which, precisely for this reason, constitute in their integrity our most valuable data.

“On these grounds, I conceive that a blending of the two systems, or rather following an arrangement springing naturally from the relics themselves, and, above all, from the circumstances in which they have been found, would be at once more scientifically just and practically useful. In such arrangement, I would admit but one inevitable generalization, even that to be confronted by a scheme of constant correctives of simple application. This generalization would merely be a recognition of the relative inferiority and superiority of artistic appliances and products, a gradation inferentially related to the lapse of time—as the broad teaching of history and experience is progress in those matters—but a gradation not necessarily chronometrical, and the precise significance of which it would be the object of this corrective system gradually to unfold, rather than preliminarily to assume.

“A short outline of the practical details I should propose to follow will be more explanatory than an exposition of abstract principles.

“Supposing the classification were to be commenced as you enter the Museum, I should begin by arranging in the first wall case to the right, all the stone weapons and implements now in our possession, not form-

ing part of heterogeneous finds. In the same case I would place those urns, paterae and ornaments, &c., of a similarly isolated character, the like of which, experience or analogy may teach us, has been found in conjunction with stone relics in this country. In a portion of this case duly defined, and headed "Illustrative," as opposed to "Native," I should exhibit corresponding objects from other countries, including Irish relics; but not English relics, which, for obvious ethnographical reasons, it would not at this stage be necessary to dissociate from Scottish. In continuation of this case, I would have a space for early mixed and indeterminate objects, and then proceed on the same plan with the metallic and correlative relics, taking care, as before, to be guided, if possible, by facts, or at all events, by analogy and judgment, in determining what vestiges are to be associated.

"Then, as to the practical commentary on this stringing together or quasi-classification of what may be called the waifs or separate objects, I would have in the wall cases immediately opposite, or in some instances in cases on the floor, any group in its integrity which constituted any one sepulchral deposit, or the contents of any one primeval dwelling; a description of archæological material of great value, and not unlikely to accumulate from the increasing care of excavators. Already we have several. Accompanying these, I would have, whenever drawings exist, illustrations of the remains, and even positions in which they were discovered—representations which might be merely the engravings in use—to illustrate descriptive papers, original sketches, or photographic copies of these on a small scale, now so easily and cheaply produced. Models also of the vestiges which have yielded the relics, and, indeed, of all others of a corresponding character, are also a species of treasure which should find their place here, and the accumulation of which ought to receive every attention: nor would I limit this mode of illustration to the groups. In every instance, where similar material exists for the elucidation of what I have termed the isolated objects, in the opposite wall-cases, I would likewise back *them* with such exponents of their history. For both the groups and the separate objects, I would also have another common rule—that each should bear a plainly legible statement of at least the place and description of monument in which it was found, along with a precise reference to volume and page of the "original source," whenever the circumstances under which it was discovered have been recorded, whether in MS. in the archives of the Society, or in print in the Society's Proceedings, or elsewhere.

"It is thus by blending and reflecting, one against the other, the intima-

tions of single objects—relics in their primitive groups, and monuments, all in their mutual co-relation,—that we shall best extract their fullest signification, and at the same time guard against going beyond it.

“As I have here chiefly to deal with pre-historic vestiges, I need hardly go farther, and it is unnecessary to add, that at the conclusion of a sequence such as the foregoing notes indicate, we should come to works bearing evidence of direct Roman influence. Of a later period still, we have as yet in Scotland recovered very few relics corresponding in date to the Anglo-Saxon antiquities so numerous in England, and this, in fact, is one of the dimmest vistas in Scottish archaeology. At the outskirts, and at the close of this epoch, we come to Scoto-Irish products—the contents of a few Scandinavian graves on our coasts, distinguished generally by their shell-shaped brooches, and hordes like the valuable addition from Orkney which the Museum has lately received. Then antiquarian inquiry, already begun to find outlet in other paths, is bereft almost entirely of much of its older field, and its materials and products, at once more full and more precise, fall readily, with only occasional difficulties, into chronological line.

“I have thus hurriedly endeavoured to sketch the general features of the conception I have formed of a scientific archaeological collection. After acquaintance with nearly all the museums in Europe, the impression which remains with me is, that the foregoing outline represents the idea of what one would wish a National assemblage of relics to be, as a medium whereby to arrive readily, practically, and in an unbiassed shape, at an estimate of the archaeological characteristics of any given country. It need scarcely be added that such an arrangement implies neither particular difficulty nor undue extravagance of space. It would require care and judgment, but no more trouble than such an object legitimately demands; and in its minuter developments such as the supplying of titles, illustrations, and references, the work could be gradually completed not necessarily before but after the Museum is opened.”

A. HENRY RHIND.

CLIFTON, 11th June 1859.

In the month of July 1859, Mr Rhind came to Edinburgh, where he resided during that month and part of August. In the end of July he attended the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Carlisle where I met him. He only remained for a couple of days, and feeling unable for the fatigue of country excursions, he confined

himself to an examination of the local museum of the Institute, and to attendance in the Sections at the reading of the more remarkable papers.

At a later period of the season he arranged for a lease of the beautiful mansion of Down House near Bristol, of which, on 10th October, he thus wrote to me at Malvern, where I was at the time—

“I have been getting settled in my new abode, into which I moved a week ago. Although I am pretty well accustomed to moving my tent, yet it is a sad tax on time and other occupations shaking into place, when the result promises to be something like permanency. When it is over, however, and my *penates* are fixed, I fancy I may count upon having no other fitting in the full sense of the term until the last.”

He was at the same time meditating his usual winter flight, but amid all his distractions, he kept in view the arrangement of the Museum at Edinburgh. In the same letter he writes me—

“I have heard from Mr M'Culloch [the keeper of the Museum] several times, and I write as fully as I can in answer to his questions. You know, however, the difficulty of realising the positions of absent things, and of tracing in and by letters, transpositions which a glance might set at rest. So far as I make out he has been getting on nicely; but when you get home, do look in and keep him, as far as possible, to principles, which, with the best will in the world, one is apt to overlook in a natural, and, indeed, so far commendable anxiety to arrange for the eye and for facility of cataloguing.”

It was Mr Rhind's wish to have been present at the meeting of the British Association which took place at Aberdeen in September of this year: he took especial interest in the proceedings of the Ethnological Section, and the relative Archæological Museum formed under the auspices of Mr Charles E. Dalrymple and other members of a local committee. But as he afterwards wrote to Dr Davis from Boulogne on 7th November, he was unable to enjoy the pleasure: “To me it was a decided privation to have been obliged

to forego the meeting at Aberdeen, as besides the other inducements, I had counted upon meeting so many friends together who are not easily brought within reach otherwise." In this letter he informed Dr Davis that he had been detained at Boulogne from the effects of a bad cold caught during the passage across, which proved unexpectedly boisterous, by exposure from which he could find no shelter, in consequence of the crowd on board and the miserably uncomfortable construction of the steamer. He however felt so much better as to propose to begin his journey to Hyeres on the following day. On that day, however, he had a recurrence of his old complaint, which completely prostrated him, and detained him at Boulogne for a month before he gathered even a feeble amount of strength. "You will readily believe," he afterwards wrote to Dr Davis from Hyeres on 3d March 1860, "that under these circumstances a journey across France in mid winter was rather an undertaking, but there was nothing else to be done, and by care and arrangement I accomplished it without detriment." In the same letter he writes—

"I have no doubt you have read Darwin's remarkable book on the "Origin of Species." I had it sent here with a parcel of others, and have just finished it. Viewed antagonistically or not, it is a great performance, from the evident and continuous thought with which it has been elaborated, and the free range which it evinces over a vast area of facts. Without as yet having been able to give it full consideration, I am disposed to think that he has done more than has ever been done formerly to show cause for believing that species are not necessarily fixed elemental points. But how far, and to what extent, the power and principle of mutability has been operative, is the question. Whether an inflexible logic, from specials to the widest generals, is to bear down all before it; and whether an analogy, not necessarily of universal application, must be held to swamp all difficulties, is the issue. I should like to see this phase discussed by the professed physiologists and zoologists; and I dare say this will come presently, but hitherto they seem to have been rather holding aloof."

In a letter to me from Hyeres, dated 27th February of this year,

are the following passages on "The Picts," and "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," which are well worth preserving:—

"As to the special point you mention, defining Galloway in the *tenth* century *Terra Pictorum*, I do not, like you, remember any authority applicable, otherwise than inferentially. But with regard to the actual ethnologic position of the Celtic population which we seem to find there later, *that* could only be dealt with as part of the general question affecting the Picts. And first of all, what force is to be given to the name Pict? If we are to use it merely in a political sense (so to say) as describing the nation we find in East and North East Scotland, then it would have no more ethnographic significance than for example the terms Mercian or East Anglian in South Britain, and would fail to be a palpable distinction. But if we are to make it a test of race, and of generic import, we have the old problem in all its complexity. I myself greatly doubt the accuracy of a rigid application. I am satisfied as to the generic Kelticism of the Picts, but not that they were exclusively or specially Gaelic, or specially Cymric. While, then, Bede lays down their boundaries to the South expressly enough, in his day, *as a nation*, we must not necessarily *ipso facto* conclude that the RACE *element* of *Pictism* was at all times, or at any time, restricted to the north of his line, and to the exclusion of Ireland—where, the more I used to think of it, the more I was convinced that there was not an uniformity in its Keltism. I should greatly like to see developed the line of inquiry which you point to, and which the new glimpses of Pictish institutions have opened up—namely, a minute comparison with the state of matters in Ireland and South Britain.

"As to the *Stones*, a section of what you mention is very much what I have been endeavouring to keep in view. With reference to a general idea, in demanding which you rather drive me into a corner, I would be disposed to formulate it somewhat thus:—

"1. The crude figures in their simplicity (those we term symbols) have not hitherto been met with—at all events similarly grouped elsewhere.

"2. The *ornamentation*,—interlaced knot work, and such like—was common in Roman work, particularly of late time.

"3. Certain of the figures, such as some of the men and horses, have a strong resemblance to debased Roman work. To give one or two analogies:—on the fronts of Christian sarcophagi from the catacombs at Rome, and in incidental bas reliefs often merely built into modern walls in Italy, I have noted groups of considerable correspondence with the best

of ours ; such as men with kilt-like tunics, horses of the same full, rounded contour, ridden by men without stirrups and with pointed toes, a chariot with occupants like one at Meikle.

“As to the first (the symbols) I should not feel quite warranted to speculate whence they originated, although, judging by analogy and by *the epoch to which they seem referrible*, I should suspect that they sprung from some untraceable foreign germs, rather than consider that they were of pure native creation. But that they were a specially native *development* seems clear from their number and local restriction. The second and third, again, I should be inclined to look upon as almost entirely adopted and imitative products. If this view be correct, it should exercise an influence on what may be termed the archaeological reading of the third (the figures, &c.), by making it doubtful whether they are intended to represent the contemporary dress or customs of the country.

“On the general ethnical questions hinging on the positive or negative affirmation of an early native art-growth, I could not here enter.

“I am now in correspondence with Italy on the subject of some of those reliefs and sarcophagi to which I alluded ; but it is difficult to accomplish exactly what one wants. In a fortnight or so a friend of mine is going there, and I think I may be able to get some help through him. If you chance to have any spare copies of individual stones on thin paper, and would send me three, being of examples typically representative of respectively the symbols, the ornamenting knot-work, and the pictorial figures, they might be very useful in enabling me to send clear instructions by my friend.”

In his next letter to me, dated 4th April, he writes :—

“Your letter, and the packet with the lithographs of the stones which you so practically replied to me by sending, arrived safely a fortnight ago, and I lost no time in employing the latter in the manner I had in view. I have not yet heard from Rome as to the results of the instructions I gave for a draughtsman’s work, nor, indeed, do I expect to do so for some little time.

“The report of your last meeting shows a most thriving state of things. Accurate drawings and descriptions, like that by Captain Thomas of the houses in Harris, are of the highest interest, and I echo your wish that they (particularly the plans and drawings) were more numerous. I am very glad to be able to send you with this, I suppose in time for your next meeting, a paper, the materials for which have at various times cost

me much trouble in the gathering. It forms part of the diggings in the general archæology of the Old World, which I try to keep following out, without being very hopeful, I am sad to confess it, that I shall ever be able to complete my scheme."

The paper thus referred to was "On the Use of Bronze and Iron in Ancient Egypt, with reference to General Archæology." An abstract of it is printed in our Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 464.

About the middle of April Mr Rhind began his homeward journey, making Nismes his headquarters for two or three weeks, "as there is a good deal of antiquarian interest there, and close by at Arles," reaching England early in June. On the 15th of this month he wrote Dr Davis on the subject of a series of ethnological queries, which that gentleman proposed to put into the hands of competent observers in different localities:—

"In the matter of the 'queries,' of course, I shall be most glad to be of any use to you; but when you and Stuart talk of my *opinion* on the subject as being of any value, I am only certain that you both very decidedly overestimate it. I think the form of the questions is well calculated to get at the facts you want; but I frankly confess to you that I should put little or no reliance for purposes of sound deduction, upon the answers in the mass which you are likely to receive. Nobody will know better than yourself how rare is the capacity for scientific observation, even in matters where direct tangible testimony is alone involved, without the necessity of the exercise of judgment. But in the case of your queries, where the observer has to state general results (as in 2, 3, and 6), from a comparative discrimination of many (say twenty) diverse units, I think the task is one which, if well executed, would itself require a judicious and rational ethnologist. Again, supposing that individual observers were tolerably capable, there would almost necessarily be sufficient difference in their respective mental processes of weighing evidence, to make the aggregate product an accretion of *ununiform* items. In fact, it seems to me that a series of observations, such as those in question, to be of full practical value, would require to be made by one practised eye, guided by one standard of elimination—in short, it is an affair in which, from the delicacy of the process, as applied to minute ethnology, everything depends on the observer and his judicial ability. I would strongly, therefore, incline to the view that,

if you contemplate founding on a series of inquiries of the nature indicated in the 'queries,' it would be a very great matter if you could, in your own person, make the few local inspections that would be needed. Previously selecting your points, and provided with introductions, a tour of four or six weeks would, I believe, accomplish the work satisfactorily, and in such a manner that, if you came to build, you could rely upon the bricks."

In the month of August 1860 I had the pleasure of visiting Mr Rhind at his residence near Bristol. He was then busy with his book on Thebes, and in such health as enabled him to enjoy the society of his friends, and to take daily drives in his carriage. The season, however, was on the whole wet and gloomy, and he, in company with his friend Mr Palmer, who had been his companion at Hyeres, sailed for Madeira in the month of October.

While at Madeira he executed his settlements on the 1st January 1861.

Writing to Mr Earle from Madeira, on 10th April 1861, he says—

"I have got on exceedingly well through the whole season—at least keeping my ground, and working with some degree of steadiness. My Egyptian volume is now almost quite done; and when I reach England, I hope, after a good revisal, to be ready to go to press. The only thing I feel sure about it is, that it will not to anybody, or intrinsically, represent the amount of labour it has cost me. We are looking forward to flight, and have arranged the mode. At one time our plan was to make for the Canary Islands, and thence by the coast of Africa to the south of Spain; but a hitch as to the steamboats has obliged us to give up this on the present occasion, although I do so reluctantly, as I am anxious to learn something of the Guanche antiquities at Teneriffe. We have now fixed to sail direct to England about the 18th of May; and before the end of that month I hope to be at home, where I shall speedily expect to welcome you, to get the light of your countenance, and the benefit of your experience, as to the killed shrubs, before going to see the results of your labours in your own vineyard."

In the end of May he reached his residence at Down House, where

he spent the summer. In the beginning of September Mr Palmer came to visit him with the view of concerting plans for again spending the ensuing winter together in a warmer climate. On the second day after his arrival Mr Palmer was unexpectedly seized by hæmorrhage of the lungs. Writing to Mr Earle on the 11th Sept., Mr Rhind says—

“Alas! alas! there is anything in view but a visit to you this week. Poor Palmer came to me this day week looking wretchedly ill; and the night after but one he appeared at my bedside (at half-past two in the morning) coughing violently from hæmorrhage, and begging for help. Happily I had the needful appliances at hand. I got him to bed, and sat with him until we got a surgeon, before whose arrival the bleeding ceased.”

Mr Palmer's death was thus announced to Mr Earle on the 20th September:—“My last letter would prepare you for our poor friend's illness taking the worst turn. And so it has been. He went calmly to his rest yesterday morning.”

Mr Rhind again returned to Madeira for the winter of 1862. He thus writes to Mr Earle on 3d January 1862—

“I have settled down into the kind of fossil life which I followed (and which the nature of the place compels one to follow) last year. I am occupying the same rooms, meeting very many of the same people, revolving in my morning rides in the same narrow circles, which the bounding hills prescribe, and altogether feeling as if I had never left the island. There is a lamentable want of variety and life in this exile—that is undeniable. Indoors, of course, one has one's occupations; but the want of interesting objects, and, to some extent, of interesting people outside, makes what ought to be the pleasantest part of the day, often the least so. In the house in which I am staying, and which has some seventeen guests, we are, as to *personnel*, in some respects worse, in some respects better off, than last year. Of course the larger number of the people are simply of negative characteristics; and if we have none who are actually treasures, neither have we any—and it is something to say of a miscellaneous household—that are positively obnoxious. One-half are Germans; and as I have a general liking for their race, I am glad of the *interim*, and live.

"Two of our set are very good specimens in various ways ; but being Northerns (Sleswig men), and rather out of the way of the literary activity of Germany, they are not such 'full men'—to use Bacon's phrase—as their countrymen of corresponding position and education sometimes are." "I am looking forward with some degree of pleasure to my spring move. My plan is to sail for Teneriffe at the first of April, to spend three weeks or a month there, looking up the Guanche antiquities ; and then to make for Seville, by way of Cadiz, at the beginning of May. I should hope to spend a month pleasantly in and about Seville, and then to return to England, either by Lisbon or Gibraltar."

About six weeks later in the season (15th February) Mr Rhind wrote to me from Madeira. The following passage in his letter shows how he kindled up at any plan for elucidating native antiquities :—

"I saw in an Aberdeen paper, which was sent to me by the last mail, a report of your Spalding Club meeting. The account of what had been accomplished, and what was contemplated, seemed very satisfactory. The plan which you seem yet to keep partly in abeyance, I think is well worthy of every consideration—I mean following up the Sculptured Stones by a somewhat similar exemplification of the historical architecture of the north-east of Scotland. There never is likely to be such an opportunity as that offered by the united effort of a Club like the Spalding, for constructing a *corpus* of the historico-ethnographical materials of the northern counties—a work which, as well as appealing to our national feelings, must have a somewhat unexpected scientific value, from the evidence to be afforded as to the character of development in a comparatively isolated region. The mediæval chartulary, and similar social illustrations, are one part of such a *corpus* ; the sculptured stones notably another ; the household, castellated, and ecclesiastical architecture would be another ; and I have for some time thought of suggesting to you one more, and yet an earlier link, to be taken up when the sculptured stones were finished, and illustrated by the same process of collocation and embodiment of thoroughly trustworthy facts and illustrations. What I mean is, a series of representations of a large number of the prominent and typical early vestiges of the northern counties—the hill forts, the circles and other ortholithic erections, the eirde houses and Piets' Houses, the cairns and barrows, and the relics of stone, metal, and clay found in connection with them. The interest of such an exemplification of the primeval state of

our northern home, we can readily picture ; and to produce such a monument, fairly adjusted and apportioned, is a work such as a body like the Spalding Club is well calculated to accomplish, and it is worthy of an effort to achieve. To prevent its too exclusively absorbing the funds of the Club, I should think there would be little difficulty in organising an adequate auxiliary fund, to be subscribed to by volunteers, of whom I would gladly be one. I do hope you will think of this as favourably as I do, and keep the matter in view."

He adds—

"I am just correcting the last sheets of my Theban book. What reception the volume may meet with I can hardly guess ; but at any rate I have not spared labour upon it. To find that it should meet with some degree of success would naturally, of course, be pleasant, after first toiling to gather the materials for it in Egypt, and then grinding them into shape with an amount of labour which it is perhaps as well the result should not show. In Edinburgh I hope it will find some readers, who may already have been interested in the relics in the Museum, which part of it describes."

This volume, on which Mr Rhind expended so much thought and labour, was soon afterwards published with the title, "Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants Ancient and Present, including a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis." It contains eleven chapters, the first of which is devoted to the general history of Thebes ; the second describes the Necropolis as one of the most remarkable in the world ; the third gives the result of former sepulchral researches ; the fourth describes the unrifled tomb of a Theban dignitary and its contents, portions of which were of an unusual character, and others unique ; the fifth gives an account of a burial-place of the poor ; the sixth records excavations among tombs of the kings, and of various grades ; the seventh is devoted to the theories explanatory of Egyptian sepulture ; the eighth to the sepulchral evidence of early metallurgic practice ; the ninth points out how the demand for Egyptian relics has been supplied, and its influence on the condition of the monu-

ments; the tenth furnishes an account of the present tenants of the tombs; and the eleventh continues the account of these tenants and of their rulers. The volume is illustrated by plates of the more remarkable objects.

In the preface Mr Rhind explains the delay which had occurred in the appearance of the volume; one reason for which was, his hope of being able to collect a farther series of sepulchral details in other parts of the country.

“But the chief cause of the delay has been that, believing any work intended for publication to be entitled to at least such advantages as time and care may give, the demand for both in this case has been increased by the breaches in continuous progress involved in the circumstances of a lengthened annual absence abroad. Even now I have had to correct the proofs of two-thirds of these sheets about fifteen hundred miles from England.”

Mr Rhind is here silent on the subject of interruptions arising from serious illnesses, which at times reduced him to an extreme state of weakness, and permanently disabled him from anything beyond a restricted amount of daily exertion.

On the 5th May Mr Rhind wrote to me from Gibraltar—

“I spent rather more than three weeks in various parts of the island of Teneriffe, but chiefly in the beautiful valley of Orotava, to which Humboldt gave the palm for beauty, even in comparison with all the scenery of the Cordilleras, which he had traversed. I much enjoyed my sojourn there, and in Teneriffe generally. The weather was magnificent, and the climate generally seems to promise so well for a winter, that I am at present minded to return there next year. The facilities of communication with Europe form one considerable inducement, there being six or seven steamers every month. The drawback is the very indifferent accommodation. Another motive to go back is, to investigate a little more fully the relics of the Guanches, the ancient population which the Spaniards found in possession, at the conquest, 400 years ago. Their condition offers some interesting analogies with that of the primeval races of

Europe, &c. ; and what I have already been able to learn on the subject, makes me desirous to have some opportunity of knowing more. To leave Teneriffe, I took advantage of a mercantile steamer that was to make a long detour, which promised some novelty. We touched first at another of the Canaries, La Palma, and then at another, Lanzarote—the first mountainous and of considerable beauty ; the last also mountainous, but arid from want of water. Our next point was Mogador, on the coast of Morocco, where we lay two days. This town has all the curious oriental characteristics ; but being comparatively new, and having been built as a commercial depôt, it wants much of the picturesqueness of the ancient Muslim cities. From Mogador we coasted northwards, looking in at three other Barbary towns—Mazagan, Darel Baçes, and Tangier—and arriving here on Friday night, after a pleasant voyage of nine days. In four and twenty hours I hope to be again under way, as my object is to reach Seville on the 8th, and to stay there until the end of the month. About the beginning of the second week in June, I hope to be at home.”

Among Mr Rhind's papers I found a very careful account of Teneriffe, with minute details of its products and resources. It is a mere fragment, however, and does not touch on the antiquities of the island, his observations on these being probably reserved till after the second visit which he projected.

Mr Rhind resumed his residence at Down House, where he spent the summer of 1862. In the autumn he was again prostrated by an attack of illness, of which he wrote to me from Clifton on the 20th September. He had arranged to part with his lease of Down House at this time, with the intention of selecting for next season a more sheltered residence in the same neighbourhood. In the letter just referred to he writes—

“ I have decided to turn my face to Egypt again for the coming winter. I sail for Malta from Southampton on the 4th of next month. Early in November I hope to be once more on the Nile. In spring, according to my present plans, I make for Corfu ; and, if strength permits, I intend to get about among the Greek islands for six or eight weeks, with an eye to early vestiges.”

Before he left England, Mr Rhind executed a codicil to his settle-

ment, by which he transferred from the University of Edinburgh to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland his endowment of a Professorship of Archæology. His reasons are fully stated in that document, which is printed in the Appendix to this Memoir.

Mr Rhind reached Egypt in safety, and speedily began a series of systematic observations on the Nile and its deposits. His purpose is thus expressed in a paper found among his notes, which may have been intended as a preface to the volume, which he meant to prepare under the title of "The Nile Valley in Relation to Chronology."

"This work will, with other materials, contain the result of observations made during a voyage devoted to tracing the operations of the Nile for 1000 miles of its course from the second Cataract to the sea. Among the facts embodied are the depth of water; rate of current; amount of sediment; constituents of alluvium and of sand; these, and other conditions being classified with reference to the respective points in the river's course. Side by side with such data, showing the Nile's mode of action, will be given the various evidences according to their locality of what it has accomplished. Among such evidences are measurements indicating the position of the ancient monuments in relation to the river and the alluvium, and traces of fluvial action on or near the mountains of the valley. It will be shown from terrace marks in the hills, and the presence of alluvial deposits and river shells at levels high above the present water range, that in its earlier career the Nile was a destructive stream, wearing out its bed where its subsequent work has been to build it up.

"In reviewing the changes which have occurred during the historical period, it will be shown with reference to Lower Nubia and Upper Egypt, that the facts require a different explanation from either of the two most current hypotheses, viz. :—the assumed scooping out of the bed of the river between Semneh and Assouan, or the bursting of a barrier at the rocks of Silsilis. As to Lower Egypt, including the Delta, the subject of the rate of alluvial deposit will be investigated and the value examined of the proofs it may afford as to the antiquity of man's presence."

The following letter to Mr Earle, written from La Majolica, on the Lake of Como, on the 8th of June 1863, is valuable, from its pre-

serving a detailed account of Mr Rhind's proceedings during the previous winter :—

“ I do not doubt that, from some of my Clifton friends, you will have long ago learned that there has been only too good reason why I have not replied to your letter, which came to me in Egypt just at the very time of my overthrow. I longed to write to you, but I was unwilling to use another's hand, and I feel that you will forgive me for delaying until I could myself, as it were, speak to you face to face, if it be but a word or two.

“ I spent the winter on the Nile pleasantly, and as to health improvingly. But I could not resist getting involved in interesting work, which I could not always keep within proper bounds. The main part of my time was given to investigating the operations of the river and the growth of the alluvium, with reference to the monuments. I began and carried out the work systematically for 1000 miles of the river's course, and had brought my notes and collections into such form, that I had communicated with the Longmans to announce a volume on ‘ The Nile Valley in relation to Chronology.’ When I reached Cairo, I fear I was more diligent mentally and bodily than a due calculation of contingencies warranted; and one or two detrimental causes having fallen upon me untowardly together, I was prostrated by a sharp attack of hæmorrhage from the lung. I had a weary confinement at Cairo—another at Alexandria. I have been reduced and enfeebled miserably. But yet the necessities of escaping from the heat of the south obliged me to start first for Corfu, which did not at all suit me, and then to journey on until I could halt at this beautiful lake. A week's quiet here has done me some good; but my exhausted condition of frame, I cannot but see, leaves it doubtful whether the turn of the balance shall be upwards or down. Guided as it will be by the same hand, it will be for me to accept trustfully whatever result the Father bestows.

“ In a few days more I hope to make a start to cross the Alps, probably by the Splügen, and to journey, if I am able, to England by slow stages, arriving about the end of the month.

“ By the way, I had another piece of work in the winter, which, if it please God that we meet, I should like to have your help with, as it is in your special line of country. I made a vocabulary, and endeavoured to disentangle the grammar of two Nubian dialects, which till now have wanted such exposition. In process of the work I came upon several, and even important facts.

“ But, alas ! who shall say whether these, and the results of my Nile labours, shall not now return again to chaos. At present I cannot even think consecutively of, much less work at either.”

A letter to me from the same place, written on the 5th June, gives much the same account of himself as that just quoted, but with rather less detail. One passage in it may be quoted, to show how warmly he clung to the recollection of old friends.

“ In turning over the stranger’s book, I saw that Innes spent some time in this house last summer. It reminds me to beg you to remember me to him, and to Robertson. My Cain’s doom, I fear, is nearly fatal to my retaining a place in the recollection of friends.”

He adds—

“ I had not closed this an hour, when a messenger from Como brought me a packet of letters, including yours of the 1st. I feel much your kind remembrance and sympathy. I have not said much about myself in this letter ; but you will infer that my condition hangs, as it were, in a balance, and the turn may be to either side. It is for me to bow to the will of the Father, whether His hand shall lead into the sunshine, or into the valley of the shadow.”

Mr Rhind’s friends could not but be alarmed at such accounts of his health, but he had so often been raised up from a state of great prostration in previous times that hope was not extinguished.

The next accounts, however, brought the intelligence that the end had come, and that the feeble flicker of life had now been extinguished. It was an end serene and beautiful,—in complete unison with the life which preceded it. He literally “ fell asleep.” The circumstances are detailed in the following letter from Mr Rhind’s servant, James Fisher, written to Mr Earle, from Zurich on the 3d of July :—

“ You will, I know, be very sorry to hear that poor Mr Rhind is no more ; he died sleeping during the night. Yesterday he took a

drive, but the heat was so great that he suffered much from it, and complained of being very tired and fatigued when we got back ; and so he determined to go early to bed, and, as he had had a very bad night the previous one, he thought he should be able to sleep better, feeling so tired. At half-past ten I found he was sleeping comfortably. I had to give him some milk, if he awoke during the night, but, as he did not move, I still considered him to be sleeping. I looked at him several times this morning without going near him, thinking I would not wake him ; but at last I stepped quietly up to the bedside, and, to my great horror, found he had ceased to breathe. He must have died without the least struggle—he had not moved his head from the pillow.

“ I believe he has written to you since he was first attacked with hæmoptysis at Cairo on the 30th of March. Since then he has never got much stronger ; and although from a three weeks’ stay on the Lake of Como he got a very little better, he got worse again by the four days’ journey from there to here.”

Mr Rhind’s body was brought from Zurich, and interred in the family burying-ground in the parish churchyard of Wick, on the 13th of July.

Shortly before the execution of his settlements, in January 1861, Mr Rhind left a letter to his executors, dated 30th November 1860, in which he gave instructions for the completion of his work on the Tombs at Thebes, in the event of his own death before he should have been able to bring it out. He also directed them, in that event, to provide funds for the completion of a volume, containing Fac-similes of two remarkable Bilingual Papyri found by him at Thebes, then in progress, under the charge of Dr Birch, keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. This volume was all but finished at the time of his death, and has since been issued with the following title, “ Fac-similes of Two Papyri found in a Tomb at

Thebes, with a Translation by Samuel Birch, LL.D., &c.; and an Account of their Discovery, by A. Henry Rhind, Esq., F.S.A., &c. Lond. 1863."

The notes of Mr Rhind's observations and soundings of the Nile, during the early part of 1863, were found among his papers after his death; but it did not appear that he had completed any part of the volume, of which these were to form the groundwork. While, therefore, these notes could not be printed as a whole, I have thought it right to give in the Appendix extracts containing his observations on the deposits and current of the Nile at Thebes and Memphis, not merely as presenting a remarkable picture of his energetic character and active mind, but as evidences of that *thoroughness* and patience in the pursuit of truth which characterised all his labours, and which now animated him to encounter this long-sustained inquiry at a time of great bodily weakness.

One passage in his observations at Memphis appears very remarkable, not only as a token of his continued appreciation of the value of excavations on historical sites, but also as a testimony to the extent of still unexplored ground in Egypt.

"Deep excavations at Memphis might therefore be very important, as well in a historical as a physical point of view. But, in truth, throughout all Egypt it may be said, that all that has as yet been done in the way of excavation is little more than mere scratching, and the vastness of the mine makes us wonder whether it will ever be thoroughly explored."

It will have been seen that *thoroughness* was the predominating feature of his character, and that it entered into all his pursuits. The study of antiquities with Mr Rhind was a very different thing from the mere gratification of a taste; whether in the Valley of the Nile, or among the moors of his native Caithness, his search was always for authentic facts and objects, which he reckoned of value

only in their relation to the history of man's progress ; and while he had every facility and temptation to form a private Museum for himself, he, from the first, subordinated all his inquiries to public ends, and placed every object which he could discover or acquire in a public collection, where classification and accessibility might render them of real and permanent value. Ever since Mr Rhind became a Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, he has devoted his energies and resources to further its objects and secure its permanency. There has been no important step in its progress during the last ten years, in which I cannot trace his influence more or less directly. He was often prostrated by attacks of severe illness, but the earliest of his returning powers were devoted to the furtherance of some work in which the progress of Archæology and the position of the Society were involved ; and while Mr Rhind contributed much to its prosperity in his lifetime, the well-considered bequests with which he has enriched it, show the hearty regard for its welfare which he maintained to the last. From these it will be seen, that he has left to the Society his valuable library, which, after the elimination (suggested by himself,) of a class of works of a miscellaneous character, not bearing on the objects of the Society, will still amount to above 1600 volumes, some of them of great rarity and value. He has left to it a sum of L.400, "to be expended on practical archæological excavations in the north-eastern portion of Scotland, where the remains are mostly unknown to the general student, are often in good preservation, and, from ethnographical reasons, are likely to afford important information." He gives to the Society the copyright of his work, "Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants," and after providing for the foundation and endowment of an institution at Wick for the industrial training of young women from certain parishes in the county of Caithness; the foundation of two Scholarships in the University of Edinburgh, and many

other bequests of a private character, he has left the residue of his estate of Sibster for the endowment of a Professor or Lecturer on Archæology in connection with this Society, and has committed its management to the Council, with many practical directions and suggestions, which show how well the subject had been previously considered by him. The last bequest may ultimately yield a sum of about L.7000, but is not available during the lifetime of Mr Bremner, to whom the liferent right of Sibster is left.

It has been a great solace to me to gather up these memorials of our departed friend ; but I would not have felt it right to intrude them at such length on the Society if it had not given me the opportunity of preserving many of Mr Rhind's observations and opinions on archæological points, which are of a more general and enduring interest than the mere utterances of private friendship. From the feelings which have been expressed to me, I believe that the members would have felt regret if some such record of the life of one, who has proved so great a benefactor to the Society, had not been preserved, and I cannot doubt, that those who succeed us will be glad to know something of one whose benefactions will bear fruit so long as the Society lasts.

In looking back to the short and bright career of Mr Rhind, it is instructive to observe how much earnest and laborious work he was able to achieve. At the time of his death he had not attained his thirtieth year, and during the portion of his life in which he carried on his historical pursuits, his health was at all times precarious, and often prostrated by severe attacks of illness. Instead, however, of resigning himself to the solaces often necessary, and always captivating to invalids, but which tend rather to enervate than to brace to any great exertion, Mr Rhind pursued his studies with an equable and unbroken ardour—resuming the thread where it had been broken by an attack of illness, and gathering from every country, whither

the varying necessities of health carried him, fresh materials for observation and study.

Wherever he went Mr Rhind acquired new friends. To all, his sweetness and unselfishness, his warm and sympathetic nature, could not but be attractive, while to those who could appreciate them, the treasures of his active and well stored mind formed an additional tie and charm.

A remarkable feature of Mr Rhind's character was his unvarying cheerfulness. He had many alarming illnesses, but he never fretted or became impatient, although for the time he had to abandon some engrossing pursuit. He carried on his labours under a constant sense of his precarious tenure of life, but was never disheartened by it—eager and hopeful while engaged in his favourite pursuits, but implicitly trustful and resigned when warned that he must abandon them. To his unruffled calmness in every contingency we doubtless owe the prolongation of his days, and the many works crowded into a little space, for he seemed to realize the poet's words.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way,
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us further than to-day.

While, therefore, we cannot but mourn the early removal of such a friend and associate as Mr Rhind, we mingle with our sorrow admiration of his noble and unselfish character, and cherish as a precious bequest the example of his bright and earnest career.

JOHN STUART.

A P P E N D I X .

THE NILE VALLEY IN RELATION TO CHRONOLOGY.

THE following extracts from Mr Rhind's MSS., contain his observations and soundings on the Nile at Thebes and Memphis :—

“THEBES, 5th *February* (1863.)—The soundings to-day across the river, abreast of the temple of Luxor *E.* 19. 19. 24. 27. 27. 22. 20. 16. 10. 10. 8. *W.* Here comes an island and another channel which contains water to middle of January.

“The extreme height of the alluvium, or indeed mound above water to-day at the Quay, at south-west corner of temple of Luxor, 20 feet. The pavement of the temple 2·6 below this ; therefore 17·6 above water.

“Examined the Shekh (11th February) whose duty it is to note the rise of the river. The appointment, like most others, has been hereditary, and has been long in his family. He himself a man apparently 63 or 65. In the Quay beneath the temple of Luxor, there is a projecting stone, which, in measuring the height of the waters, is reckoned as being 16 drah ; that is, theoretically, 16 drah above the lowest Nile, and from all memory has been so held.¹ From this point, therefore, the Shekh begins

¹ It would seem, however, that there must be some inaccuracy in this, for, as the facts on the opposite page show, the stone counted 17 drah was 10 feet from the surface of the water, and 17 drah is as nearly as may be 32. Now the deepest soundings on the 5th in the channel, being 27 feet, the 10 feet up to the 17 drah point being added, gives 37. So that if the Shekh's measure starts from low Nile,

to count, and each tier of stone in the quay thereafter is counted as a drah, to which the breadth nearly approximates, namely, about $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches.¹ Two tiers of stones, above that counted 16 drah, only now remain, some of the upper ones (two or three) having within a few years been removed; on measuring from that counted 17 drah to the surface of the water to-day, I found it 10 feet above. According to the Shekh, the Nile rose this (*i.e.* 1862) year $20\frac{3}{4}$ ² drah. This, calculated from the above data, would make it to have been within 1 foot 4 inches of the level of the pavement of the temple. The very high Nile of 1861 was accounted $22\frac{3}{4}$ drah, or about 3·9 higher, which would and did flood the temple by more than 2 feet. On making an excavation at this corner of the temple, I found that the foundation being upon hard impacted alluvium, went down about 8 feet 3 below the level of the pavement. This excavation showed large stones laid regularly at right angles to the wall, and stretching out about 8 feet. At the end of them were some broken fragments of sculptured blocks and others, so that this had probably been part of a building, like a stairs or communication made when the quay was constructed, which is not more than about 50 feet from the temple.

"Shekh Yusuf (he of the water) stated further, that such a Nile as this year is considered fair. But 21 drah is necessary to be a good Nile. Neither of these figures, however, cover all the cultivable land, and about 22 or more is necessary for that. In 1861 the whole was inundated, but he had only four times in his life seen this; in the year (of the

(1818)	(1830)	(1840)	(1862 ? 1)
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Hegira) 1233—1245—1256—1278. He has known Niles of 18 and 19 drah, and has seen ten or twelve years or more at different times, when none, or almost none, of the land was covered. In fact the inundations which naturally command all the alluvium, are here rare. These remarks, derived from Shekh Yusuf's information, it will be observed, relate to the Luxor side.

"The set of the current is on and towards the Luxor side. Its rate, about 80 yards from the bank, was (on 16th February) 100 feet in 22",

it gives only 5 feet as the then depth, and there would therefore be water in only a very narrow channel.

¹ Some of the lower ones, however, I find to be 20 and 21 inches.

² It is worth noting, that at merely special points, the rise of the inundation would vary within periods, according to the changes made in the canals. For example, the cutting of some large ones, a carrying off the water which was formerly to the river's channel, would influence the rise within a given distance below.

being the mean of two trials respectively 20" and 24". In the middle of the river, 300 yards further out, the rate was 100 feet in 38".

"*N.B.*—The rate at which the inundation rises and falls would be an interesting point. It certainly must be in very different ratios at different periods. On the 4th of February I had a mark made at level of water on a stone in the quay at Luxor, and on the 16th I found that the water had only fallen 4 inches and a fraction (say $4\frac{1}{2}$), which would give only at the rate of less than a foot a month. If this were a constant ratio, it would only give a fall of 8 feet during the period of the subsidence of the river, whereas more than 30 feet (?) have to be accounted for, that being the annual rise here. I think there is reason to believe that the rise at Thebes, instead of 36, as stated by Wilkinson, cannot be more than 25 or 26. See on.

"I noted a fact which confirms the Shekh's statement as to the relations of the inundations to the land; opposite Karnak, on that side, the bank is cut by the river into a steep face. The land here between the temple and the river all stands on the level represented by this bank. I found it on the 14th February to be 21 feet 2 inches above the water. Now, calculating from the former data as to the quay, and allowing a difference of 3 inches (according to note above) for the fall in the river as between the dates of the observation here and at the quay, it will be seen that the Nile of 1862 would not have been within 3 feet 5 inches of the top of the bank, while that of 1861 would just have covered it by 7 or 8 inches. When this was the case here, other parts of the plain which are lower would be covered to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, or more; but I found it impossible to obtain precise information showing how this was. Another analogous fact I found, by measuring the depth from the surface of the ground to the surface of the water, in a pit dug for drawing water by shadoofs, about one-third of the way from Luxor to Karnak, and about half a mile from the river. The surrounding land here stands apparently about the same level as that in front of Karnak, at the river where the bank, as above mentioned, was measured. Here likewise the inundation did not reach last year. Accordingly, on measuring to the surface of the water in the pit, I found that it was nearly 21 feet below the surface of the ground in the morning, before the shadoofs were set to work; and this doubtless represents the level of the Nile, for the water in wells dug in the alluvium stands, when undisturbed, as nearly as may be at the height of the river. In the pit here referred to, which was about 8 feet in diameter, at 20 feet deep, I found that by twelve o'clock, when the

shadoofs had been working all the morning, the level of the water was lowered by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; but this, or any further diminution, was soon made good by the ooze, when the drawing by the shadoofs ceased for some hours, and the point already mentioned was reached in the morning; of course the level varies with the rise and fall of the river. It would seem, and the point is interesting with regard to ancient towns, that everywhere the Nile oozes through its alluvium to a height very nearly corresponding with its level for the time being. For example, in the plain behind Karnak, there are several depressions, like small dry lakes, perhaps a fourth of an acre less or more in extent, and 8 or 10 feet below the level of the surrounding ground. From the Fellaheen, who farmed there, I learnt that these fill up to a certain height by ooze, as the river rises, even when the inundation is not sufficiently high to bring water into them from the surface by the flooding from the canals.

“As to wells or shafts sunk for water in the alluvium near the edge of the desert, the conditions are different. I examined several so situated on the Goorneh side. In one pit, near Kass E Reebayk, which was cut down through the 3 or 4 feet of superimposed alluvium, and then through the partially concreted sand and pebbles of the desert, I found the water at mid-day 15 feet below the level of the surrounding ground, and in the morning, before the shadoofs begin to work, it stands 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet higher. Here, however, the supply came from the desert, and at or about the point at which the water stands in the morning, that is about 12 feet below the surface of the ground, a little rill pours in from the side of the pit next the desert. I was told that here, and in others similarly circumstanced, the water, although the supply varies, does not rise and fall in correspondence with the Nile. I measured two others between this and the Memnonium, which are of small diameter, and of the nature of draw-wells, into which buckets descend, and I found the water to be about 14 feet and $13\frac{1}{2}$ respectively below the surface level. As the covering of alluvium over the desert is not very thick here, the height of the water in those wells will probably depend upon the supply from the desert. If it were not so, or if other wells existed somewhat further out in the alluvium, in which the water, being ooze from the Nile, would stand approximated at its level, the measurement from the surface of the water in them, to the surface of the ground above, would have been a ready means of showing whether the land here is on the same level, or lower than nearer the river.

The plain of Thebes, in relation to the Nile, may be held to be in most respects a fair representative of the state of the case generally throughout

Upper and Middle Egypt, and the details which it offers are more pointed and indicative from the presence of some of the monuments in very significant positions. In the first place, a glance at the map will readily show the main features. The valley, at the point where it is necessary first to note it with reference to the Theban plain—the valley here, that is, about three miles south of Luxor, is somewhat narrowed, the distance from mountain to mountain being perhaps from six to eight miles. From this breadth, however, it immediately expands as Thebes is approached, and the measurement across, in a line with the ruins of Karnak, would not be much less than twelve miles, of which three-fourths may be allowed for the river, three for the alluvium on the Goorneh side, six for that on the Karnak side, counting both at their broadest, and from two to three for the low slopes of the desert at the foot of the mountains on both sides. The course of the river, in flowing through this part of the valley, is somewhat oblique, which generally characterises its line of progress through the lower country, as it winds from one reach to another. At the southern point, about three miles above Luxor, already specified, its channel nearly approaches the eastern desert, but presently trending towards the opposite side, it sweeps up to the western desert six miles lower down. The plain is thus cut into two unequal portions, of which that upon the Goorneh side is less than half of the other. Besides the main channel, it is necessary, from their influence on the irrigation, also to notice those lateral offshoots from it which, for about six months of the year, form three islands situated respectively above Luxor, opposite Luxor, and in front of Karnak. The former of these, or rather the channel which insulates it, is the most important. Indeed, there is reason to believe, from the direction of the ancient quay at the south-west corner of the temple of Luxor, which now abuts upon this channel, that at one time the main stream may have flowed in very nearly the same line. But supposing that to have been the case, the channel in question, like so many other parts of the river, has been the subject of changes since. In the first place, it must have become a subsidiary branch; and, again, it has cut with a deeper curve northwards, so that its sweep is now behind the line of the quay; and its tendency appears to have been to enlarge its bed. But within the last fifteen or twenty years it is stated by residents to be conveying less water than formerly, some silting up, or change of current, at the point where it branches off from the main stream, directing no doubt more of the water into the latter. Alterations of this kind are almost everywhere, and always going on. This channel, however, is still an important one at high Nile, although nearly dry at the end of February; and from it run the

lines of several canals, which, although with one or two exceptions now old and inefficient, help to bring the waters of the inundations over large portions of the plain. A reference to the plan will readily show how the canal system operates to accomplish this. Skirting the edge of the desert may first be observed the line of one large canal, intended to benefit an extensive district. Its mouth, whence it receives its supply as the river rises, is a few miles above the plain of Thebes; and it fringes the cultivated land as far as Koos, a distance of some twenty miles, whence downwards other similar works carry on the same purpose. Embanked on the desert side it throws the inundation forward on the plain, and its channel being suitably sluiced towards its lower extremity, the waters may be dammed up, so that even with a moderate Nile the land is flooded. This canal, which irrigates all the back district of the Theban plain, has been cut within the last few years. Till then, that is, referring to modern times, the work was done less efficiently by smaller conduits, of which I have inserted one in the plan, being that which is now mainly operative in irrigating the ground towards the centre of the plain, too far from the large canal to be within its influence. This conduit canal enters from the channel already described. It winds, often with a very serpentine course, to the eastward of Karnak, or in the direction of Medamoot, and, being embanked on both sides, it is made to convey the water through breaches in the dikes over the fields on either hand.

In this way the main area of the plain between Karnak and the desert is, except with a very low Nile, annually irrigated. For the immediate neighbourhood of Karnak, and the tract between it and the river, a certain provision to facilitate the rise of the water has been made by some small canals brought up more or less obliquely from the river; but it is only with what they call a very good Nile that they are of much use. In fact, all the space lying along the margin of the river, from Luxor to Karnak, and the district about and in front of Karnak, have, it may be said, not more than the natural irrigation to depend upon, and are inundated only when the Nile itself clears its banks. The rarity with which this effectually occurs may be inferred from the fact already stated, that only four times within the last forty-five years has the whole cultivable land, situated as above described, been covered by the water.

On the Goorneh side the irrigation is now chiefly effected by one large canal, which, entering at Erment, runs on to Gamoola. The portion of the plain between it and the river has principally to depend for its inundation upon the rise of the latter, and as a certain breadth of the land here is on a gradual slope to the water, a large part of it is usually covered

every year. When, however, this upward slope ends in the level which represents the high ground in the plain, this, just as on the Karnak side, is above the reach of the ordinary overflow, and this year a considerable strip along the dike of the canal was not flooded—that is, the height of the Nile could not reach it.

Between the canal and the desert, however, the land was abundantly overflowed; and it must be a very low Nile indeed with which this could not be accomplished; for on its eastern margin the canal is embanked to a height of from 8 to 10 feet, so as to throw the water forward. In the plain so treated are the Colossi, and the buried substructures of three temples; and on the line where it bounds with the desert stand the great ruins of Medineet Haboo, the Memnonium, and Kasr E Rubayk. Each and all of these are now subjected in different degrees to the inundations. The Colossi are surrounded by it, the substructures of the three temples are covered by it, and a high Nile, such as that of 1861, encroaches upon the others which have been named. In Kasr E Rubayk the water that year stood to a height of about 2 feet.

Not only are these vestiges now subject to the range of the inundation, but, as a natural consequence, the alluvium has encroached upon them in varying degrees, according to their position. The Colossi, which of these monuments stand the most forward in the plain, have at various times (?) been examined with reference to this encroachment; and it has been found that the alluvium now stands 6 feet 10 inches above the pavement of the avenue which passed between them. The highest water-mark upon them was likewise shown to be about 10 inches above the alluvium; and since the cutting of the new canal it is higher still—the water having, with the ordinary Nile of this year, gained fully one foot beyond this point, while in 1861, according to the accounts I received, it was fully 2 feet more, making in all a height of nearly 11 feet above the pavement. Now, in the first place, it may fairly be assumed, that when the temple (whose substructures are now covered by the soil) was built, to which this avenue led, neither it nor the statues which adorned the approach to it were likely to be so placed that the annual inundation would flood them. But, on the other hand, the extent to which this now occurs, and the thickness of the superincumbent alluvium, can give no general criterion as to the results of the river's operation in the interval. For *first*, It will be seen how much the presence of the irrigation, and consequently the growth of alluvium, is under the influence of artificial means. *Second*, It cannot be known whether, by dikes or other contrivances which may have long been in use to protect Thebes as a city before the Colossi were raised, the

inundations had been so far kept out that their site may at that time have been under the level that otherwise would have been subject to the natural operations of the river, and that, therefore, when these were allowed play when Thebes decayed, the alluvium soon increased here in a greater than its normal ratio. *Third*, Or conversely, we do not know how far above the normal line of alluvium the level of the pavement may have been at the time of its construction, and therefore we cannot say whether the present alluvium above it represents the whole increase since then or not. *Fourth*, There is no possibility of learning what may have been from time to time, since the fall of Thebes, the varying system of agriculture, and particularly of irrigation here,—whether, at certain periods, there may not have been such canals as that recently made on the one hand, or, on the other, inferior arrangements, which would have made the inundations over this ground, and therefore the deposit, be greater or less at different times, and so frustrate all calculation as to rate of increase.

“MEMPHIS, *March 8*, Bedushayn.—The alluvial valley, from the river to the edge of the desert, may be about 4 miles broad, and the mounds of Memphis, covering a vast space, lie about midway across. The irrigation of the land, which seems very completely effected, is mainly accomplished from the Bahr Yousef, which is dammed up at a bridge, as described in the previous case. Minor channels and dikes are brought into play to spread the waters; and these channels, which often have the character of new depressions, deprive the valley here, as in most cases where it is broad, of a dead-level appearance, and irregularities, with water resting in hollows, frequently present themselves. The irrigation of the back district, being independent of the Nile's local rise, it may be said never fails; but the tract immediately along the bank, perhaps half a mile or more wide, was not overflowed this year. And the bank here, over which the water did not pass, was 17 feet 10 inches above the water to-day. The ground about the mounds of Memphis is certainly not so high, according to what seems to be the principle that the valley towards the desert is lower: and, indeed, there are tracts of the back district here (not however immediately around Memphis) which are not on a higher level than 8 or 10 feet above the surface of water still left in the canals. I measured one well west from Memphis (about a quarter of a mile), in which the water was barely 8 feet below the average surrounding surface. In the mounds of the town, the old brick houses, or substructures of the lower ones, are sometimes seen in strata, as it were, of different heights, showing the growth of one age succeeding another. The only point offering some record of the progress of the alluvium here is beside the

prostrate colossal statue of Ramses II. The excavation of the nature of a trench, which had been made to disclose it, had uncovered at its feet the lower portion of a building, being either part of a pedestal on which it may have stood, or of a structure with which it had been connected. This building, so far as it is discernible, consists of two courses of massive stones, the upper being laid a few inches within the perpendicular line of the other, in the manner in which a superstructure above ground is made to rest upon the last course of the foundation. As even now there was water in the trench, I could not have it cleared for an examination still deeper of the fabric. But if we take the date of the prostrate statue to indicate that of the building, and if we assume the top of the lower course to represent the then ground surface, it will be found that the following are the data for the increase of the alluvium. From the top of the course in question, to the level of the irrigation, this year was about 9·8, and the general level of the nearest cultivated flat may be stated at about 2 feet less; so that the actual thickness of alluvium over the old surface line is very nearly 8 feet. Nor can it be supposed that this represents all the increase since the days of Ramses II., for it cannot be imagined, that when the temple was built its pavement was laid on the level of the natural surface, and just clear of the irrigation. On the contrary, its site would be most likely to have some elevation,¹ and whatever we conceive this elevation to have been, we must add its amount to the eight feet to get at the gain of the alluvium within the period in question. But on the other hand, there comes into play the consideration referred to in the case of Thebes, that we do not know whether the site of Memphis, at the period when the building in question was erected, may not have been under the normal local level of the alluvium, artificial arrangements having, perhaps, existed, whereby the inundation for a long course of years had not been allowed to operate. In this case, the accumulation of the alluvium, when the protecting care was withdrawn, would be more than normally rapid. But there is always a comparatively narrow limit to any supposition of the site of the Town being much lower than the influence of the irrigation, for even if the latter were banked out, the nature of the soil is such, that any depression would be rendered for a certain period of the year a swamp by the ooze. From this it may be held to follow, that when a massive building like that to which the portion in question belonged was to be built, at least a firm site would be sought, or artificially made for it; and it would seem to be conclusive, that its pavement would be so

¹ *Note.*—As to urging excavation *below* ruin of Memphis.

high, that whatever alluvium is now above it must be held as representing a normal growth, at least equal to its own thickness. This reasoning would not apply so well, or at all to the Colossi, as they are founded upon the desert where the filtration would not be operative, as in the case of Memphis, which stood upon the alluvial plain. It is particularly worthy of remark, that the peculiarity of Memphis would make deep excavations on its site exceedingly interesting. For, considering that the lower part of buildings presumed to be of the date of Ramses II. are now buried to the depth of eight feet, and flooded by the inundation; and considering that the same processes were likewise in operation earlier, it might be, looking to the reputation which Memphis always possessed of a vast antiquity, that traces of older structures still lie at lower levels. As the years of the city advanced, that imperceptible surface-growth of *debris* which is generally found to have gone on in ancient towns, would be ever stimulated by the relation of the soil to the inundations, and when older buildings fell into decay, the fate of at least their substructures would be to be covered over by builders of later ages. Deep excavations at Memphis might therefore be very important, as well in an historical as a physical point of view. But in truth, throughout all Egypt, it may be said that all that has as yet been done in the way of excavation, is little more than mere scratching, and the vastness of the mine makes us wonder whether it will ever be thoroughly explored. In the alluvium, westward from Memphis—that is, on the edge of the desert at Sakkara—there are depressions, and particularly one, where the water lodges even at present. The ground is apparently low hereabout. Sir G. Wilkinson's idea is, that the river may anciently have flowed here, and he refers to the statement of Herodotus as to Menes turning the channel at a certain distance above Memphis. But whether any such statement of Herodotus as to a time and personage so obscure is worthy of an attempt at verification, the channel, whether originally natural or artificial, of what is now the Bahr Yousef, no doubt found its way down somewhere near the desert. The present line of the Bahr Yousef is somewhat further out in the plain. But nearer the desert a raised dike which traverses the plain, and is formed from the earth dug out at its feet, is very plentifully strewed with dead shells (*Cyrene consobrina*¹ and others) brought up with the soil. This probably indicates, if not the presence of a considerable water course, a more marshy condition along this tract."

¹ As to the relation of the *Cyrene* to the river, note that I have observed great quantities of the shell (*Cyrene*) tolerably fresh, *i.e.*, with colour, in the heap alongside a

II.—MR RHIND'S BEQUESTS TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

By his Will Mr Rhind conveyed to Alexander Kincaid Mackenzie, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh ; David Bremner, of Her Majesty's Customs, Aberdeen ; Alexander Wares, Agent for the Union Bank in Wick ; and John Stuart of the General Register House, Edinburgh, as his trustees and executors, his estate of Sibster, in Caithness, and all his other property.

After many bequests to relations and friends, Mr Rhind leaves a sum of L.5000 for the foundation of two scholarships in the University of Edinburgh, and L.7000 for the establishment at Wick of an Institution for the Industrial Training of Orphan Girls from certain parishes in the county of Caithness.

His bequests to the Society are in the following terms :—

I.—BEQUEST OF £400 FOR EXCAVATIONS.

“ And further, I direct my trustees to pay four hundred pounds to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to be expended in practical archaeological excavations in the north-eastern portion of Scotland, where the remains are mostly unknown to the general student, are often in good preservation, and from ethnographical reasons are likely to afford important information—and I point more particularly, but not exclusively, to the upland districts of the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross ; and the said Society shall be at liberty to delay the expenditure of the said bequest for ten years after they receive it, allowing it or any portion of it to accumulate, so as to wait for an opportunity for making a grant or grants to a competent person or persons who would be willing to lay out the whole of such grants for actual excavation, so that none, if possible, would be diverted for personal expenses : declaring that it is also a condition that the said Society shall publish the results of such excavations, duly illustrated, in their Transactions, or in any way they may determine ;

small branch canal near the Abbassëah (Cairo), just at the boundary of the cultivated land and the desert. This heap constituted either what had been in the trench originally, if it were a new one, or the scourings, if old. The distance to the Nile from the spot is rather more than four miles, but there is a large canal within a quarter of a mile.

but I recommend a substantive volume to be published under their auspices and issued by subscription or otherwise, for with this in view, the excavations would be more systematically undertaken, and the archaeological data from a given district would be rendered more available by being brought together in one focus."

II.—BEQUEST OF LIBRARY.

"I give and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, my library—that is to say, all the books that I may die possessed of; but as the condition hereby attached to this bequest is, that my library, from containing mostly works of a cognate character, shall be added to and preserved with the library of the said Society, but not kept apart or in any way distinguished except by the insertion of a book-plate shewing them to have been a bequest, I point out, and trust to the discretion of their Council that they will separate these books of mine which are of a miscellaneous or otherwise unsuitable character for the library of the said Society, and the books so separated I hereby bequeath to the said David Bremner."

III.—BEQUEST FOR FOUNDING A PROFESSORSHIP OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

"Whereas, In my said will and explanatory document relative thereto, I bequeathed to the Senatus or other competent governing body of the University of Edinburgh, a sum from the reversion of the estate of Sibster for the endowment of a Chair of Archæology and History in the said University, and as I have since become aware of the alterations in that University in operation or proposed under the recent Act, involving the endowment of the existing Chair of History and other changes, I conceive that my object will be better fulfilled by bequeathing the said reversionary sum, which I hereby bequeath accordingly in trust to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for a similar, to wit, the following purpose :—The said reversionary sum shall be securely invested for all time coming, and the annual interest accruing thereupon shall be paid to a lecturer, reader, or professor of archæology (according to whichever title may be selected by the said Council), the election of which lecturer shall be vested in and be made by the said Council, as the objects I have in view are two,—*First*, To assist in the general advancement of knowledge ; and *Second*, To

aid in furnishing some suitable positions of moderate emolument for students, which positions are now so greatly wanting in Scotland. I believe the latter of these objects will be equally well accomplished by the establishment of a lectureship as above, in connexion with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, while the former object will, upon the whole, be more appropriately carried out, as the scope of a lectureship in archæology and allied subjects might be more discursive than might seem altogether to accord with systematic University teaching. I hereby therefore revoke the bequest of the said reversionary sum to the said University, and bequeath the said sum for the said purpose in trust to the Council for the time being of the said Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, declaring that it shall be a condition in their appointment of the said lecturer or professor that he shall be bound to deliver annually a course of not less than six lectures on some branch of archæology, ethnology, ethnography, or allied topic, in some suitable place; but declaring also that the said Council shall determine whether entry to the said lectures shall be gratuitous to the public or by some moderate payment, the proceeds of which shall be delivered to the said Society of Antiquaries, or added to the said lecturer's emolument; and declaring further, that the said Council shall have power to decide all other details, and to decide whether the appointment to the said lectureship shall be for life or for a term of years: And if at any time it shall appear to the said Council that the said lectureship should have a larger endowment than the sum herein bequeathed may provide, the said Council shall be at liberty to request and accept donations or bequests to a fund for that purpose; and I hereby declare, to guard against error, that the sum from the proceeds of the estate of Sibster bequeathed by me in my foresaid will and relative document to the Senatus or other competent body of the said University of Edinburgh for the establishment of scholarships, is not affected by these presents.

IV.—By a letter of instructions to his trustees as to papers and other literary matters, he directs them to provide funds for the completion of his book entitled “Thebes: its Tombs and its Tenants.” The letter contains the following passage:—“I hereby declare that any profits [from the sale of the volume] shall belong to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and that the copyright of the volume shall be their property.”

